HISTORY OF
CLEARFIELD CO.
PENNSYLVANIA
WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS

1887

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HISTORY

OF

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

EDITED BY

LEWIS CASS ALDRICH

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INDEX

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Nineteen Hundred Ninety Five

INTRODUCTION.

TO a person unacquainted with the detail of a history of any county, a very inadequate idea of its scope can be conveyed by the expression, a History of Clearfield County. Were this work to be devoted alone to a narrative of the events of the county, it would occupy a volume much less in size than this; but when we come to consider the vast and varied interests of Clearfield county, and its large area, then we may know that the work is not over-sized. In its compilation great care has been exercised to insure correctness in general and in detail; nevertheless it would be a surprising fact, a thing unprecedented, should there be found within its covers not a single error. In its preparation the compiler has sought, and had the assistance of a number of the most capable writers of the county, who, by their contributions and efforts, have helped to make this history what it is. And there are others, too, who have freely furnished every information requested of them, and made many valuable suggestions, all of which have materially facilitated the work of the editor.

Our obligation of thanks is due to many, and among them there may be selected some of whom special mention should be made. To Hon. George R. and Colonel Walter Barrett, for assistance and courtesy uniformly extended, and for the use of a large and excellent library; to Hon. Joseph B. McEnally, for like kindness; to John Franklin Snyder, esq., for a most carefully prepared chapter on Education; to Daniel W. Moore, for a chapter on the Press; to Dr. Preston Wilson, for the chapter on the Medical Profession; to the Rev. Abram S. R. Richards, of Osceola Mills, for several valuable chapters; to Peter S. Weber, of Du Bois; A. Judson Smith, of New Millport; Captain James Dowler, of Burnside; Alonzo Potter MacLeod, esq., of Coalport; R. D. Swoope, esq., of Curwensville, and others, in various portions of the county, for the contribution of valuable and well-written chapters. In addition to these, thanks are due to the press of the county; and also to the people, generally, who, by material encouragement and support, have helped to make this work not only a success, but possible.

The volume now is before the public, and of its merits and imperfections the people of the county are to judge. Possibly some things are omitted that should have been stated, and possibly some things that are stated might better have been omitted. Should there be a fault it cannot be laid at the door of those who have aided the work, or contributed to its pages. Nothing has been said through envy, malice or hatred, but in entire fairness toward all, and with a desire to record the events as they have occurred.

With these thoughts the *Memorial History of Clearfield County* is placed before the people by the editor, and the publishers.

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HISTORY

OF

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW.

The Subject — Formation — Geographical and Topographical — Mountains — Rivers — Natural Characteristics.

THE history of Clearfield county properly begins at the time of its organization, and a narrative of the events of the territory within its boundaries, prior to such organization, must be associated with the events of the older counties from which it was erected.

Previous to the early part of the present century, Clearfield, as a county, was unknown — not even contemplated. In the year 1804, by the act of the State Legislature creating this county, the older counties of Lycoming and Huntingdon surrendered portions of their territory to the formation of the new. The county of Lycoming was formed from a part of the still older county of Northumberland, in the year 1795, while Huntingdon county was taken from Bedford in 1787, so that, in order to narrate the events of Clearfield county, or the territory embraced by it, prior to its civil organization, a much larger area must be included within the scope of its Indian and early occupation, that the connection of events may be kept perfect; in fact the aboriginal occupation of this region is inseparably connected with the whole West Branch valley of the Susquehanna river — it is auxiliary to, though not co-extensive with it.

But, before going thoroughly into the subject of the Indian occupation, a geographical and topographical description of the county in general will serve to prepare the mind of the reader for such events as shall follow thereafter; and, as the configuration of the surface has not materially changed since its earliest occupancy, hundreds of years ago, this description may be given in the present tense.

Geographically, Clearfield county lies on parallel 41° 4′ north latitude, and longitude 1° 30′ west from Washington, D. C., according to the reckoning of Darby. The point of intersection of these imaginary lines is near Clearfield borough, as now located.

The county is bounded north by Elk and Cameron counties; east by Centre and Clinton counties; south by Cambria county, and west by Jefferson and Indiana counties. The average length from north to south is about thirty-six and eighty-five hundredths miles, with an average breadth of about forty and five-tenths miles, containing an area of about fourteen hundred eighty-two and forty-two hundredths square miles, or its equivalent in acres of nearly nine hundred and fifty thousand. It lies rather to the west of the main ridge of the Allegheny mountains, which enter the State from Allegheny county, Maryland, separate Bedford and Somerset counties, and extending in a northerly direction also separate the northwest part of Bedford from the southeast part of Cambria county. At the extreme northern angle of Bedford, the mountains turn to the northeast, and are thence drained on either side by the tributaries of the Susquehanna, discharging the waters of the West Branch to the northwest and those of the Juniata and Bald Eagle Rivers to the southeast. The Alleghenies reach the West Branch of the Susquehanna River near the mouth of the river Bald Eagle.

The surface in the western part of the county is considerably broken by the great secondary formation of the main chain—by some writers of note called the Stony Mountains. It is between these mountain formations that the greater portion of the county is situate. The surface is irregular, hilly, and in some localities quite mountainous; but the mountains, with a general inclination northeast and southwest, form no distinct chains, but are entirely broken.

The height of the summit lands bordering on the Susquehanna River and Moshannon Creek, average from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred feet above tide-water. The ridges in various localities often reach nineteen hundred, and in a few instances exceeding twenty-two hundred feet in height. As instance, in Girard township the elevation known as Big Knob is in the highest point twenty-two hundred and thirty feet.

In the northern and northwestern portions of the county, in the localities generally included by the townships of Sandy, Huston, Union, Pine, the extreme northerly part of Lawrence, and some portions of Goshen, Girard, and Karthaus, a large area is found averaging in many places in excess of two thousand feet, and in general ranging from seventeen to nineteen hundred feet altitude.

At the extreme southwest corner of the county, in the township of Burnside, the West Branch of the Susquehanna River enters and flows in a generally northeast direction, maintaining through Burnside and into Bell township a course nearly direct north. At Chest post-office it bears to the east, with an inclination to the north, and holds this direction generally, but excessively devious and irregular, until it leaves the county, forming the southerly boundary of Karthaus township. Here it enters the counties on the east, and gradually finds its way to the confluence with the North Branch at Sunbury. On its general course through the county, the chief tributaries of the West Branch are Chest Creek, Clearfield Creek, and Moshannon Creek.

Chest Creek rises near Ebensburg, Cambria county, and flows in a northerly course through Chest township, and discharges its waters into the West Branch in Bell township, just north of Ostend.

Clearfield Creek has its source mainly in Beccaria township, and flows northeasterly into Bigler township to Madera; thence on through Bigler, north, forming the boundary between Knox and Woodward townships, penetrates Boggs, and empties into the West Branch in Lawrence township, east of Clearfield borough. Clearfield Creek has two small tributaries, called Muddy Run and Little Clearfield Creek respectively. Muddy Run divides the townships of Beccaria from Gulich, and Knox from Woodward. Little Clearfield Creek rises in Ferguson and Jordan townships and flows northeasterly, dividing Pike from Knox, and Lawrence from Boggs townships, and discharges into Clearfield Creek, near Stoneville.

The Moshannon forms the eastern boundary of Clearfield county, and separates it from Centre county. Its head waters are near the Cambria county line, and from thence it flows in a northeasterly direction to a point east of Morrisdale, where it turns and runs in an easterly, though very tortuous, course for several miles; thence in a generally north direction to its mouth at a very sharp bend in the West Branch. The Moshannon receives the drainage or surface waters from the west slope of the Alleghenies in Centre county, and of the eastern slope of the irregular and broken hilly districts of the townships on the east boundary of Clearfield county. The tributaries of the West Branch thus described, all discharge their waters into the main stream from the south.

The streams auxiliary to the West Branch, which flow from the north or the northwest portion of the county, are Anderson Creek, Moose Creek, Lick Run, Trout Run, Deer Creek, Sandy Creek, Musquito Creek, and Upper Three Run.

Anderson Creek rises in Huston and Union townships, thence runs south through Union and southeasterly through Bloom and Pike townships, and empties into the Susquehanna near and south of Curwensville.

Moose, or more properly named "Chincleclamousche" Creek, has its source in Pine township; from thence it flows through Lawrence township and into the river a short distance north from Clearfield. The name originally given this stream is not its only prominent feature. It has, within the past few years, been utilized as the water supply for Clearfield borough, concerning which further mention will be found in another chapter.

The head waters of Lick Run are found in Pine and Lawrence townships. The stream crosses Lawrence entire, and enters Goshen in the extreme south part, where it reaches the river.

Trout Run rises in the extreme north part of Lawrence and Goshen townships, and is formed from several small mountain streams. Its main course lies in Goshen, and its waters discharge into the West Branch at Shawsville.

Deer Creek lies almost wholly within the township of Girard, and flows into the river in the southeast corner of the township.

Sandy Creek rises in the north part of Girard, and flows southeasterly into Covington township, and enters the river there.

Musquito Creek has its source in Girard and Covington townships, from whence it crosses into Karthaus, where it empties at a sharp bend of the river.

Upper Three Run rises and runs through Karthaus township only, and discharges into the West Branch near the Clinton county line.

Bennet's Branch of the Sinnemahoning has its source in the south part of Huston township, whence it takes a northeasterly course into Elk and Cameron counties, and gradually finds an outlet into the main stream which empties into the West Branch near Keating, Clinton county.

Laurel Run, a small tributary of Bennet's Branch, rises in the eastern part of Huston township, and flows thence north into the Branch in Elk county.

Sandy Lick Creek has its source in Huston and Sandy townships, and takes a westerly course into Jefferson county, which it crosses, and mingles its waters with those of the Allegheny River at Redbank.

As an evidence of the excessively tortuous course of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, as it traverses the county, its waters flowing from southwest to northeast, the fact appears that a direct line from the point of entrance to the county, to a point where the stream enters the counties bordering on the east, is fifty miles in length, while by the course of the stream, as a log would float, the distance is nearly one hundred miles.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

Indian Occupation — The Lenni Lenapes — Their Origin — Country Occupied by Them — The Iroquois — Their Clan System — The Five Nations — The Lenapes Conquered — The Delawares — Other Tribes — Iroquois Successful — The Six Nations — Shawnees.

AT the time the first settlers came to that part of our country now included within the boundaries of the State of Pennsylvania, the territory was found to be in possession of a tribe of Indians known as the Lenni Lenapes, which by themselves being interpreted, means "original people." Among the European settlers they were styled the Delawares, from the fact of their inhabiting the region of the Delaware River. In other localities they were known as the Algonquins. Tradition, so long and frequently related concerning them that it seems to be an established fact, credits them with having come from the far western country, even beyond the borders of the Mississippi River; that about the time they reached the Mississippi in their journey eastward, they fell in company with another tribe distinct from themselves, called the Mengwe. The latter had in view the same end sought by the Lenni Lenapes—a home in the country farther east. Rumors sent in advance reported the country bordering on the river and to the east of it, as inhabited by a people of vast strength, who dwelt in strongly constructed fortifications and entrenchments. A request was made of them that the new-comers might settle in their country. This was refused by the Allegewi, the occupants of the region, but permission was given that the Lenapes and the Mengwe might pass through their country and settle in the country still farther east. Deceived as to the number of emigrants in the eastward-bound body, or else with treachery aforethought, the Allegewi made a fierce attack upon the Lenapes and slaughtered many of them before the entire tribe had crossed the river. The Mengwe, who had remained neutral during the fight, formed an alliance with their companions, the Lenapes, and waged a fierce and bloody war against the treacherous Allegewi, and drove them from the country. The Allegewi suffered great loss by this war and fled to the country southward. The Lenni Lenapes also lost many warriors in the strife, and claimed that brunt of the battle fell upon them, while the Mengwe hung in the rear. Gradually the now conquering forces worked their way eastward, maintaining friendly companionship, the Mengwe making a choice of the territory bordering on the Great Lakes, while the Lenapes followed the streams running to the eastward, and occupied the country from the Hudson River to the Chesapeake Bay, including the shores of the four great rivers—the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and the Potomac—making the country of the Delaware the chief center of their vast possessions. That portion of the Lenapes that reached and occupied the Atlanti slope, became in time divided into three clans, or smaller tribes, to wit.: The Unamis or Turtle tribe, Unalachtgo or Turkey tribe, and the Minsi or Wolf tribe, otherwise known as Munsey or Muncy. The Wolf or Munseys, being more warlike and fierce than the other tribes, occupied the territory farthest inland, that they might defend the border against any depredations of the Mengwe, who, although they engaged with the Lenapes against their common enemy, the Allegewi, were still distrusted by them on account of the doubtful interest they took in the war on the Mississippi. The possessions of the Lenapes extended from the Hudson southwest, including the Susquehanna valley and the valley of the Juniata. The three principal tribes, Turtle, Turkey, and Minsi, of the Lenapes, were afterward sub-divided into other tribes or clans, each assuming a separate name, as locality or circumstance might suggest. Some of these subordinate tribes were known as the Shawnese, the Susquehannas, the Nanticokes, the Neshaminies.

The Mengwe became, in course of time, separated into five distinct tribes, and were severally known as follows: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Although their main line of possessions bordered along the borders of the Great Lakes, their hunting ground reached many miles inland, and they frequently came in contact with the Lenapes of whom they were jealous, and they endeavored to arouse hostilities among the various tribes of the Lenapes, but in this they were unsuccessful. The Lenapes were the strong and more powerful in point of numbers, and this fact was well known to the Mengwe. They dare not attack them nor wage war against them, nor was their border as carefully and strongly guarded as that of the Lenapes, with the Minsi on their frontier. Having failed in every attempt either to create dissension among the various Lenape sub-tribes, or lead them from their well defended border, the Mengwe called together their several tribes for the purpose of effecting a union for aggressive and defensive warfare. This council having met, it resulted in the creation of that great branch of Indian government known as the Five Nations. By the French they were known as the Iroquois; by the Dutch, Maquas, and by the English, Mingoes. In general the confederacy was known as the Iroquois Nation, and thus the most of historians have been content to designate it. It should be borne in mind, however, that the name "Iroquois" was never used by the Confederates themselves. It was first used by the French, and its precise meaning is veiled in uncertainty. The men of the Confederacy called themselves "Hodenosaunee," which means literally, "They form a cabin," describing in this manner the close union existing among them. The Indian name just above quoted, is more literally and commonly rendered, "The People of the Long House," which is more full in description, though not so accurate in translation. The central and ancient characteristic of the Iroquois league was not the mere le of five separate tribes being confederated together, for such unions have been frequent among civilized or semi-civilized people, though little known among the savages of this continent. The feature that distinguished the people of the Long House from all other confederacies, and which at the same time bound together all these ferocious warriors, was the system of *clans* extending throughout all the different tribes.

The distinctive word "clan" has been adopted as the most convenient one to designate the peculiar families about to be described, and is much better than the word "tribe," which usually applies to an Indian people separate and distinct from another.

The whole Confederacy of Iroquois Indians, or people, were divided into eight clans, as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron, and Hawk. Some writers declare that every clan extended through all the tribes, while others assert that only the Wolf, Bear, and Turtle clans did so, the rest being restricted to a less number of tribes. Certain it is, nevertheless, that the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas or Senecas contained parts of the three clans named, and of several of the others.

Each clan formed a family, and all members of it, no matter how widely separated, were considered as brothers and sisters to each other, and were forbidden to intermarry. This prohibition was strictly enforced by common consent. So powerful indeed was this bond of union that linked the whole Confederacy together, that for hundreds of years there was no serious dissension between the several tribes of the Iroquois nation.

In times of peace all power was confided to the "sachems," in times of war to the "chiefs." The sachems were the rulers who exercised civil authority, met in congress, and directed the affairs of the Confederacy. Of these sachems, or rulers, there were fifty in all—of whom the Mohawks had nine, the Senecas eight, the Cayugas ten, the Oneidas nine, aud the Onondagas fourteen. Each tribe also had as many war chiefs as it had sachems, and in council each sachem had a war chief standing near to execute his commands.

The Senecas were, by far, the most fierce and powerful of any of the nation, and they were stationed at the western extremity of their dominion to guard that entrance to their domain against intrusion by their enemies.

The dates furnished by various historians as to the several conquests over smaller tribes or nations, by the Five Nations, differ materially. The French accounts tend to show that the Kahquahs were first conquered, and the Eries after them, while others reverse the order of conquest. Be that as it may, both were subjugated by the Iroquois, and Neuter Nation too, in turn, fell an easy prey to their relentless masters. The time of war against the Neuter Nation is given as having occurred about 1642; that of Kahquahs soon after 1650, while some writers assert that between the years 1640 and 1655 the fierce Confederates "put out the fires" of both the Eries and Kahquahs.

After spreading destruction among their enemies nearer home, and bringing them into a state of complete subjection, the Iroquois went forth "conquering and to conquer." They first turned their attention to the tribes inhabiting the rivers of Pennsylvania, the descendants of their old associates and companions, the Lenni Lenapes, more commonly known as the Delawares—on the Allegheny, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware in Pennsylvania ; on the Ohio, and even as far west as the Mississippi ; on the Potomac and the Savannah in the south, the Iroquois bore their conquering arms, filling with terror the dwellers alike on the plains of Illinois and in the glades of the Carolinas. They passed ruthlessly on over the mouldering bones of the slaughtered Kahquahs to further conquests on the Great Lakes beyond the shores of Lake Superior. They fought and vanquished the Hurons, the allies of the French, and forced them to flee for safety to the frozen region of Hudson's Bay. They conquered as they went, destroying as a mighty whirlwind villages and inhabitants alike of their people, and stayed only before the steady approach of the sturdy white-faced pioneer.

In or about the year 1712, the Tuscaroras, who had become involved in a war with the Powhattans, growing out of a dispute over the right of possession to certain lands, were defeated by the Powhattans and fled northward, where they were received by the Iroquois and adopted into the Confederacy, which from this time forth was known as the Six Nations. The defeated Tuscaroras were a powerful tribe, and materially augmented the forces of the Iroquois. The territory occupied by the Tuscaroras before their disastrous warfare was the north part of the Carolinas and the lower part of Virginia.

The full credit for the victory over the vanquished Tuscaroras does not belong wholly to the Powhattans. It is said, by good authority, that the white colonists then settling in North and South Carolina, and Virginia, not only instigated the war against the Tuscaroras, but actually took part against them, and were it not for their white allies, the Powhattans undoubtedly would have been defeated. The Powhattans were a tribe of the Lenni Lenape family.

That the Iroquois so willingly received the Tuscaroras and added them to their great body as a distinct nation, may be accounted for by the fact that while waging their war against the southern Indians, the Tuscaroras were allied to the Iroquois, and gave them great assistance, and the same fact would also account for the eagerness of the Tuscaroras to join the nation after having been so severely beaten by their southern antagonists.

Although the Five Nations had, by force of arms, succeeded in defeating every antagonist in their depredatory excursions over a vast area of territory occupied by their enemies, they by no means entirely subjugated them all or brought them into an acknowledgment of their supreme right to the territory invaded. They destroyed villages and slaughtered inhabitants or compelled them to flee for safety to the mountains ; but after the storm of war had passed these refugees returned to their ruined habitations and sought to re-establish them, still claiming the right of possession and occupancy.

The Iroquois claimed this right by conquest, and proclaimed themselves absolute owners of the whole territory invaded, but were not sufficiently strong, in point of numbers, to occupy more than a small portion of the conquered country.

The precise time in which the conquest over the Pennsylvania Indians was accomplished is not stated by any authority. In, or soon after the year 1655, they started on the war path in this region, and had concluded their whole conquest, central, west, and south, soon after 1680. The reader has already become aware of the fact that the chief or central point of the Lenni Lenapes' possessions was in the region of the Delaware river, and that the tribe inhabiting that territory were called the Delawares; and further, that all the other tribes in the whole Lenape country were branches of the parent tribe, although known by different names in various localities. In such mention as shall hereafter be made of the occupants generally of this country, the word "Delawares" will be used, unless a particular locality is mentioned, in which case the name of the branch tribe will be given. It may be well to add that the language spoken by the Five Nations was different from that of the Lenni Lenapes.

The particular branch of the parent tribe that occupied the region hereabouts was the Shawnees, otherwise written Shawnese. Their language was the same as the Algonquins, and they are supposed to have been of southern origin. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, by permission of the Proprietory Government, they settled in the neighborhood of Conestoga and Pequea Creeks, where they remained nearly a quarter of a century. They were a migratory people evidently, not content to remain for a considerable time in any locality. They drifted westward, and in 1728 occupied country bordering on the Ohio, and before 1750 a majority of the entire tribe were settled there. Like the Delawares, the Shawnees were under the ruler-chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations, although they had their own chiefs and sachems for local government. The representative of the Six Nations appointed in 1728 to dwell among the Shawnees was Shekelimo. The jurisdiction of Shekelimo also extended over the Delawares. Richard Penn treated with the deputies of the Shawnees, who "were scattered abroad from the Great Island to the Allegheny." The Six Nations, in a message to the governor in 1743, say they had gone to the Juniata to hunt with their cousins, the Delawares, and with their brethren, the Shawnees.

Shekelimo stationed himself on the west bank of the river, a few miles above the present location of Lewisburg, Union county. Here he received a visit from Conrad Weiser in 1733, and whom he accompanied on his journey to Onondaga, the seat of government of the Six Nations. Shekelimo died at the place now called Sunbury, whither he had removed, and was succeeded by his son Tachnachdourus, a chief of rank of the Iroquois, and who was better known as John Shekelimo.

The lands south of the West Branch were placed under control of Half King, a chief of the Senecas, who was properly called Tanacharis. In 1754 his post was located at Aughwick, in Huntingdon county. He lived but a short time, and was succeeded by a chief of the Oneidas called Scarrooydy.

At the time of the treaties with the natives for the purchase of their lands by the proprietaries, the negotiations were made with the sachems of the Delawares. When this became known to the deputies of the Iroquois, they appeared and disputed the right of the Delawares to any territory drained by the Susquehanna River. They contended that the territory was theirs by conquest and they had the disposition of it. The proprietory government then made purchases of both nations until the paramount title of the Iroquois nation was acknowledged by the Delawares. In July, 1742, a conference with the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations and the chiefs of the Shawnees was held by the governor and council at Philadelphia, which continued several days.

The leading questions presented for consideration and adjustment at this conference were complaints on the part of the Indians of intrusions made into their country on the part of white settlers along the valley of the Juniata, a branch of the Susquehanna, and all along the banks of that river as far as Mahaning (Mahoning), and desire that they may be made forthwith to depart, "for they do great damage to our cousins the Delawares." The governor responded that regarding their former complaints of the settlers on the "Juniata and Susquehanna, some magistrates were sent expressly to remove them, and we thought no person would stay after that." The chief replied: "So far from removing the people, they (the magistrates) made surveys for themselves, and they are in league with the trespassers. We desire more effectual methods may be used, and honester men employed."

The governor promised them a redress for their grievances, and at the same time remarked that the Delawares were creating trouble over lands purchased from their ancestors over fifty years before. The chief of the Onondagas, Canassatego, who was the orator of the council, addressed the proprietaries a few days after this in the presence of Sassonan, a chief of the Delawares, and a number of other Indians of that nation, upon the subject complained of by the governor, in which he severely censured them for their faithlessness, and alleged that they had fairly released their lands to the whites and received full pay therefor, but that they had squandered their pay and were now seeking to create a disturbance with the settlers. In closing this somewhat remarkable address, he says: "We have concluded to remove them and oblige them to go over the river Delaware, and to quit all claim to any lands on this side for the future, since they have received pay for them and it has gone through their guts long ago. To confirm to you that we will see your requests executed, we lay down this string of wampum in return for yours." When this address to the governor and council was concluded, Canassatego upbraided the Delawares and ordered them to leave the lands immediately and go either to Wyoming or Shamokin. "You may go," says he, "to either of these places, and then we shall have you more under our eye, and shall see how you behave. Don't deliberate, but remove away and take this belt of wampum."

This speech was interpreted by Conrad Weiser into English, and by Cornelius Spring into the Delaware language, upon which Canassatego, taking a string of wampum, said: "After our just reproof and absolute order to depart from the land, you are now to take notice of what we have further to say to you. This string of wampum serves to forbid you, your children, and your grandchildren to the latest posterity, from ever meddling in land affairs. Neither you nor any who shall descend from you are ever hereafter presumed to sell any land, for which purpose you are to preserve this string in memory of what your uncles have this day given you in charge. We have some other business to transact with our brethren, and therefore depart the council and consider what has been said to you."

Conrad Weiser, the interpreter mentioned heretofore, and who took such an active part in the events that occurred during the Indian occupancy, was born in Germany in 1696, but emigrated to this country about 1714. He was a grandson of the celebrated Indian agent and interpreter of that name. Conrad became well acquainted with the language of several Indian tribes and possessed their fullest confidence through his honesty and fair dealing among them. He died possessed of considerable property.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIANS IN THE FRENCH WAR.

The French and English War — Disposition of the Indians — Erection of Forts — Fort Augusta — Events Along the West Branch—Scenes at Chinckeclamousche —Summary — Close of the War.

THE war between England and France began in the year 1744, and was closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The Six Nations generally maintained their neutrality, though the Mohawks occasionally gave some aid to the English. During the eight years of nominal peace which succeeded that treaty, both the French and English made every attempt to extend their dominion beyond the frontier settlements, the French with the greater success. In addition to their already established posts at Niagara and Detroit, they added Presque Isle (now Erie), Venango, and finally built Fort Duquesne on the site of Pittsburgh, evidently with design of establishing a line of forts from the lakes to the Ohio, and thence down that river to the Mississippi.

Frequent detachments of troops and their Indian allies passed through along this line from Niagara to Erie, either by lake or on foot, and thence to Venango and Duquesne. Dark-gowned Jesuits hastened to and fro, everywhere receiving the respect of the red men, and using all their art to magnify the power of both Rome and France.

After two years of open hostilities in America, and several important conflicts, war was again declared between England and France in 1756, this being their last great contest for the supremacy on American soil. In this war the Mohawks were persuaded to take the field in favor of the English, but the Senecas were friendly to the French, and only restrained themselves from taking up arms against the English by their unwillingness to fight against their brethren.

On the Ohio the Shawnees, who felt an open enmity against the English, had assumed a hostile attitude.

The Delawares, smarting under the terrible rebuke administered by the Iroquois sachem in the conference at Philadelphia, and knowing the friendly feelings of the Five Nations toward the English, refused to leave the Delaware River, but located at Wyoming.

By the council held at Albany in the summer of 1754, and to which the Six Nations were invited, no substantial results were accomplished, except that the commissioners representing Pennsylvania acquired title to another large tract of land within the province. A serious dispute soon arose as to the boundaries of this tract under the written purchase. The Indians claimed that they never intended to include in their sale the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the hunting grounds of the Delawares and Shawnees; that they were were not acquainted with the points of the compass, and if the line was run so as to include the West Branch they would never agree to it. The line run, as claimed by the purchasers, started from a point a mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek, on the river, and extended northwest by west to the west boundary of the province. A line so run would cross the West Branch near the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, and instead of reaching the west boundary of the province, would touch the north boundary a short distance west of the Conewango Creek, in Warren county. The deed itself never contemplated that this territory should be included in the purchase, but was only to include the head waters of the Juniata, far south of this. Whether or not this claim on the part of the representatives of the province was actuated by an honest intent, does not appear, but certain it is that the white settlers along Penn's

Creek paid for the transgression with their lives in the fall of 1755. An amicable adjustment of the dispute was reached in 1758, and the lines were run in conformity with the construction placed upon the boundaries of the purchase as claimed by the Indians.

In the early part of the French and Indian war, the former were everywhere victorious. Braddock, almost at the gates of Fort Duquesne was led into an ambuscade. The general himself fell mortally wounded, and his whole army severely beaten and totally routed by a force of French and Indians greatly inferior to his own. Montcalm captured Oswego, and the French lines up the lakes and across the Ohio were stronger than ever.

In the month of October, 1755, a strong force of French and Indians left Fort Duquesne and appeared at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, intent on establishing a line of French possessions along the West and North Branches of the Susquehanna River, and it was this force that slaughtered the settlers of Penn's Creek Valley in that year. To oppose this line of possessions, the Provincials erected Fort Lytleton, now in Fulton county; Fort Shirley, Fort Granville, at the mouth of Kishacoquillas Creek, one called Pomfret, on the borders of what is now Juniata and Snyder counties, and in the following year Fort Augusta was built at Shamokin by Colonel William Clapham. Although the order for the erection of Fort Augusta was made in June, 1756, the work was not completed until the fall of that year.

In July Colonel Clapham and James Burd addressed a letter to Governor Morris setting forth their grievances and complaints. An extract from this communication reads as follows: "Tis extremely Cruel, Sr, and unjust to the last degree, That men who cheerfully ventured their lives in the most dangerous and Fatiguing services of their Country, who have numerous Families dependant on their labor, and who have many of them while they were engaged in that service, suffered more from the neglect of their Farms and Crops at home than the whole Value of their pay. In short, whose Affairs are ruined by the Services done their Country should some of them receive no pay at all for those services, if this is the case I plainly perceive that all Service is at an end, and foresee that whoever has the command of this Garrison will inevitably be Obliged to Abandon his Post very shortly for want of a Suply of Provisions. Your Honr will not be surprized to hear that in a government where its Servants are so well rewarded I have but one Team of Draught Horses, which, according to the Commissioners remark, can but do the Business of but one Team in a day from whence you will easily Judge that the Works must proceed very slowly and the Expence in the end be proportionable.

"Permit me, Sr, in the most grateful manner to thank your Honr for the Favor conferred on me and on the Regiment under my Command which I am sensible were meant as well in Friendship to the Province as myself. I have executed the trust Reposed in me wth all Possible Fidelity and to the best of my Knowledge, but my endeavours as well as those of every other Officer in the Service have met with so ungenerous a Return so contracted a Reward that we can no longer serve with any Pleasure on such terms. And if we are not for the Future to receive from your Honr our Orders, our Supplys and our Pay beg Leave unanimously to resign on the Twentieth of August next, & will abandon the Post accordingly at that time, in which Case I would recommend it to the Gentlemen Commissioners to take great care to prevent that universal Desertion of the men which will otherwise certainly ensue."

In closing, this remarkable epistle says: "Tis wth utmost concern & Reluctance that the Gentlemen of this Regiment see themselves reduced to the necessity of this Declaration and assure your Honr that nothing but such a Continued series of Discouragements could have extorted it from those who hope that they have not used any Expressions inconsistent with that high Regard they have for your Honr, and beg leave with me to Subscribe themselves," etc.

The government, being no doubt hard pressed for funds and provisions, was exceedingly slow in supplying the wants of the soldiers. Again, in August, Colonel Clapham writes Governor Morris that their necessities are still unsupplied. Further he says he has been obliged to put Lieutenant Plunkett under arrest for mutiny.

Fort Augusta was completed early in the fall of 1756, and in December following was placed under command of Major James Burd.

Major Burd reports the winter of 1756–7 as having been exceedingly cold and severe; the West Branch entirely frozen over, and the paths so filled with snow that the Indians sent on an errand to Chincklacamoose (Clearfield) in February, 1757, were compelled to return before completing their mission.

On the evening of April 7, 1757, Captain William Patterson, with a squad of ten men, was sent up the West Branch in quest of intelligence. He came as far as Chincklacamoose, having met with none of the enemy's forces on their route. This seems to have been a tour of investigation into a new country, as Major Burd reported that the great path from Buchaloons, on Lake Erie, passed by Chincklacamoose and forked on the south side of the West Branch, forty miles east from that place, one path leading toward Cumberland county, while the other took off in the direction of Fort Augusta. They found the cabins at Chincklacamoose all burned, and saw no traces of Indians having recently inhabited the place. The party remained in this vicinity for a space of about three days, living on walnuts, as no game could be found, and then passed down the river on rafts to the fort.

On the 1st day of July, 1758, Levi Trump, then at Fort Augusta, addressed a letter to Governor Denny, from which the following extract is taken: "I received a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel James Burd, dated 12th ulto., informing me that he had an account of a body of French that are Erecting a

Fort at Shinglaclamush, and 'tis thought they design to attack this place; and also, Colonel Burd ordered me to confine all the French Deserters that were inlisted as Soldiers, and send them down under a Guard to Lancaster Gaol, and instantly to acquaint his Excellency General Forbes of the same, which I have done. There are several soldiers here whose times have expired and have applied to me for Discharges, whom I have prevailed with to continue doing Duty, untill I know your pleasure in regard to them. Our Colours is entirely worn out, and shou'd be extreemly glad of a New one, the Staff is 70 feet.

"You mentioned in your last to me of six Lycences for Suttlars being inclos'd, which did not come to hand."

After this information was made to the authorities, two Indians named Pisqutomen and Keekyuscung were prevailed upon to undertake a journey into the country of the enemy as far as Fort Duquesne, and take an account of the motions of the French and of the disposition of the Indians. Frederick Post was desired to accompany them, which he readily consented to do.

About the same time that Levi Trump wrote to Governor Denny, Peter Bard also addressed him, in which he says: "Your Honour has doubtless hear'd of the French building a fort uppon the West branch of this river, at a place called Shingelaclamoos, &c."

From extracts taken from the journal of Frederick Post on this perilous mission, we observe as follows:

"July 15th.—This day I received orders from his Honour, the Governor, to sett out on my intended Journey, & proceeded as far as Germantown, where I found all the Indians drunk; Will'm M'Kaking returned to Philada for a horse that was promised him.

"16th.—This day I waited for the said M'Kaking, 'till most dinner time, & when he came, he could hardly stand, being very drunk, & seeing he could Proceed no farther, I left with him and the rest, & went on to Bethlehem.

"17th.—I arrive at Bethlehem, & prepared for my journey.

"18th.—I read over both Treatties, that held at East town, and that at Philadelphia, and made myself acquainted with the particulars of each.

"19th.—With much difficulty I perswaded the Indians to leave Bethlehem, and traveled this day no farther than Hazes. Had a hard shower of Rain."

For the next ten days a greater portion of the time was employed in prevailing upon the Indians to proceed further than Fort Allen. They had become frightened by unfavorable reports from up the West Branch Valley. However, their fears were removed and the party proceeded. Again referring to the journal:

"27th.—They furnished us here (Fort Augusta) with everything necessary for our Journey, and we sett out with good courage; after having rode about ten miles, were caught in a hard shower of rain.

"28th.—We came to Weheeponal, where the road turns off for Wioming, and slept this night at Quenashawakee.

"29th.—We crossed the Susquehanna over the Big Island, my companions were now very fearfull, and this night slept a great way from the Road, without a fire, but we could not sleep for bugs and mosquetoes.

"30th & 31st.—We were glad when it was day, that we might sett out; we got upon the Mountains, heavy Rains all night, the Heavens alone were our covering, and we accepted of all that poured thence.

"August 1st.—We saw three Hoops on a Bush, to one there remained long white hair; our horses left us, I suppose not being fond of the dry food they met with on the Mountain, tho with a good deal of trouble we found them again. We slept this night on the same mountain.

"2nd.—We came across several places where two Poles Painted Red, were stuck in the ground, in order to tye their Prisoners; we arrived this night at Shinglimuce (Clearfield), where was the above marks; 'tis a disagreeable and melancholy sight to see the means they make use of, according to their critical way, to punish Flesh & Blood.

"3rd.—We came this day to a part of the River Tobees (Toby), over the mountains, a very bad road."

Having now passed this vicinity, the journal recites the unimportant features of the trip until the arrival at Fort Venango.

"7th.—We arrived at Fort Venango, situated between two mountains in a fork of the Ohio River. I prayed the Lord to Blind them as he did the enemies of Lot and Elisha, that I might pass unknown; when we arrived, the Fort being on the other side of the River, we haled, and desired them to fetch us over, which they were afraid to do, but showed us a place where we might ford; we slept this night within half gun shot of the fort."

Having fulfilled the object of their journey, the party started to return, and on the fifteenth day of September reached the "Susquehanna, & crost 6 times, & came to Calamawesink, where had been an Old Indian town; in the Evening there Came 3 Indians, and said they saw two Indian tracts where we Slept turn Back, so we were Sure that they followed us.

"16th & 17th.—We Crossed Over the big Mountain (Allegheny.)

"18th.—Came to Big Island, where we had nothing to live on, we were Oblidg'd to lye to hunt.

"19th.—We met with Twenty Warriors who were Returning from the Inhabitants, with five Prisoners & 1 Scalp, Six of them was Delawares, the Rest Mingoes, we Sat Down all in one Ring together, I Informed them where I had been & what was done, they asked me to go back a Little, and so I did, and Slept all night with them, and inform'd them of the Particulars; they said they did not know it, if they had, they would not have gone to war: be strong if you make a Good peace, then we will bring all the prisoners Back again; they kill'd two Deer, & gave us one."

The party arrived at Fort Augusta on the 22d of September, as the journal reads, "very Weary and Hungry, but Greatly Rejoiced at our Return from this Tedious Journey."

Frederick Post, who has thus far taken such an active part in the affairs of the pioneers, and who acted as mediator between the provincial authorities and the Indians in this vicinity, came to this country about sixteen years prior to the time of the events narrated. His full name was Christian Frederick Post. At the time of his coming he had no other views than to preach the gospel among the heathen. He was a member of the Unitas Fratram Church, which church had two settled congregations of Indians. During the war he was intrusted by the government with negotiations to secure the assistance of the various Indian nations, and in every trust committed to his charge he fulfilled its mission promptly and well.

In July, 1758, about the time that Levi Trump and Peter Bard wrote to Governor Denny, a party of French and their Indian allies appeared upon the West Branch at the village known to the Indians as Achtschingi Clammui (now Clearfield) where they commenced the erection of a fort, intending evidently to make this a central point of operations on this branch of the Susquehanna. They fitted out a war expedition and embarked down the river on rafts to attack Fort Augusta They found the fort much stronger in construction and garrison than they anticipated, and being without the artillery necessary for its siege, left without making an attempt against it.

To epitomize the events that occurred from time to time in the territory now embraced within the limits of the county of Clearfield or immediately adjoining it, reference is made to the several messages addressed by Governor Denny to the proprietaries, concerning which he says: "In my last I mentioned that the Augusta Batalion were employed in building and carrying on the works at that Fort (Augusta), their duty and labor very severe, even under these Circumstances of the Garrison, I ordered a strong Detachment under Colonel Clapham towards the Ohio, to act offensively, and if possible destroy an Indian town; but Intelligence arriving before these orders could be carried into Execution, that a large body of French and Indians were coming to besiege the Fort, they were obliged to lay the expedition aside. This account proving false, Colonel Clapham who was employed in finishing the Fort, sent out a Captains Command to attack an Indian Town called Shinglecalamouse, situate near the head of West Branch of Susquehanna, where was supposed to be a great resort of Indians. Captain Hambright entered the Town, found the Cabins all standing, but deserted by the Indians. Agreeably to his orders he did not touch anything, nor destroy the Town, in hopes the Indians would come and settle there again. This was the only Indian Town that could be attacked; and we found by a second Expedition that they had returned, set their Town on Fire, and were retired to Venango situate where the River au Bœuf runs into the Ohio. Since the affair of Kittanning the Indians on this side of the Ohio have mostly retired with their Wives and Children under the French Forts on that River."

Still later on in this summary of the events, the governor says: "An Expressed arrived from Shamokin with an Account of the Arrival of a Number of the Six Nation Indians, from Sir William Johnson, our known and hearty Friends, who informed the Commanding officer, that a body of French and Indians was making Canoes at the head of the West Branch of Susquehannah, with an intent to come and attack the Fort."

In a communication addressed by the governor to the proprietaries, he again calls the attention to operations in this section as follows: "It will be proper to acquaint You, that the Six Nation Indians, as they passed by Shamokin in their Way to Harris's Ferry, inform'd the Commanding Officer that a large Body of French & Indians was making Canoes at the Head of the West Branch, and intended to come and attack that Fort."

Returning to the more active scenes of the war, we find Colonel Armstrong engaged in an expedition against the Indian village at Kittanning, which he destroyed early in September, 1756, but not without a severe loss to his own force. This was the first aggressive movement against the Indian towns by the provincial forces, and was a serious blow to the savages.

On November 8th following, began the grand council with the Indians at Easton, at which Teedyuscung, chief of the Delawares, and other prominent chiefs and warriors took part. The leading topic under discussion was the purchase made of the Indians in 1754, concerning lands on the West Branch and Penn's Creek. Teedyuscung acted as chief orator on this occasion, and maintained his position with firmness and dignity.

In May, 1757, the conference with the Six Nations was held at Lancaster, at which the governor and other dignitaries were present.

In 1758 William Pitt entered the councils of George II as actual, though not nominal chief of the ministry, and then England entered earnestly into the contest. That year Fort Duquesne was abandoned before the steady approach of the English and provincial forces. In the North Frontenac was captured by Colonel Bradstreet. The Western army passed under command of General John Forbes, and Boquet commanded the provincials assembled at Raystown. Major Grant, with a force of provincials, came in contact with a large body of French and Indian troops on the night of September 21, and was repulsed with great loss. Fort Duquesne was abandoned and blown up by the retreating French forces on November 1st. This ended the struggle between the English and French in the Ohio Valley and in Pennsylvania. The cordon was broken, but Fort Niagara still held out for France; still the messengers ran backward and forward, to and from Presque Isle and Venango; still the Senecas strongly declared their friendship for Yonnondio and Yonnondio's royal master.

In 1759 still heavier blows were struck. Wolf assailed Quebec, the Gibralter of the French. At the same time, Prideau, with two thousand British and provincials, and Sir William Johnson with one thousand faithful Iroquois sailed up Ontario and laid siege to Fort Niagara. Its capture was certain unless relief could be obtained. Its commander, however, was not idle. Away through the forest sped his lithe red-skinned messengers to summon the sons and allies of France. D'Aubrey, at Venango, heard the call and responded with his most zealous endeavors. Gathering all the troops from far and near, stripping bare the little French posts of the West, and mustering every red man he could persuade to follow, he set forth to relieve distressed Niagara with near a thousand Frenchmen and four hundred dusky warriors of the West. The forces of Sir William Johnson met those of D'Aubrey, and after a long and bloody fight the French were utterly routed. On the news reaching the fort the garrison at once surrendered, and the control of the Niagara, which for over a hundred years had been in the French, passed into the hands of the English. Soon Wolf gained Quebec at the cost of his own life.

In September, 1760, the governor-general of Canada surrendered Montreal, and with it Detroit, Venango, and all other posts within his jurisdiction. This surrender was ratified by the treaty of peace between England and France in February, 1763, which ceded the French power in America to the British.

After the campaign of 1760, a greater portion of the Pennsylvania forces were discharged. Small garrisons were stationed at Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Fort Allen, and Fort Augusta.

CHAPTER IV.

WARS WITH THE INDIANS.

Pontiac's War — The League — Depredations on the Frontier — Forts Taken — Indians Driven Back — The Treaty of Peace — Threatenings of an Outbreak — Departure of the Moravians — Incidents — The Cresap War — Logan.

UPON the close of the French and English war and the withdrawal of the French army from the province, the struggling colonists looked and hoped for an era of peace and quiet, that they might re-establish their wasted fortunes and extend their settlements farther along the frontier. But no, although the power of the French was entirely extinguished, the Western Indians still remembered them with affection, and were still disposed to wage war upon the red-coated English, and all who had aided or abetted their cause. The renowned Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas of Canada, united many of these tribes of the West in a league against the hated red-coats, immediately after the advent of the latter into Canadian territory; and as no such confederation had ever been formed against the French during all their long years of possession, his action must be assigned to some other motive than mere hatred of all civilized intruders.

In the month of May, 1763, the league assailed and captured nine out of twelve forts on the frontier, and massacred their garrisons. The post at Michilimakinac fell first, and soon after Le Bœuf, Venango, Presque Isle, Le Bay, Saint Joseph's, Miamis, Ouachtunon, and Sandusky. Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit alone withstood this terrible shock. Detroit was saved through the efforts of an Indian woman who informed the commander of the post of the intended attack, and a proper defense was made. This attack was led by the mighty Pontiac in person, and although unsuccessful in his design against the place, he reaped a revenge in the terrible massacre perpetrated on the troops under Captain Dalyell, who had been sent to the relief of the garrison.

After several murders had been committed by the Indians around Fort Pitt, Governor Hamilton took measures to protect the frontier, and sent out several detachments of troops, and strengthened the garrison at Fort Augusta. The whole country west of Shippensburg was overrun with marauding Indians, who destroyed and plundered every village and hamlet. On both sides of the Susquehanna the inhabitants were compelled to flee to the woods and mountains for safety. Colonel Boquet was sent to relieve Fort Pitt with a force of troops and supplies. Before arriving there he detached a strong force and sent them to assist in defense of Fort Ligonier, where large quantities of ammunition were stored. The Indians having become aware of this, raised the siege of Fort Pitt and hastened to attack Fort Ligonier and intercept the reinforcements. As the relief party were nearing the fort, they were attacked by the Indians, but drove them back. Again and again did the merciless savage foe charge the little band of sturdy troops, but were as often repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and finally routed and driven from the ground.

The command under Colonel Boquet was attacked, but defeated the enemy by leading them into an ambuscade, saving his whole force from destruction. In due time he made his way to Fort Pitt, but the Indians, disheartened by their recent defeat and heavy loss, made no attack against it.

The Indians soon after abandoned the country between Presque Isle and Sandusky, and retreated to the land west of the Ohio.

In the month of September, 1763, occurred the awful tragedy at Devil's Hole, when a band of Senecas under Honayewus, afterward celebrated as Farmer's Brother, and Cornplanter, ambushed a train of English army wagons with an escort of ninety soldiers, when every man, save four, fell victims to their cruel and relentless foe.

In October of the same year a regiment of six hundred soldiers under Major Wilkins, was attacked by the Senecas at Black Rock, but succeeded in repulsing them with severe loss.

This was the last serious attack by the Senecas upon the English. Becoming at length satisfied that Pontiac's scheme was a failure, they sullenly agreed to abandon further ravages and remain at peace with the whites.

On the retirement of the Indians to the Muskingum and the regions beyond the Ohio, the inhabitants returned in fancied security to the settlements and resumed their usual avocations. The winter months came and with them general tranquillity prevailed. But at length, with the coming warm season, the frontier settlements were again aroused with the familiar but unexpected war-whoop in all its savage barbarity. The Indians fell suddenly upon the border settlements, devastating and destroying everything in their path. The tomahawk and scalping knife again were in full play, creating alarm, suffering, bloodshed, and death in their unnatural and inhuman greed. To meet and check this terrible onslaught, a decisive action was taken by the British and provincials. Colonel Bradstreet, with a strong body of troops, came by water to Fort Niagara, accompanied by Sir William Johnson and a body of his Iroquois warriors. A council of friendly Indians was held at the fort, among whom Sir William exercised his skill, and satisfactory treaties were made with them. The Senecas, who had repeatedly promised friendship, still held aloof, and were said to be meditating a renewal of the war. Bradstreet ordered their immediate attendance, under penalty of the destruction of their villages. They then came, ratified the treaty and thenceforth adhered to it.

Colonel Boquet, with a strong force of regulars and provincials, and a complement of about two hundred friendly Indians, was to sweep through Pennsylvania and then act in concert with Bradstreet along the lakes.

The forces under Boquet reached Fort Loudon in August, when he received a courier from Bradstreet to the effect that he had concluded a treaty of peace with the Delawares and Shawnese; but as these savages were still murdering and plundering he had no confidence in them, and continued preparations for an aggressive campaign against them. After a long and weary march, and having met with no considerable opposition from the Indians, Boquet, with his command reached Tuscarawas, near the forks of the Muskingum. Here he was informed that chiefs of the Delawares and Shawnese were coming to negotiate a treaty of peace, and preparations were made to receive them.

At the conference Custaloga and Beaver appeared for the Delawares; Keissinautchtha for the Shawnese, and Kiyashuta for the Senecas. After considerable discussion a treaty was agreed upon, but was not confirmed until all white prisoners were delivered up.

In the month of May following the treaty was ratified, and the Indians fulfilled their promises to deliver up all prisoners.

Peace now once more was restored, families returned to their homes, and the tide of population once again began its westward move toward the frontier. Trade again was carried on along the lakes, almost entirely in open boats propelled by oars, and an occasional temporary sail. In fair weather tolerable progress could be made, but woe to the craft which might be overtaken by a storm.

No further event of importance occurred to disturb the peace and prosperity of the settlers along the borders until the spring and summer of 1767. Some of the lawless whites, by encroaching upon the Indian lands, nearly provoked them to a renewal of hostilities. The Indians, however, willing to abide by their declarations of peace, restrained themselves upon the promise of the proprietaries that their grievances should be redressed. So tardy, indeed, was the promised justice that in 1768 another open war with the Indians menaced the province. At this juncture Sir William Johnson came to the rescue, and through his efforts, war was averted. At his request a council was held at Fort Stanwix, in New York State, with the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations. By the terms of the treaty made there on the 5th day of November, 1768, the Indian title to another tract in Pennsylvania was extinguished. The northern boundary of the lands sold under this treaty followed the West Branch through Clearfield county and entered Indiana county at the point where Clearfield, Indiana, and Cambria counties join. It will be remembered that these lands were claimed by the whites under the treaty of 1754, and their encroachments on them at that time had much to do with provoking the Indians occupying those lands to hostilities during the French and Indian war.

The year 1772 marked another event in the history of this vicinity, although not warlike in its nature. The Moravian Indians and missionaries had built up a village called Friedenshutten, a few miles below Wyalusing, in what is now Bradford county. By the treaty at Fort Stanwix the Six Nations sold this land to the proprietaries, and this Christian band were compelled to vacate. Although the proprietaries had forbidden that any surveys should be made near them, the disturbance consequent upon the Connecticut claim intervened, and having been invited by the Delawares on the Ohio to come and settle among them, they made preparations and departed in 1772.

Early in the month of June the party, comprising two hundred and forty persons, young and old, with their cattle, horses, and other effects, took up their journey through Indian roads and over the Allegheny Mountains, by way of the Bald Eagle, for the Ohio. They were divided into two bodies, one pursuing the journey in boats up the West Branch under charge of John Roth, and the other by land under John Ettwein. The party in boats carried their church bell in advance of the fleet, and proceeded in this manner as far as the island, where they were soon after joined by those on the land route. From this point the boats were abandoned, and all proceeded together by land. When they reached the mountains the greatest difficulty was experienced in crossing them, as they had not sufficient horses to transport all their personal effects, and were, consequently, obliged to carry the balance on their backs. To add to the inconvenience of this task they were seriously troubled by rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, and lost several of their horses by being bitten by them.

They complained further of being greatly annoyed by an insect known to the Indians as "punks," or "punkeys," which were so exceedingly small as to be almost invisible to the eye, but whose bites were painful as red-hot ashes. Some persons died during the journey, among them a crippled child, ten or eleven years of age, who was carried by the mother in a basket on her back. In the "Sketches of the Snow-shoe Region," by James Gilliland, he says: "One of the party was buried at Moravian Run, where the Indian path crosses, about a mile west of Big Moshannon Creek, and from this the name was given to the run." The original journal has this entry: "July 14, 1772, we came to Clearfield Creek, so called by the Indians, because on its banks there are acres of lands that resemble clearings, buffalo that resort thither having destroyed every vestige of undergrowth, and left the face of the country as bare as though it had been cleared by the grub-axe of the pioneer."

The run, which since that time has been called Moravian Run, is now partly in Graham and Bradford townships. Graham was originally a part of Bradford.

The reader will understand that up to this time there had been no permanent settlements made by the pioneers in this vicinity; that the country for many miles around was an unbroken and dense forest, with only an occasional opening along the river and its tributaries. On the site of the present borough of Clearfield was the Indian village of "Chincklacamoose," frequently mentioned in the foregoing chapters. This name has been spelled in so many ways that we shall not attempt to say which is correct, but adopt that most frequently used by past authorities.

After the conclusion of Colonel Boquet's campaign and the treaty of peace at Fort Stanwix, and after the transgressions of the whites had been forgiven under that treaty, there occurred another outbreak in 1774, which, it must be acknowledged, was occasioned by the whites themselves. Several murders were committed upon the Indians in various localities on the head waters of the Susquehanna, Ohio, Monongahela, and Cheat Rivers. The Senecas made frequent complaints against the depredations of the whites upon some of their people. Logan, the celebrated chief, was one of those selected by the whites as an object of their vengeance. Bald Eagle was another against whom a special attack was made, and who was murdered by them. However, through the mediating influences of Sir William Johnson, no serious outbreak occurred.

He did his best to redress their grievances, and sought to have them withdraw to their villages and away from those isolated localities, where he could have them more completely under his protection.

The Indians remaining were not content with an arrangement which protected only the Senecas, nor were they willing to abandon their old and favorite haunts to which they had perfect right. Instead of growing less, the atrocities of the white bordermen became more frequent and more bold, and in 1774, another destructive war broke out, which threw the whole frontier into a state of tumultuous excitement. A false rumor, to give color of excuse to their acts, was set afloat by the whites that the Indians had stolen a number of horses from exploring parties on the Ohio and Kenhawa Rivers, and for the purpose of obtaining a position of defense against an expected attack by the Indians, the land-jobbers collected a force and stationed themselves at Wheeling, then commanded by Captain Cresap. Soon after this, Captain Cresap, with a party, intercepted two Indians and cruelly murdered them. The affair at Captina Creek, by Daniel Greathouse and his command, and only a short time after at Yellow Creek, by the same party, only served to increase the fury of the outraged natives. By these two assaults, the whole of Logan's family were murdered. Suddenly, a consternation pervaded the whole frontier. A foe, always quick to resent, and ever eager to shed the blood of the white man, was roused to a feeling of revenge which he would not be long in obtaining. The frontier was changed into a scene of war, the fields of the husbandman were destroyed, the cabins of the villagers were burned and his property destroyed, incautious settlers were overtaken and killed. Messengers were dispatched to the military posts calling for aid, and General Lewis and Lord Dunmore were sent to relieve the whites. General Lewis reached Point Pleasant after a tedious march of nineteen days, but Lord Dunmore had not yet appeared. On the morning of the next day the Indians made a furious attack against the white force, which, with varying results, was kept up till night, when the savages withdrew across the Ohio. The loss to the whites was reported as seventy-five killed and one hundred and forty wounded, while the Indians suffered a greater loss. The latter were commanded by the celebrated Shawnee chief, Cornstalk.

After the battle the Indians called a council and made peace with the white commander. Meanwhile, Lord Dunmore was approaching, when he received other messengers from the Indians asking for peace, which was granted. It was on this occasion that the celebrated chief, Logan, made a speech to Lord Dunmore which made him famous. He said: "I appeal to any white man to say, if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him no meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was his love for the whites, that his countrymen pointed as they passed, and said: 'Logan is the friend of the white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace, but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

It will be remembered that Logan was a Six Nations chief, whose father, Shikelimo, was a resident chief sent by the Six Nations to live among the Delawares. He named his son Logan, after James Logan, a conspicuous personage in the province. During the French and Indian war, Logan acted only as peacemaker. After the close of the Cresap war he became morose and drank heavily. He made a mistake in saying that Cresap murdered his family; the party under Greathouse committed that offense. While on a journey from Detroit to Miami, several years after this, Logan was murdered.

CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The Revolutionary War — Action of the Crown — The Colonies Determined — The Outbreak — The Indians Hostile — Six Nations Divided — Depredations — Defenses — Struggles — Close of the War.

THE active part taken by the English government in bringing into subjection the disturbing factions among the struggling American colonies during and subsequent to the French and Indian war, had involved the mother country in a debt of considerable magnitude, and in order to somewhat lighten the burden, she looked toward the country in whose interest she had so zealously contributed both of men and means.

The first move toward the accomplishment of this purpose, was the passage of an act of parliament in the year 1767, which laid a duty on specified commodities imported into the colonies. This, with other acts oppressive in their nature, found serious opposition on this side of the broad Atlantic, and an organized and determined resistance was resolved upon. The British ministry were soon made conscious of their error and offered a reduction of five-sixths of the duty imposed by the act of 1767, hoping, by this move, to restore tranquillity among the colonies, and in 1770 all duties were removed except one of three pence per pound on teas. Even this had not the desired effect, and the opposition to importations was as determined as ever. The Philadelphia merchants, as well as those of Boston and other ports, all signed the non-importation resolutions, and refused to receive this commodity into their storehouses, which act of refusal was looked upon as treasonable, and the king was requested to cause all offenders to be arrested and brought to England for trial and punishment.

So strictly indeed, had the resolutions of the colonial merchants been adhered to, that in 1773 over fifteen millions of pounds of tea were accumulated on the hands of the East India Tea Company. As a special relief measure, parliament then offered to allow this article to be shipped to any part of the world, duty free. Feeling that this action would pass their teas into the proper channels in America, the company immediately freighted several ships for the various ports of the colonies, but the people had interdicted and resolved against it.

At Philadelphia the pilots refused to conduct the vessels into port, whereat the owners deemed it unsafe to discharge their cargoes, but had them returned to England. At the port of New York a like result was had. At Boston, as soon as the ships entered the harbor, the colonists, disguised as Indians, rushed on board and dumped the cargoes into the bay. This led to further complications. Parliament commanded and the colonies refused. The crown withdrew the civil authority vested in the several provinces, and the inhabitants organized to suit themselves, independent of Great Britain. The leading citizens of the province of Pennsylvania were called together to consult upon the situation, and resolved to endeavor to establish harmony *on a constitutional foundation.*

Pursuant to an agreement of the several provinces, a colonial congress met at Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of discussing the events of the day, and fixing upon future policy.

The declaration of rights was first agreed upon, and then followed a recital of the wrongs perpetrated by the crown upon the colonists. Upon receiving the news of this convention, both houses of parliament declared to the king "that they find that a rebellion actually exists in the province of Massachusetts," whereupon that province was excluded from foreign trade, and forbidden the usual fishery privileges. The same prohibition was soon after extended to five other of the provinces and the counties on the Delaware. A conciliatory course was then pursued by Great Britain, but without avail. In January, 1775, a provincial convention was held at Philadelphia, and continued in session for six days. During the progress of the convention the crisis had arrived. The arbitrary and oppressive acts of parliament were sought to be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

On the 30th day of June, 1775, the committee of safety was appointed. The British and Americans, who had been in the closest friendship, and who, under the same banners had passed along the frontier in every part of the province, were now destined to seek each other's lives on the blood-stained battle-fields of the Revolution, in the great war for American independence, for American liberty.

As dangers and hostilities increased, the Johnsons showed themselves clearly in favor of the king. Sir William was greatly disturbed by the gathering storm of war, but would undoubtedly use his power in behalf of his royal master. He died suddenly in 1774. Much of his influence over the Six Nations descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his nephew, Colonel Guy Johnson, the latter becoming superintendent of Indian affairs. Through his influence with the Indians, the powerful Iroquois confederacy was broken, and the Six Nations tribes, except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, served under the banners of the king; but it was nearly two years before they committed serious acts of hostility. The Senecas held off for a while, but the prospect of blood and British gold was too much for them to withstand, and in 1777 they, in common with the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Mohawks, made a treaty with the British at Oswego, agreeing to serve the king throughout the war. Mary Jemison, the white woman, then living among the Senecas, declared that after presents had been distributed among the Indians, the British agents promised a bounty on every scalp that should be brought in. The Oneidas remained neutral throughout the war.

The most active of the Iroquois chiefs during the Revolution was Joseph Brant, or Thayendenegea, of the Mohawks. The leading chiefs of the Senecas were "Farmer's Brother," "Cornplanter," and "Governor Blacksnake." They were of equal rank, and received their orders direct from the British officers. At the massacre at Wyoming, in 1778, the leader of the Senecas, who formed the main Indian force on that occasion, was Guiengwahtoh, supposed to be the same as Guiyahgwahdoh, "the smoke-bearer." That was the official title of the Seneca, afterward known as "Young King." He was too young to have been at Wyoming, but his predecessor in office (his maternal uncle), might have been there. Brant was certainly not present.

The Shawnese, during the first years of war, remained friendly, as well as many of the Delawares, but the tribes in general were influenced by the emissaries of the Six Nation Indians on the frontier, and the still more potent factor —gold. The recognized leader among the Shawnese was Chief Cornstalk. He used his eloquence to induce the northern Indians to side with the colonists, but in vain. The inducements held out by the agents of the king were too strong, and the council decided to fight with the British.

In 1777, Cornstalk, in company with a friendly Delaware chief, named Red Hawk, came to Mount Pleasant and informed the garrison of the determination of the council. Captain Arbuckle thought prudent that both should be detained within the fort, which was done. Soon after, Ellinipsico, a son of Cornstalk, came to the place in search of his father. While the three were there, two soldiers who were hunting in the woods near the fort, were killed by Indian prowlers, whereupon the enraged whites murdered the three hostages and the interpreter. Thus died Cornstalk, Ellinipisco and Red Hawk at the hands of the people they had wished to serve.

This unprovoked and willful murder of the chiefs was afterward fearfully avenged by the blood of the whites. From this time forward the Shawnese became the most deadly enemy to the pioneers along the border.

Early in the spring of 1778, General McIntosh was directed to defend the western frontier. He strengthened Fort Pitt, and subsequently built Forts McIntosh and Laurens. While General McIntosh protected this part of the border from serious depredations, he could not, by any means, so distribute his forces as to protect the northern and northwestern boundaries of the province. An attack was hardly looked for from that quarter, and the scattered sections along the Susquehanna were wholly unprotected. In July of that same year, a large body of Senecas, Tories, and a detachment of regulars descended the Susquehanna and attacked the village settlements at Wyoming. The attacking party numbered about two hundred British provincials, under command of Major Butler; about two hundred Tories under Sir John Johnson, and five hundred Indians, chiefly Senecas, led by the famous Guiengwahtoh. When they reached the mouth of Bowman's Creek, they waited the coming of another party that had been sent to devastate the West Branch valley, from the mouth of the Sinnamahoning. After the arrival of the second party, the whole force of invaders reached nearly twelve hundred. They passed down the Susquehanna in boats until about fifteen miles from Wyoming, when they traveled the remaining distance by land.

The force in defense of the settlement, numbering about three hundred, were gathered in Fort Forty, as the most available for the occasion. Colonel Zebulon Butler, with the assistance of Major Garrett and Colonel Dennison, commanded the defensive force. On the 3d of July they marched out to meet the enemy, and after a fierce battle of several hours' duration, the brave defenders were overpowered and cut to pieces without mercy by the infuriated Senecas. About two-thirds of those who went into the fight were slain. The survivors mainly found refuge in Wilkes-Barre Fort, and a few in Fort Forty. Terms of capitulation were then agreed upon, that the lives of the survivors and the women and children should be spared, and no property destroyed. In disregard of the latter part, the Indians destroyed the crops, plundered the dwellings and burned them.

At Cherry Valley, the same year, the Senecas were present in force, together with a body of Mohawks under Brant, and of Tories under Captain

Walter Butler, son of Colonel John Butler, and there was another battle similar to Wyoming.

These events, and others on a smaller scale, induced Congress and General Washington to set on foot an expedition in the spring of 1779. We refer to the celebrated expedition of General Sullivan against the Senecas and other marauding Indians in the vicinity in which these disasters occurred. Sullivan marched up the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where he was joined by a brigade under General James Clinton (father of DeWitt Clinton). Sullivan, with a total force of some four thousand men, moved up the Chemung to Newtown (Elmira). There Colonel Butler, with a strong force of Indians and Tories, estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, had thrown up intrenchments, and a battle was fought. Butler was speedily defeated, retired with considerable loss, and made no further opposition. Sullivan advanced and destroyed all the Indian villages on the Genesee, burning wigwams and cabins, cutting down growing corn, and utterly devastating their whole country. The Senecas fled in dismay to Fort Niagara. The Onondaga villages had in the mean time been destroyed by another force, but it is plain that the Senecas were the ones who were chiefly feared, and against whom the vengeance of the Americans was chiefly directed. After thoroughly laying waste the whole Indian country, the Americans returned to the east.

Sullivan's expedition substantially destroyed the league which bound the Six Nations together. Its form remained, but it had lost its binding power. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras were encouraged to increase their separation from the other confederates. Those tribes whose possessions had been destroyed were thrown into more complete subservience to the British power, thereby weakening their inter-tribal relations, and the spirits of the Senecas, the most powerful and warlike of them all, were much broken by this disaster.

It was a much more serious matter than had been the destruction of their villages in earlier times, as they had adopted a more substantial mode of existence. They had learned to depend more on agriculture and less on the chase, and possessed not only corn-fields, but gardens, orchards, and sometimes comfortable houses. In fact they had adopted many of the customs of civilized life, though without relinquishing their primitive pleasures, such as tomahawking and scalping prisoners. They fled *en masse* to Fort Niagara, and during the winter of 1779–80, which was of unusual severity, were scantily sustained by rations which the British authorities with difficulty procured. As spring approached, the English made every effort to reduce the expense by persuading the Indians to make new settlements and plant crops. The red men were naturally anxious to keep as far as possible from the dreaded foe who had inflicted such terrible punishment upon them the year before, and were unwilling to risk their families again at their ancient seats.

Having now disposed of the most dangerous foes of the north and northwest frontiers of the province, let us look back and observe what, in the mean time, was transpiring elsewhere among the savages.

In the fore part of the year 1778 a plan was organized to concentrate a large force of Indians and Tories at Kittanning, then cross the mountain by Indian paths and at Burgoon's Gap divide; one party to march through the Cove and Conococheague Valleys, the other to follow the Juniata Valley and form a junction at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. Although this offensive plan was partially carried out, it failed in the main purpose. Dissensions arose, and a leader of the Tories was killed by an Indian. The country became aroused, and the people flocked to arms. Some of the invaders were shot, others captured, and the balance driven out of the country.

To guard against like incursions in future, numerous small parties were stationed at convenient points along the frontier. Soon after Colonel Brodhead, with a considerable force under his command, swept the country on the Allegheny and upper West Branch and thoroughly cleared the borders of all plundering and murdering savages. The presence of his command had a salutary effect upon the Indians, and the inhabitants of the West Branch and Penn's Valley returned to their homes and gathered such of their crops as were not destroyed.

The great achievement of General Wayne at Stony Point, turned the tide of the Revolution in favor of the Americans. Their drooping hopes were revived, while the British and Tories were correspondingly disheartened. From that time forward the life of British supremacy in America hung upon a hair, and that slender cord was broken by the surrender of Cornwallis in the month of October, 1781.

In the fall of 1783 peace was formally declared between Great Britain and the revolted colonies, and, by that declaration, those colonies were henceforth to be acknowledged by all men as the United States of America, a free and independent nation.

In the articles of peace agreed upon between the British and American authorities, no provision whatever was made for the Indian allies who had so faithfully served their master. The English authorities afterward offered them land in Canada, but all, except the Mohawks, preferred their accustomed localities.

The United States, however, treated them with great moderation, and although the Iroquois had twice broken their pledges, and had plunged into war against the colonies, they were readily admitted to the benefits of peace, and were even acknowledged as having some rights to the territory not already sold to the provinces by virtue of the several treaties previously made.

In the month of October, 1784, a treaty was made between three commissioners of the United States, and the sachems of the Six Nations.

The several treaties made with the Indians for the extinguishment of their titles to lands in Pennsylvania, we shall discuss at length in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY LAND OPERATIONS.

Land Titles — Penn's Charter — Naming the Province — Treaties with Indians — Acquisition of Lands to the Proprietaries — Boundaries — The Divesting Act — Surveys — Owners — The Holland Land Company.

THE lands in the province of Pennsylvania were granted to William Penn by royal charter from Charles II, king of Great Britain, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1681. Admiral William Penn, father of the grantee, died having a claim against the English government of sixteen thousand pounds, on account of money loaned and arrearages of pay. His son, William, presented a petition to the crown that, in lieu of such indebtedness, he would be content with a grant of a tract of land in America, which tract he fully described in his petition. After having consulted with the proprietaries of other provinces adjoining the lands applied for, the king ordered the charter, and the territory embraced by it was called Pennsylvania.

It has been commonly supposed that Pennsylvania was so named by the proprietary in honor of himself, but such is not the case, as the following extract from a letter addressed by William Penn to Robert Turner, will fully show: "I choze New Wales, being, as this is, a pretty hilly country; but Penn, being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire, in Wales, and Penrith, in Cumberland, and Penn, in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodlands; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added Penn to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was passed, and would not take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under secretary to vary the name, for I feared lest it should be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king, as it truly was, to my Father, whom he often mentioned with praise."

The charter in its terms vested full and absolute ownership, and possession of the province in William Penn, and empowered and authorized him to govern the same, make such laws and regulations for the conduct of its affairs and people, as should be just, and not inconsistent with the laws of Great Britain.

After coming into possession of this vast estate Penn sold large tracts to persons in London, Liverpool, and Bristol. He appointed William Markham as deputy governor, and sent him to the province with commissioners to treat with the Indians, arrange a peace with them, and purchase their title to the lands.

Markham arrived in the province in the summer of 1681, in one of three ships arriving at that time with passengers and commodities. On the second day of April following the charter, the king issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the province, informing them of the grant, and of the powers and authority vested in Penn, and calling upon them to obey any and all such laws and regulations as the proprietary should order.

So far from being a source of great profit to Penn the management of the affairs of the province soon involved him in a large indebtedness, and he was compelled to borrow six thousand six hundred pounds, and encumber the lands as security for its payment. At a later period he negotiated a sale of the entire province to Queen Anne, for the sum of twelve thousand pounds, and a part of the purchase price was paid, but for some reason the transfer was never made.

The first step on the part of the proprietary, or his deputies, on coming into actual possession of the province, was to negotiate with the Indians for the release of their claim to the lands. This was done by numerous treaties and conferences, from time to time, the larger tracts being acquired usually after some dissension or war, but this assertion relates only to the larger purchases or the time of their consummation. In stating the facts concerning these transactions with the Indians, only the occasions on which sales of considerable magnitude were made will be noticed, lesser ones being of no great moment, and not necessary in this chapter.

The first purchase from the Indians was made by Deputy William Markham and the commissioners, by a deed executed by the chiefs, or shackmakers, of the several tribes having or claiming an interest in the lands lying in what is now Bucks county, in the extreme east part of the province. Authorities so materially differ in spelling the names of the shackmakers who executed this instrument, that they are omitted. The consideration paid for the land was mainly in goods and merchandise, as follows: "Three hundred and fifty fathoms of wampum, twenty white blankets, twenty fathoms of strawd waters, sixty fathoms of Duffields, twenty kettles, whereof four are large, twenty guns, twenty coats, forty shirts, forty pairs of stockings, forty hoes, forty axes, two barrels of powder, two hundred bars of lead, two hundred knives, two hundred small glasses, twelve pairs of shoes, forty copper boxes, forty tobacco tongs, two small barrels of pipes, forty pairs of scissors, forty combs, twenty-four pounds of red lead, one hundred awls, two handfulls of fish-hooks, two handfulls of needles, forty pounds of shot, ten bundles of beads, ten small saws, twelve drawing-knives, four anchers of tobacco, two anchers of rum, two anchers of cider, two anchers of beer, and three hundred gilders (money)."

From this time to the treaty and sale made in 1736, there were numerous sales of smaller tracts made at different times and by different Indian chiefs; but at the conference made in this year (1736), October 11, the Five Nations chiefs seem to have been called upon to settle certain questions disputed by the resident chiefs. It will be remembered that the Five Nations conquered the tribes, descendants of the Lenni Lenapes, in this region, and by virtue of that conquest claimed the ownership of the whole territory. When called in the matter they seriously upbraided the resident Indians for presuming to sell the lands at all, and when they had done so they should have stood by the sale. The conveyance made at this time was executed by the Five Nations chiefs, and they confirmed the sales previously made. The territory embraced by it included the lands within the present counties of Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks, Cumberland, and parts of Franklin, Dauphin, and Lebanon.

The next considerable purchase was made in the year 1749. In the estimation of the Six Nations (for now the Tuscaroras were added), there were questions of great import to be discussed on the consummation of this sale, for word had reached them that white settlers were trespassing on unsold lands, and that proper representatives might be sent to the conference at Philadelphia, a council of the Six Nations was held at Onondaga, at which time the delegates were chosen. The Senecas arrived first, and having made a stop at Wyoming to inquire as to the trespassing, were fully informed concerning them. In addition to the Six Nations, the Delawares, Shawnese, and Shamokin Indians joined in the deed. The lands embraced by the sale include the present counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and parts of Dauphin, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Pike.

To convey a fair understanding of the facts regarding the treaties of 1753 and 1754, and the subsequent compromise agreed upon in 1758, it will be necessary to explain at some length. Some mention was made concerning this in an earlier chapter, and a full narration of the facts are here given.

In 1753, Canassatego and several others of the leading chiefs attached to the British interests, were dead, and the sachem at the head of the council of the Six Nations was known to be in the French interest, and the affections of that people appeared to be much shaken. Those who adhered to the colonists were threatened by the French, and Indian affairs looked serious. At this time the friendly Indians were unwilling to do anything that might give rise to suspicion regarding their fidelity. They remonstrated, but they did so without threats. They desired that our people would forbear settling on Indian lands over the Allegheny hills, and advised the government to call back the intruders; that none should settle on the Juniata lands till matters were settled between them and the French. The treaty at Albany in 1764, with the Six Nations, was held by order of the king. The lords of trade and planters had recommended this, that all the provinces might be comprised in one general treaty to be made in his majesty's name, as the practice of each province making a separate treaty for itself, in its own name, was considered to be improper. The Indian deed was executed at Albany July 6th, 1754. Many of the Indian tribes (not referring to the Six Nations), seeing their lands gone, joined the French, and according to the address of Governor Morris, "it seemed clear from the different accounts he had received, that the French had gained to their interest the Delaware and Shawnese Indians, under the ensnaring pretense of restoring them to their country."

The lands embraced within the terms of the treaty included the hunting grounds of the Delawares, the Nanticokes, the Tuteloes, and the home lands of the Shawnese and Ohio Indians. Reference was made to the boundary line in the foregoing chapter (Chapter III). The controversy was finally settled by the compromise deed executed October 23, 1757, limiting the extent of the purchases of 1753–4, to the territory included within the boundaries of the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and parts of Centre, Union, Snyder, and Cumberland.

The next considerable purchase was made at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., November 5, 1768, and this was the last sale of lands by them to the proprietaries. The consideration of this sale was ten thousand pounds. The tract of land embraced by this purchase was a strip of land extending from the northeast to the southwest corners of the province. The north boundary line extended through Clearfield county, following the courses of the West Branch on the south side thereof. This purchase embraced, in whole or in part, the present counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Lackawanna, Pike, Wyoming, Luzerne, Sullivan, Lycoming, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, and Westmoreland.

In October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix between three commissioners of the United States and the sachems of the Six Nations, by which treaty a large tract of land was conveyed, not only in Pennsylvania but in New York. This sale included all the remaining territory in the State, not previously disposed of by the Indians. At the council the Marquis de La Fayette was present and made a speech, though not one of the commissioners. The chief, Red Jacket, was also there, but took no part in the council. Cornplanter spoke on behalf of the Senecas, but "Old King" was the recognized sachem of that tribe at the council. The purchase there made included in this State the territory embraced, in whole or in part, by the present counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Clearfield, Indiana, Jefferson, Forest, Warren, Armstrong, Clarion, Butler, Venango, Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie.

The above treaty at Fort Stanwix was, in January, 1785, ratified and confirmed by a deed executed by the Wyandot and Delaware Indians at Fort McIntosh, which deed conveyed the same lands as mentioned in the conveyance of 1784.

The title to the small triangular tract in the extreme northwest corner of the State was acquired on the 4th day of September, 1788, by act of Congress, declaring "that the United States do relinquish and transfer to Pennsylvania all their right, title and claim to the government and jurisdiction of said land forever."

By the act of October 2, 1788, the sum of twelve hundred pounds was appropriated to purchase the Indian title to the tract. The deed from the United States of the above tract, was dated March 3, 1792.

The proprietaries professed not to sell any lands beyond the boundaries of the purchases made from time to time. If surveys were made over them without their consent, they were illegal and void. To have departed from this principle would have occasioned wars with the Indians and resulted most fatally to the interests of the province; and would have been a gross violation of the sacred rights of the natives and of the promises made them.

This provision was so strictly adhered to by the proprietaries that acts were passed by the provincial government positively forbidding such unlawful surveys, and providing a penalty for a disobedience of them.

By this it will be seen that if surveys were made on the north side of the West Branch, or the west side within the present boundaries of Clearfield county, prior to the treaty at Fort Stanwix, October, 1784, no title would have passed, nor could it be acquired by such survey; it would have been void. In relation to the lands on the south or east side, within the same limits, the same rule would apply had any such survey been made prior to 1768, unless made under the assumption that the purchase of 1754 was a valid one, and in fact included the lands as far north as the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

William Penn died in the year 1718. By the terms of this will, which was dated in 1712, his lands, rents, etc., in the provinces, were devised to his wife, Hannah Penn, in trust to sell or dispose of so much of his estate as was necessary to pay his indebtedness, and then convey to his son by a former wife, forty thousand acres of land, and all the residue of his estate in lands in the provinces to his children by his second wife.

After Penn had made his will he had agreed to sell his whole estate in the province to the crown for twelve thousand pounds, and had in fact received a part of the purchase money therefor, and, although the sale was never completed by actual transfer, the serious question arose on the construction of the will, whether his interest in the estate was real or personal property—if personal, it went to his widow—if real, to his children. This question was a subject of many years of litigation in chancery, but was finally compromised, and the government of the province became vested in his sons by his second marriage, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn.

In the year 1732 Thomas Penn came to this country and took charge of the affairs of the province, acting for himself and his brothers, John and Richard Penn.

In the year 1779 the title of the Penns as proprietaries of the province was transferred to the Commonwealth under what is known as the "Divesting Act." The Legislature, on the 28th day of June, passed an act by which all the private estates, manors, and quit-rents throughout were reserved to the proprietaries; their other estates in land became the property of the Commonwealth, and the State agreed to pay the proprietaries the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, after the close of the Revolutionary War.

In the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Clearfield county there were numerous surveys made at an early day, some of them prior to the Revolutionary War; but any extensive movement in this direction was attended with considerable danger. The Indians were not friendly, and the prospect of seeing their favorite hunting and fishing grounds occupied by the adventurous whites was exceeding unpleasant to them. Judge Smith, an old surveyor, ran off a considerable tract in this vicinity as early as 1769, and soon after the treaty at Albany, but not until after the treaty at Fort Stanwix did the rush begin. James Harris and a party made extensive surveys in the easterly and southerly part of the county. Some extracts are given from Harris's diary or journal, made on that occasion, October, 1884. The party were as follows: "William Brown, James Harris, G. Meek, David Milligan, Andrew Small, Daniel Beats, and Thomas Pierce. They were subsequently joined by John Reed, D. Alexander, and R. Alexander. On the 23d they left Warrior Marks and crossed over to Moshannon and encamped for the night. On the 25th made a survey for Mr. Brown of twenty-one hundred and fifty acres in pursuance of five warrants. On the 27th left the forks of Moshannon and proceeded a nearly due west course about eight miles to Clearfield creek, just at the head of the narrows. Here they were met by Mr. Miller and two young men named Mitchell. The land here is described as an extensive rich bottom, a creek about thirty or forty yards wide, the upland not rich, but well timbered in places. On the 28th they met five men named Rickerts, who came to the camp and claimed by improvement a great deal of the land up the creek, and say they will not allow it to be surveyed. Mr. Canan made two surveys on the south side of the creek for Reed, Alexander & Co., the second including the mouth of a large run, and extending up the same about a mile. James Alexander's including the mouth of this run, is in John Gill's name.

"N. B.—On the 28th George Meek killed one large buck, pretty fat, not unwelcome news to the company."

The next day, the 29th, Mr. Canan began a survey on the northwest side of Clearfield Creek, above the narrows, but was compelled to quit on account of rains. On the 30th he surveyed on the west side of the creek and extended the line up as far as Rickerts's land. On the 31st Mr. Canan, John Reed, and William Miller were left to perform their surveys, and the balance of the party moved up to the forks of Beaver and Clearfield Creeks. They encountered great difficulties here on account of fallen trees. The 2d and 3d of November were spent in surveying in the vicinity, but were obliged to stop on the 4th on account of heavy rains. On the 14th they depart and reached Chest Creek in search of lands warranted, which were located in June prior. After searching and surveying several days through snow and rain the party returned to Juniata.

The Canans made numerous surveys along the various streams of the county, some of them being made as late as 1802. In this year they came to the lands bordering on Chest Creek, to run a dividing line between Fisher's and McConnell's claims, and settle interferences. They started at the "Scotch Cabins," in (now) Cambria county, at the point where the Indian road from Kittanning to Carlisle crosses Chest Creek, and followed the courses and distances of that creek for over thirty miles. They then came down to the West Branch, and thence down that stream. In the Canan party was the redoubtable Samuel Fulton, concerning whom further mention will be made.

Among the many other surveyors who, from time to time made surveys in this neighborhood, appear the names of Samuel Brady, the renowned hunter and Indian fighter, Daniel Turner, who was interested in surveyed lands from the Susquehanna to Milesburg, a large part of which were in this county. Turner first visited the county in 1794. William Anderson, for whom the creek of that name was called, was also one who became largely interested in land speculations here.

There were many persons never residents, but speculators, who bought warrants and land claims in the county, many of whom held exceedingly large tracts. Of these there may be prominently mentioned the Holland Land Company, Nicklin, Griffith & Boon, James Hopkins, McConnel & Reynolds, James Yard, Gramer & Bates, John Keating, whose lands included nearly the entire township of Karthaus; the Keating lands, which bordered on the West Branch for many miles; the Mead tracts, Thomas Kitland, Jeremiah Parker, James Wilson, Samuel M. Fox, the Drinker lands, George Roberts, on Chest Creek, Joseph P. Morris, John Hallowell, Robert Morris, Walter Stewart, Rev. Smith, Archibald Woodside, jr., William Griffiths, of Burlington, N. J.; Wilhelm Willink and others, Henry Drinker, Archibald McCall, James and William Miller, Abraham Witmer, Peters, Rawle & Morgan, Phillips & Co., James C. Fisher, William Scott, of Trenton, N. J., and many others who owned and controlled tracts of various sizes and localities.

Of the foregoing mentioned land operators, there are none that have been more prominently before the people and the courts of the State than the "Holland Land Company," and "Wilhelm Willink, and others." The "Holland Land Company" and "Wilhelm Willink and others," are synonymous names.

Legally, there never was any such thing as the Holland Land Company, or the Holland Company, as they were usually called.

The company, consisting of Wilhelm Willink and eleven associates, merchants and capitalists of the city of Amsterdam, placed funds in the hands of friends who were citizens of America, to purchase several tracts of land in the United States, which, being aliens, the Hollanders could not hold in their names at that time; and in pursuance of the trust created, there were purchased, both in New York and Pennsylvania, immense tracts of land, all managed by the same general agent at Philadelphia.

The names of the several persons interested in these purchases, and who composed the Holland Land Company, so called, were as follows: Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck. Two years later the five proprietors transferred a tract of about one million acres, so that the title vested in the original five, and also in Wilhelm Willink, jr., Jan Willink, jr., Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Rœlif Van Staphorst, jr., Cornelius Vollenhoven, and Hendrick Seye. Pieter Stadnitzki was also made a partner, though in an unknown manner. The title to the three hundred thousand acres of the entire tract was conveyed to Wilhelm Willink, Wilhelm Willink, jr., Jan Willink, and Jan Willink, jr., but the tract was not in this locality.

The title to the vast extent of lands of this company, held as joint tenants, not tenants in common, but to the survivors, became the subject of long and serious litigation, but was finally determined in the United States Supreme Court in favor of the company. The lands of the company in this county lay mainly on the west and north side of the West Branch, in Chincleclamoose township.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Early Settlements — Territory Divided — The First Settlers — Difference of Opinion — The First Mill — First Marriage — First Child Born — The Christening — Other Settlements — — Settlement Down to 1810.

THE reader must bear in mind the fact that at the time the first settlements were made in this vicinity, there was no such thing as Clearfield county; and the settlers who came here prior to the year 1804, were locating either in Lycoming or Huntingdon county. The West Branch of the Susquehanna divided the counties, and every pioneer on the north or west side of that river was located in Lycoming county, while those on the south and east of the stream were citizens of Huntingdon county.

The question as to who was the first settler in the county, is now, and for many years past, has been in dispute. On this point the records of past writers differ materially. Those whose interests and associations are identical with the western territory of the county, claim that James Woodside was the original pioneer of the county, and that his settlement was made in the vicinity afterward known as Brady township, in the year 1785; while the residents in the eastern and central parts have always understood and maintained that Daniel Ogden was the first settler of the county, and that his settlement was made near and just south of the present county seat on the bank of the Susquehanna, in the year 1797, or twelve years later than the date of James Woodside's settlement. This question cannot be settled at this time, nor will any attempt be made to do so. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Woodside could have been in the western part in 1785, and the fact not known to the Ogdens. Between the points of location was then a dense forest, never touched by the woodman's ax; high hills also intervened, and the distance between the localities exceeded twenty miles. Another question arises: What constituted, at that time, a settlement? If occupancy, improvement, and cultivation with intention of remaining created a settlement, perhaps James Woodside, of 1785, and Daniel Ogden, of 1797, both, will have to yield this honor in favor of Captain Edward Rickerts, basing the assumption of his settlement upon the the journal of James Harris, surveyor. The party on the 28th day of October, 1784, were surveying on Clearfield Creek, and on that day, says the journal, " five men by the name of Rickerts came to our camp, said they claimed by improvement a great deal of land up this creek, say they will not suffer it to be surveyed." Again, " on the 30th, Mr. Canan performed one of the surveys on the west side of Clearfield, extending it as high up as Rickerts claim." The reader will understand that we do not intend to assert, as a fact, that Captain Rickerts was the first settler of the county, but only to lay the fact before the public as bearing upon the question.

Captain Edward Rickerts was a native of Maryland, and while a boy emigrated with his father's family to Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen Edward entered the service as an Indian fighter, and was considered one of the most experienced frontiersmen in the whole country. During the Revolution his services to the province were so valuable that he was given a captain's commission.

Having made the improvement referred to, and built a cabin, Captain Rickerts went for his wife and household goods, and returned with them in the year 1801. Upon his return he found the cabin occupied by Joseph Leonard and family. The two families lived there together during the winter following, but Rickerts having no claim to the land except by improvement, was afterwards compelled to vacate and settle elsewhere. Captain Rickerts died in the year 1813. The lands improved by him, above referred to, lay on Clearfield

Creek, above the narrows, between places afterward known as Glen Hope and Coalport.

James Woodside first came to this county, or rather to Lycoming county, in the month of July, 1785, with a surveying party from Chester county. Several tracts were located by them, one of which, under warrant number five hundred and seventy, belonged to Woodside, and his land was located on the stream known as Stump Creek. James Woodside lived here many years, the only white resident among the few remaining Indians, who were quite friendly. He is described as a man of decidedly peculiar habits, having no family, and content to live alone in his forest home. A monument has recently been erected by the enterprising citizens of Du Bois, known as the "Woodside Monument," in honor of the memory of this venerable pioneer, now dead and gone, to which reference will be made in the chapters relating to that portion of the county.

Daniel Ogden, prior to his coming to this locality, was a resident of Cherry Valley, New York State. During the war that place was the scene of a massacre almost equal to Wyoming. All his property was destroyed, and one of his sons, David, was killed by the Indians. His wife, with the remaining children, were compelled to flee to the woods for safety, and remained there during the entire night. In the year 1797 Mr. Ogden, with three of his sons, came to this place, ascending the West Branch in canoes. In this work they met with great difficulty. The channel in places was narrow and filled with rocks, rifts, and water-soaked trees, and they were obliged frequently to unload and drag their empty canoes over these places, which hindered their progress considerably. They passed above the old Indian town, and made a landing on the site now occupied by Matthew S. Ogden, about half a mile south of Clearfield court-house. There was but one break in the vast wilderness, the far-famed clear fields near the site of the Indian village of Chinclecla-moose. These fields bore evidence of recent cultivation upon the arrival of the pioneer. After having made a clearing and erected a log house, which was done with some assistance rendered by the few Indians then here, Mr. Ogden returned to Cherry Valley and brought his family here. Of his eight children, none were born here. They were Abner, Jonathan, David, who was captured and slain by the Indians at Cherry Valley; Daniel, jr., Joab, Jehu, Matthew, and Margaret.

The Indians above mentioned were always referred to as the Cornplanter tribe. In fact there was no such tribe of Indians. Cornplanter was a war-chief of the Seneca tribe, and had two wives and many children, but they all belonged to the Senecas. The family, and perhaps the chief himself, may have resorted hither, but this is unlikely, as the Allegheny was nearer and larger. A special reservation was made for the children and descendants of Cornplanter on the banks of the Allegheny, in Warren county, where about eighty of the Cornplanter descendants still reside, and where the "Cornplanter Monument" is erected.

Daniel Ogden, the father, was a strong, muscular man, a great hunter, and quite fond of joking. There was no grist-mill nearer than Lock Haven, and when meal was low, he used an old jointer-plane turned bottom up, and by drawing an ear of corn along the surface, managed to manufacture a sufficient quantity of meal to supply the family demand. His son, Matthew, being of an ingenious turn of mind, built a grist-mill in 1804, on Chincleclamoose Creek. The greatest novelty, in construction, that ever was erected in the country, was Mat. Ogden's mill. There was but one piece of iron in the whole structure, a spike used for a spindle. The bolter was made of cap-cloth, and geared to the water-wheel with a strap, but notwithstanding its rude construction, the mill supplied the grist for the neighborhood for some time, and until Robert Maxwell built the second mill on Anderson Creek some years later. Matthew Ogden married Elizabeth Bloom, daughter of William Bloom, in the year 1802. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in the county. "Squire" Arthur Bell officiated.

Daniel Ogden died in 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1835, aged ninety-eight years. Several of the children returned to New York State. Daniel, jr., moved over to the Allegheny River. Joab went West, but returned and settled near James Woodside, in Brady township in 1804, and was the second white settler in that locality. He died there.

Arthur Bell came up the river from Big Island, in the same year, and soon after Daniel Ogden. He remained a few days with Ogden and helped put up his house, after which he went farther up the river, and commenced an improvement. Bell, who in after years was known as Squire Bell, came from Path Valley, Centre county. He, and his brother John, who also came about the same time, were veterans of the Revolution, having served on a privateer. Arthur was made justice of the peace in 1802. He was a great "fiddler," and exceedingly popular among the settlers. He was a tall, muscular man, of determined spirit, kind, and obliging, and the recognized leader in the settlement. Grier Bell, his son, was the first white child born in the county. He was so named after Rev. Grier, of Williamsport, who came to baptize him. Squire Bell used an old coffee-mill for grinding corn until Mat. Ogden's mill was done. He raised a family of several sons and daughters. Of his children William married a Miss Henry, and died, leaving a large family. His widow afterward married John P. Dale. Greenwood was a rheumatic, and suffered severely from that complaint. Grier, the first child born in the county. Letitia, who married James Young, and three other daughters who married respectively William, Thomas, and James McCracken, sons of James McCracken, sr.

John Bell, perhaps better known as "Little John," and "Demi-John," made a clearing on the north side of the river, on the farm now owned by Samuel Snyder. Whatever John lacked in industry and thrift, he made up in popularity. No "frolic" was complete without him, and hardly any joke was perpetrated without John being in some way connected with it.

Soon after the Bell family, came Casper Hockenberry and James McCracken with their families, and settled in the neighborhood. Their wives were sisters of Squire Bell's wife, and through the Squire's influence they were induced to make their settlement.

Thomas McClure, afterward known as "Squire" McClure, came to the county from Cumberland in 1799. He made an improvement, but did not bring his family until 1800. Squire McClure was one of the county commissioners at the time the contract for erecting the county buildings was made. In his family were two sons and four daughters.

About the year 1800 the people of the settlement discovered the old Indian path leading from Chincleclamoose to Milesburg, and this afterward was made the route for transporting goods to the place.

Along this path there came one day a stranger into the settlement, who took up her abode in the lower part of the borough, about on the spot where A. F. Boynton's barn stands. This person proved to be the Widow Lewis, who became familiarly known as "Granny Lathers." She located here and started a distillery, but about the time the War of 1812 broke out, Granny departed and was known no more, except through the exploits of her son David. This son was a wayward youth, and his success in minor offenses led him to attempt greater ones. He and two comrades, named Connelly and McQuire, were in the habit of stopping and robbing the wagons of Bellefonte merchants, till at last a vigilance committe of Centre county citizens, and one or two from this locality hunted them down. David was shot through the arm and captured. He refused to have the injured member taken off, so he died from the effects of the wound.

In the year 1801 settlement became more rapid, and this and the three years following witnessed the advent of several families whose names, through their own, or descendant's efforts, have become prominent in the affairs of the county.

Martin Hoover settled on the river, in what is now Lawrence township, in 1801. He came from York county. Hoover was a thrifty, energetic, and prosperous man. In 1814 he was sent to the Legislature; at another time he was county treasurer. He died in 1841, having raised a large family. His brother George was an early settler in the county, but did not come until some years later. He had a large family also.

Next to Hoover's on the river settled about this time Frederick Hennich, or Haney, as he was more commonly known. He built a grist-mill near the mouth of Montgomery Creek. Haney also built the first "coal ark" used on the river, but its life was short, as it "staved" on the river at "Rocky Bend."

Abraham Hess came from York county about 1803, and settled on Clearfield Creek, where he died. Hess was twice married, and had thirteen children. *A propos* the settlement of Haney and Hess, a good story is told on the latter. Rev. Samuel Stewart came to Hess's place to baptize some children, and in preparing the family for the solemnities of the ceremony, took a Bible from the table and began to catechise the head of the family. "Who built the first ark?" "Fred Haney!" innocently replied Mr. Hess, and the ceremony proceeded without further questioning.

Paul Clover made a settlement at the mouth of Anderson's Creek, about 1801. He remained here several years, keeping a "public house" or tavern, and did some work as blacksmith. Clover died of a cancer, after which his widow and children moved to Clarion.

Robert Askey came in and settled about this time a short distance below Clover's place, on the river near the fording place He often helped people in crossing the river, and is remembered as a kind and obliging person. Askey took up some land about a mile and a half back from the river; and made the first clearings on the ridges. He served in the war under General Wagner. At the time of his death he had a large family, who have become numerous in the county.

Joseph Leonard, it will be remembered, occupied the cabin of Captain Rickerts in 1801, while the latter was away after his family. Leonard was of Irish descent, and came here from Huntingdon county. Soon after his coming, his sons, Isaac and Thomas, came. They had commenced an improvement below the Ox-bow on Clearfield Creek before Rickerts returned. Thomas remained here but a short time.

David Litz came from Centre county and settled on the river near the place where the old bridge was afterwards built. Here he made a good farm, and raised a large family. Litz run the first raft of logs down the river, in the year 1805. This was the first rafting done in the county.

Abraham Leonard was born in Ireland, and emigrated from there before the present century, and took up his residence in Huntingdon county. In 1801 he came to this place and located near the old toll-gate, on the Snowshoe and Packersville turnpike, about two miles east of the borough. He made his clearing and house, and brought his family here in March, 1804. His family then consisted of his wife and three children—James T., Thomas, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married John Spackman. The children born Abraham after coming here were Rachel, who married Jonathan Hartshorn; Zenas, Hannah, who married William L. Moore; Robert, Agnes, who married Abraham Pierce, and Andrew.

John Owens and Robert Graham were neighbors of Leonard in Huntingdon, and came here about the time he came, but settled on the opposite side of the creek. The Owens became a numerous family in the county in after years. Graham had nine children, five of whom were born here. In 1813 Graham left the creek and settled near Plum Island.

Abraham Passmore came from Chester to Centre county, and was there some time before coming to this locality. He moved here and settled on the river in 1802. Passmore was a good blacksmith, and his coming was a great blessing to the residents here. He did the work for the whole surrounding country. In 1806 he left the river settlement and moved upon the ridge, north of the West Branch, where he opened and commenced a good farm. A num-of his descendants are still living in the county.

On the site now occupied by the brewery, north of the railroad depot, in the year 1801 or '2, came Henry Irwin, a native of Ireland, with his wife and three children, John, Mary, and Joseph. Mary married Richard Shaw. The children of Henry Irwin born after his settlement here, were William, Henry, Margaret, who married Zacheus Mead; Jane Ann, who became the wife of John Spackman; James, and Nancy, who married Asahel Swan. The family moved here in a rudely constructed vehicle, something like a car, which was drawn by a steer over a road cut by Daniel Ogden. Henry Irwin became bondsman for a fellow-countryman named Connor, and as the latter did not appear when required, Irwin was compelled to sacrifice his property to meet the bond. He afterwards located about three miles down the river, near and below Wolf Run.

About this time Thomas Mapes came and located nearly opposite where Irwin first lived. Mapes came from the East. He married Elizabeth Ogden, and after several years moved to Ohio. Several of the descendants of the Mapes family still live in Lawrence township.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, Daniel Turner resided in Westmoreland county. He became largely interested in lands in this county, and frequently visited the locality before making a residence here. The first visit of Turner to these parts was in the year 1794, after which time many surveys were made in his name, and his wife's also. In 1802 Turner settled near the head of Clearfield Creek, and made a farm there. Before he came here he had many conflicts with the Indians, but he was a bold, daring, and powerful man. One day in the year 1813, while hunting near John Ferguson's, he had a "rough and tumble" conflict with a panther, but succeeded in getting the animal by its hind legs and holding it in such a manner that it could not bite or claw him, until Joseph Turner came and dispatched this dangerous foe with a tomahawk. At another time he wounded a panther, and the animal retreated to a cave-like place between two large rocks. Turner followed, and by attaching a sword-like bayonet to the muzzle of his gun, stabbed the panther to death. Few men would care to tackle a wounded panther in a place like that. Turner resided in Bellefonte before he came here and after he left Westmoreland county. While in the former place he was an extensive operator, but misfortunes came and swept away his property, and he was induced to move to this country.

About the time that these settlements were being made in the central part of this county, there were attempts being made still further down the river, near the Centre county line.

In 1801 Jacob Wise, sr., a native of Berks county, but of late a resident of Penn's Valley, commenced an improvement on the Moshannon.

During the same year Robert Anderson, an Irishman, and a man named Potter also settled in the vicinity. The place occupied by Anderson was afterward known as the Hawkins property. Potter settled on the old State road a few miles north of the creek. None of these three remained long, but left for the Bald Eagle Valley. Potter sold his right to Nicholas Kline, and it was afterwards disposed of to one Shimmel, a Hessian, who served under the British during the war. Shimmel made a clearing and built a distillery on the land.

John Kline came to the county as early as 1802, and made an improvement on lands owned by Montgomery, a Philadelphian, not knowing whose they were. Montgomery came soon after to see the settlers along the creek, (Montgomery) and found Kline on his land, but would not compel him to move on account of the improvement he had made. He sold the land to Kline at a reasonable price. Kline bought another tract from a German named Jacob Anspach, a bachelor, in the year 1805. This was afterward occupied by George Philip Guelich.

Hugh Frazier, a Scotchman, lived near the mouth of Wolf Run as early as 1802. Frazier had served in the Indian war. He died during the dysentery epidemic in 1824, leaving four children — two sons and two daughters.

John Carothers came here with his wife from Centre county, about this time. He was a weaver, shoemaker, and hunter. His wife was equal to him in hunting, and was often seen dressed in a hunting skirt, felt hat and moccasins, with gun and ammunition, out in the woods after game. Carothers settled down the river about three or four miles, near the place called for him, Carothers's Bend. They moved from here to Sunbury, where John Carothers was afterward found frozen to death with a jug of whisky near him.

Alexander Read was born in Maryland and came to Center county in 1794. In the year 1802 he came to Clearfield and occupied the land on the ridge in Lawrence township where the stone house now stands, the property of James Mitchell. There were two families of this name, but spelled differently. The Reeds did not come here until 1811. The heads of these families bore the same christian name, *i. e.*, " Alexander," and to distinguish them in conversation, they were known as " Red Alex." and " Black Alex." — the former applying to " Read," and the latter to " Reed." These appellations were given them on account of the color of their hair. The children of Alexander

Read were, Sally, who married William Dunlap; Alexander, jr., Thomas, Rachel, who married Alexander B. Reed; John R., James A., and Amos. Marriage alliances were frequent between these families for several generations, and they were often mistaken for one family, but such was not the case. Alexander Read was commissioned by Postmaster-General Gideon Granger as postmaster at "Reedsboro," the place on the ridge above referred to, and he was the first postmaster in the county. The office was kept there until about 1819.

In 1803 Squire Arthur Bell sold the upper part of his farm to Benjamin Fenton, a resident of Half Moon Valley, Centre county. That year Fenton cleared three acres, put in seed for vegetables and wheat, built a cabin, and then returned to the valley for his family. During the winter he brought part of his goods, and in April following the family came. With them also came a Scotchman named Alexander McNattin. Elisha, Thomas, George, and Mary Fenton were children of Daniel Fenton.

William Bloom was born in Germany, and came to this country during the latter part of the last century. He first located in New Jersey, but soon came to Centre county, and in the part thereof known as Penn's Valley. In the year 1803 he moved with his family to this county, and located in what is now Pike township, about three-fourths of a mile above the mouth of Anderson's Creek. Here he and his sons cleared one hundred acres of land. The children of William Bloom were Anna, who married Thomas Price; Isaac William, Elizabeth, who married Matthew Ogden; John, Peter, Benjamin, Mary, who became the wife of Matthew Caldwell; Abraham, Sarah or Sally, who married Richard Rowles, and James. The Blooms have been the most prolific of any of the families in the county, and among them have been numbered some of the foremost men of the county; and although they have never sought social or political preferment, there has been hardly a year during the last three-quarters of a century that some member or descendant of the original stock has not been prominently before the public, either in county or township affairs.

A short distance above the place where William Bloom settled, and at the point called the "pee wee's nest," there lived the family of Robert Cresswell. They were poor, and had a large number of children. Cresswell died after a few years, and the balance of the family moved to Huntingdon. Robert Cresswell's funeral was the first that occurred in the county.

A little further down, below Robert Askey's place, lived Benjamin Jordon, about opposite Wright's nursery. Jordon was a Marylander by birth, and had served in the Revolutionary War. He came from Centre county, and there became related by marriage to General Potter. Jordon, by his large and powerful figure and military bearing, became quite a dignitary in the settlement. The greatest day in those times was "general training," and these were held at Jordon's place. He had five children. His three daughters married, respectively, Thomas, Alexander, and James Read.

Benjamin Jordon had a brother Hugh, who came here about the same time, 1803, and settled on the ridge near the place afterward known as the "Irishtown Settlement." Hugh Jordon was made associate judge of the county, and Jordon township was named in his honor.

Opposite Benjamin Jordon's place lived George and John Welch. George Welch had a family but John had not. In crossing the Alleghenys John Welch was frozen to death. William C. Welch, who became prothonotary, and died while holding that office, in 1850, was a son of George Welch.

John Ferguson was born in Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1775. He enlisted in the Revolutionary service, and served under General Sullivan. He was at Freeland Fort when captured by the Indian and British forces under Captain Butler. He was also engaged on the frontier, guarding against Indian depredations. Ferguson settled on the north side of the river, just below the site of Lumber City, in the year 1803, but did not bring his family here until the next year. On this place John Ferguson lived and died. He was the father of thirteen children, and many of his descendants still live in the county.

About this time Samuel Ewing located about one and one-half miles below the mouth of Muddy Run, near the place known as "Ewing's Bottom," but he made no farm there.

William Brannian located about this time on the south side of the creek, near the Ox-bow, and shortly after Major Evans located in the vicinity. The latter made some improvement and built a house about two miles above Turner's place, but did not bring his family here. Hugh Gallagher came in about then, occupied the house, and made a good farm there.

Lands were cleared on the river near "Ardery's Dead-water," and a settlement made about 1803 by Peter, or, as he was more familiarly known, "Pete" Young. Young kept a "tavern" on his farm, and operated a distillery. He built the greater part of the Milesburg and Le Bœuf road, east of Chest Creek. His brother William also made a clearing on the river, but sold to George Wilson in 1805.

In the same year another settlement was made in the Moshannon neighborhood by Conrad Kyler. He was a weaver by trade. Conrad Kyler died in 1816, leaving a family. They remained and built up a considerable estate. Many descendants of the family are still living in the east part of the county.

Leonard Kyler commenced a clearing in the Hard Scrabble locality, but not until a couple of years after Conrad came there. He soon sold out, however, to his brother John, and went to Bald Eagle Valley. The hamlet of Kylertown was named for these families.

Peter Erhard, a German, made a settlement on the creek, near where New

Millport is now located, in 1803. He cleared land and erected a distillery. Peter was drowned in 1827. His sons built mills here at an early day, and from that fact the place was afterward named New Millport.

Nicholas Straw made an improvement on the river in 1803.

Samuel Fulton first visited this locality in or about the year 1797, with a party of surveyors. From that time to the date of his settlement he was a frequent visitor, and became fully acquainted, not only with the country, but the inhabitants as well. Fulton was an Irishman, and immigrated to this country with his mother in 1794. On one of his visits here in 1805, he purchased lands about three miles down the river; the next year he married, and in 1807 he became a resident of the county. Fulton was one of the characters of the settlement. He was short, stout, full of life and activity, and always ready to crack a joke; yet, withal, he was one of the leading men of the county. He was made the first prothonotary of the county; was afterward deputy sheriff, county treasurer, commissioner, and clerk of the commissioners. Fulton had four sons, James, Moses, Washington P., and Thomas, and five daughters, who married respectively, Archibald Shaw, Joseph Shaw, Richard Shaw, William Fullerton, and Thompson Reed. During the early civil history of Clearfield county, no person occupied a more prominent position than Samuel Fulton.

In 1804 George Hunter, an Irishman, came from Huntingdon county, and built a cabin on the farm afterward occupied by John J. Reed. Hunter is remembered as an exceedingly whimsical fellow, odd in his habits and conversation. He died on the place he had improved.

At or about the time of the organization of Clearfield as a county, March, 1804, families came and settled much more rapidly than before the erection was made.

Among the many who then found homes by purchase, or grant, was the family of Thomas Forcey, a former resident of New Jersey. Forcey settled at "Polk's Bottom," now on the site of Reedsville. His children were Jane, who married Peter Owens; Catharine, who married George Connelly; Tamer, who married Samuel Tate; Nancy, who became the wife of Seth Maines; Matthew, and Thomas who died during infancy. Matthew Forcey married Margaret Murray, who bore him seventeen children.

Joseph Patterson came from Penn's Valley about 1805, accompanied by his son Robert. Patterson made spinning-wheels, and Robert taught school.

John Moore was a relative of the Pattersons and arrived here about the same time. He occupied a place adjoining Patterson's. He died in 1821.

William Tate came up from Huntingdon county in 1804. His log house stood near where the Catholic Church stands. In 1808 Tate's house was burned, and his family barely escaped with their lives. The Tates became a prominent family in after years. The children were Dinah, Samuel, Lydia, Joshua, Martha, George, William, Levi, and Jesse.

Daniel Ogden, Frederick Haney, and Matthew Ogden had each built mills prior to 1805. Daniel Turner soon after built one on Clearfield Creek; and in 1808 Robert Maxwell erected a mill near Curwensville, and William Kersey had a saw and grist-mill at Kersey's settlement about the same time. James and Samuel Ardery built a mill near where the old Clearfield bridge afterward stood in 1808. Benjamin Hartshorn built a tannery on the place where he settled in 1806. This is now Pike township, not far from Curwensville. This was the first tannery built in the county.

From this time, 1805, until 1812, the influx of families became so rapid that their settlement cannot be accurately fixed, nor can the names of all be recalled.

Benjamin Hartshorn came in 1806, bringing his wife and six children. He crossed the river near Jordon's, and cut his way to his forest home with an ax, making a road sufficient to allow the passage of a wagon. After he had made a clearing and built a cabin, the tannery above mentioned was built. At the time of his death in 1821, Mr. Hartshorn had a family of eight children, viz.: Margaret, Anne, Jonathan, William, Benjamin, Nancy, Eliza, and Mary Ann.

So far as its settlement is concerned, that part of the county known as the "Grampian Hills," can be divided into districts — one part lying toward the river, and that still further back on the hills. Here the land was taken up by John Bennett, Nun England, William Hepburn, Joseph Spencer, Francis Stephens, Samuel Cochran, and other. From 1805 to 1808 this was claimed by Charles Smith, but he never made his claim successful.

Samuel Cochran was an escaped slave, and came here from Lycoming county in 1804. He first settled near the Fergusons, where he built a cabin and made an improvement. Later he took up about three hundred acres on the "hills," made good buildings, and cleared up the farm. His house was frequented by the teamsters on the Kittanning road.

James Gallagher made a settlement and cleared the land for a farm a short distance above where Glen Hope now stands. And about the same time, 1806, Hugh Carson made a clearing near the place afterward known as "Beccaria Mills."

The family of James Moore located on the "hills" at an early day, near where Pennville now stands. Religious meetings were held at Moore's house by Rev. Daniel Stansbury, a Methodist minister, in 1806. These indulged meetings, as they were called among the Quaker element, were about the first religious services held in the county.

Soon after the Moores, came other families, among them the Johnsons, David Wall, Caleb Davis, Gideon Widmire, Jonathan Wain. Samuel Johnson afterward moved to Ohio, leaving part of his family here. David Wall moved over into Brady township.

James Moore, jr., became wealthy and was one of the most highly respected men in the county. Through his instrumentality religious services were held by Rev. Linn, of Bellefonte. These services were usually held in Squire McClure's barn. James Moore, jr., acted as agent for Fox & Roberts, who owned a large tract of land in the northwest part of the county. Besides James, jr., were two other sons of James Moore, sr., Jeremiah and Andrew. The three brothers built and operated both saw and grist-mills.

The locality to which frequent reference has been made, known as the "Grampian Hills," was so named by Dr. Samuel Coleman, concerning whom, prior to his coming here, but little is known. He never spoke of his parentage, birth, or early life. He was supposed by many persons to have been of noble birth. He named the place "Grampian Hills," from a resemblance it bore to the Grampian Hills in the old country. The firm of Hopkins, Griffiths & Boone had a large tract of land in that vicinity, and they gave Dr. Coleman three hundred acres to induce him to settle there. Not liking the profession for which he was educated, Coleman accepted the offer and took up the land, came here and made his first clearing in 1808. As understood, Dr. Coleman named his farm the "Grampian Hills," and that the whole vicinity has ever since been so designated. Dr. Coleman had one slave with him.

About the time that Dr. Coleman settled on the "hills," Joseph Boone came. The latter was a friend of Coleman, but the circumstances of his coming here were quite different. He had been sheriff at Washington, and while acting in that capacity, a prisoner, named John Nicholson, was given him in custody. Having the liberties of the jail yard, Nicholson managed to escape. This made Boone and his bondsmen liable, and to meet that liability his property was sold. Boone then came to Williamsport, and from there went to Philadelphia. At the last named place he found Nicholson. In order to make Boone some reparation for the loss he and his sureties had sustained, Nicholson transferred to them a number of warrants, which were afterward surveyed for Hopkins, Griffiths & Boone, upon lands in this county. In the early part of the summer, in the year 1809, Boone and his family arrived at "Squire" McClure's, having come by boat from Williamsport. From the Squire's place they proceeded to their future home on the hills. Boone commenced the erection of a mill on Bell's Run, but never completed it. He was chosen prothonotary and recorder of the county while living here. He returned after several years to Philadelphia, and practiced law.

Abraham Goss, an old Revolutionary veteran, came and made a settlement about 1806 at the place known as "Goss Settelment," in (now) Decatur township.

Among the many names of old settlers in the county, not before mentioned, were those of Nicholas and Henry Kephart, Valentine and David Flegal, Absalom Pierce, John Gearhart, Benjamin and Nicholas Smeal, and others probably forgotten.

James Rhea made an improvement in the Erhard neighborhood in 1806, but remained here only a few years.

In 1808, Thomas Jordon, brother of Benjamin, came and made a farm. James McNeil came during the same year, and located near "Fruit Hill." McNeil was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Shultz, and held the office until justices were made an elective office.

About this time came the McKees, the Dunlaps, the Cathcarts, the Anns, the Feltwells, and others.

The Scotch-Irish settlement, so called, was near Fruit Hill, but the people who first settled there were not Scotch-Irish, as the name would seem to imply There were the Thompsons, Johnstons, Currys, Blooms, Pattersons, Jordans, Williamses, Wises, and Swans.

Robert Collins, whose name became popular in the county, came here in 1805, about the time the county buildings were erected. Collins died in 1855, leaving a large family of descendants.

Jacob Spencer, sr., with his family, came to the county in 1808. He purchased land from Benjamin Jordon between Pennville and the river.

William Feltwell came to the county in 1806, as agent for a large tract of land known as the Morgan tract, in what is now known as Jordon township.

In 1809 a settlement was made at the mouth of Muddy Run, by the family of William Alexander.

In the vicinity of Mount Pleasant settlements were made prior to 1810 by the Smileys, Dillons, Goons, and the Feltwells.

Robert and Samuel Hagerty purchased and improved lands at the mouth of Muddy Run, as early as 1809, but did not bring their families here until some years later, about 1813.

Ignatius Thompson made an improvement and came to reside on the ridges in 1810. He was of Irish parentage, and moved here from Huntingdon county.

Moses Norris also came in the same year and settled on the Ridge. He made a fine farm.

About the same time John Rowles, the progenitor of a large family, located on the ridge. His sons were great hunters and woodsmen.

Archibald and Robert Shaw, brothers, of Scotch-Irish descent, took up lands on the west side of the river, about one and a half miles below the county seat, in the year 1810. From Archie have descended some of the most enterprising citizens of the county. His children were John, Richard, Robert, Archibald, jr., Margaret, who married William Daniel; Barbara, who became the wife of William Leonard; Mary, who married James Fulton; and Jane, who became the wife of Andrew Welch.

Robert Shaw, the pioneer, remained here but a short time. His children were James and John, by his first wife; and by his second wife, Robert, jr., Archie and Adam.

David Hanna and one of his sons came to the county early in the present century, and was soon after followed by the rest of the family. In the family were thirteen children. David, the eldest son, was a surveyor, and at one time justice of the peace.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Erection of the County — Boundaries — An Error — Jurisdiction of Centre County Officers Extended Over this County — The Governor's Order — Proceedings of the Commissioners — County Seat Fixed at Clearfied — Election Districts — Return of Taxables — The First Townships — Population — Act of 1812 — The Civil Organization Completed — Subsequent Townships — Erection of Elk County — Townships taken from Clearfield County.

CLEARFIELD county was erected by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 26th day of March, 1804. At the same time, and by the same act, five other counties were created, viz.: Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, and Cambria. That portion of the act relating to the erection and boundaries of Clearfield county is as follows:

"Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the county of Lycoming, included in the following boundaries, *to wit:* Beginning where the line dividing Cannon's and Brodhead's district strikes the west branch of the Susquehanna River; thence north along the said district line until a due west course from thence will strike the southeast corner of McKean county; thence west along the southern boundary of McKean county to the line of Jefferson county; thence southwesterly along the line of Jefferson county to where Hunters district line crosses Sandy Lick Creek; thence south along the district line to the Canoe Place on Susquehanna River; thence an easterly course to the southwesterly corner of Centre county, on the heads of Mushanon Creek; thence down the Mushanon Creek, the several courses thereof to its mouth; thence down the west branch of Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Clearfield county, and the place of holding the courts of justice in and for the said county, shall be fixed by the Legislature at any place which may be most beneficial and convenient for the said county."

There is an undoubted error in the section above quoted, wherein it states that only "so much of the county of Lycoming, etc.," shall be erected into a separate county. Lycoming county embraced the territory that lay north and west of the West Branch, while the lands between the Mushanon and the West Branch were, at the time of the enactment, in Huntingdon county.

To have been correct, the section should have read, "That so much of the counties of Lycoming and Huntingdon included without the following boundaries, *to wit*, etc."

Under section seven of the same act provision was made for the appointment of three commissioners by the governor, to run the line and mark the boundaries of the county.

By section eight, "That as soon as it shall appear by an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within the counties thus created, that any of them according to the rates which shall then be established for apportioning the representation among the several counties of the Commonwealth, shall be entitled to a separate representation, provision shall be made by law for apportioning the said representation, and enabling such county to be represented separately, and to hold the courts of justice at such place in said county as is, or hereafter may be, fixed for holding the same by the Legislature, and to choose their county officers in like manner as the other counties of this Commonwealth."

The next section provided that the governor be required to appoint three suitable persons for trustees, who shall receive proposals in writing for the grant or conveyance of any lands within the county, or the transfer of any other property, or the payment of any money for the use of said county, for fixing the place of holding courts of justice in the county.

Section eleven provides, "That for the present convenience of the inhabitants of said counties of Clearfield and McKean, and until an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the said counties shall be made, and it shall be otherwise directed by law, the said counties of Clearfield and McKean shall be, and the same are hereby annexed to the county of Centre, and the jurisdiction of the several courts of the county of Centre, and the authority of the judges thereof shall extend over, and shall operate and be effectual within said counties of Clearfield and McKean."

The above quotations from the acts of the Legislature are made for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression that has existed in the minds of many persons that this county was formerly a part of Centre county; and for the further purpose of making known just how far and in what manner the interests of this county were identical with those of Centre. A question arose, however, as to whether the jurisdiction of justices of the peace of Centre county were, by the act, intended to extend over Clearfield county. This question was settled by a further act passed March 25, 1805, which declared that the jurisdiction of justices of the peace did not extend over this county in cases of debts or demands.

An act supplemental to the act of March 26, 1804, was passed on the 14th day of March, 1805, whereby it was provided that the power and authority of the commissioners and other county officers of Centre county, should extend over and be as full and effectual in this county, as if it were a component part of Centre county; and that the inhabitants of this county were entitled to exercise and enjoy the same rights and privileges, and to be subject to the same regulations as if this were in fact a part of Centre county. And further, that the commissioners, treasurer, and recorder of deeds of Centre county, should keep separate books of the affairs of this county.

Section four of the act provides, "That the county of Clearfield shall be an election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house of Benjamin Jordon, in the said district, and shall be entitled to vote for members of the Federal and State Legislatures, sheriffs, commissioners, and other county officers for Centre county." This election district, comprising the whole county, was known as "Chincleclamousche." In pursuance of the authority vested in him by the act of April 4, 1805, the governor issued to the commissioners the following order:

"Pennsylvania, ss.

"Thomas McKean. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Thomas McKean, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

{ Place of the Great Seal. }

"To Roland Curtin, of the County of Centre, John Fleming, of the County of Lycoming, and James Smith, of the County of ......

"GENTLEMEN :—

"*Sends Greeting.*

"Whereas, In and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, dated the 4th day of April, instant, it is amongst other things provided, that the Governor shall be authorized and empowered to appoint three disinterested Commissioners, who do not reside or own any land in the County of Clearfield, which Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Benjamin Patton in the town of Bellefonte, on the twentieth day of May next, and from thence proceed to view and determine on the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of Justice and public buildings for the County of Clearfield.

"*Now Know Ye*, That having full confidence in your integrity, judgment and abilities, I have appointed, and by these Presents I do appoint you the said Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid; Hereby requiring you and each of you, with all convenient dispatch to proceed in the execution of the trust in you reposed as aforesaid, and to make a full and accurate report in writing, into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the first Monday of December next.

"Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Lancaster, this Sixth day of April, Anno Domini, 1805, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-ninth.

"By the Governor. T. M. THOMPSON,
"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

By virtue of the authority vested in them, the commissioners met at the house of Benjamin Patton, in Bellefonte, on the 20th day of May, 1805, and received several proposals for the purpose intended. They then visited the county and proceeded to view the several localities before finally determining the place of locating the county buildings. They visited the lands of Paul Clover, near the present borough of Curwensville, and those at the junction of Clearfield Creek and the West Branch. The latter were in dispute, being claimed by one Samuel Boyd, a colored man. They also viewed the lands of Martin Hoover, between Chincleclamousche and Curwensville, about where Wright's nursery is now located; but Hoover thought the lands were more valuable for farming purposes, and would not part with them. The site was finally fixed upon lands of Abraham Witmer, a resident of Lancaster, on the place where the borough of Clearfield now stands, and on which the Indian town of Chincleclamousche formerly stood. For the proposed erection Abraham Witmer donated one town lot for the court-house, one for the jail, one for a market lot, and three for an academy. He also contributed three thousand dollars, one-half of which was to be used in the erection of the public buildings, and the other half for the academy or public school in said town.

For the performance of the above covenant or donation, Witmer made and executed a bond as follows: "Know all men by these presents, That I, Abraham Witmer, of Lancaster township, in the county of Lancaster, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, am held and firmly bound unto Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith in the sum of Ten Thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, or either of them, their or either of their attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. To which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal, dated the Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five. Whereas, Thomas W. McKean, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania, by Letters under the Great Seal of this Commonwealth, dated at Lancaster the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, appointed Roland Curtin, John Fleming and James Smith, or a majority of them, Commissioners for the purpose of viewing and determining on the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings in and for the county of Clearfield.

"And Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, dated the fourth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, it is made the duty of the Commissioners so to be appointed, to take assurances by deed, bond or otherwise, of any lands, lots, monies or other property which hath been or may be offered for the use and benefit of the said county, either for the purpose of erecting public buildings, the support of an academy or other public use. And Whereas, the aforesaid Commissioners in pursuance of the power given them for that purpose, have determined and fixed on for the purpose aforesaid, a certain tract or parcel of land, the property of the said Abraham Witmer. And whereas the said Abraham Witmer hath agreed to sell and convey in such a manner and to such person or persons as may be hereafter legally appointed for that purpose, one lot in said town for the purpose of having a court-house erected thereon, one for a jail, one for a market house, three for an academy and two pieces of ground for the public.

" And the said Abraham Witmer further agrees and engages to give his bond or other security as may be required to such person as may be authorized to receive the same for the payment of Three Thousand dollars on the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, one-half thereof to be applied for the use of an academy or public school in said town and one-half for the purpose of erecting public buildings in said town.

" Now the condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that if the before bounden Abraham Witmer, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall from time to time, and at all times do keep and perform the aforesaid undertakings and agreements on his part, then and in such case the above obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

"ABRAHAM WITMER. [Seal.]

" Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of us,
" BENJN. PATTON.
" ROBT. T. STEWART."

The report of the commissioners was duly made to the governor as soon as the location was fixed. The original report that should be among the old records at Harrisburg has been reported as lost, but fortunately, a certified copy was found at Clearfield among the papers of one of the attorneys of the place. It is as follows: " Sir,—By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, 'An act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to fix upon a proper site for the seat of justice in Clearfield county.'

" We, the subscribers, appointed by his excellency the Governor, agreeable to the provisions of the above mentioned act, passed on the tenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five,—Report, That agreeable to the provisions of the above mentioned act, we met at the house of Benjamin Patton in the town of Bellefonte, on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and five, and after receiving the different proposals made by several persons, proceeded to view and determine on the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings for the said county of Clearfield, and do find that the old town of Chinclecla-mouse in the said county (the property of Abraham Witmer of the township of Lancaster in the county of Lancaster and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania) situated on the south side of the west branch of the Susquehanna river in the county aforesaid, is the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings in the said county; and that we have laid out the said town; (a plan of which is attached to the report); and we also further report that we have received from the said Abraham Witmer, his bond, which is hereto annexed for the conveyance of certain lots and the payment of certain sums of money at the time and for the purpose therein mentioned.

"We are with respect your humble servants,

"ROLAND CURTIN,
"JNO. FLEMING,
"JAS. SMITH.

"To THOMAS MCKEAN,
"THOMPSON ESQ. Secy."

The proceedings of the General Assembly, following and relating to the report of the above commissioners, confirmed their report, as follows: The commissioners appointed by this act fixed the place of holding the courts, etc., on lands of Abraham Witmer, at Chingleglamouch, old town, on the west branch of Susquehanna, and the new county town is now laid out and called *Clearfield.*

The entire territory embraced by the boundaries of the county was, by an order of the Quarter Sessions of Centre county, in August, 1804, formed into an election district known as Chincleclamousche, and the elections were appointed by the Legislature to be held at the house of Benjamin Jordon, familiarly known as "Grand-dad Jordon."

The first enumeration of taxable inhabitants in the county, made after its organization, showed a total of one hundred and four, of which number sixteen were single freemen. There were returned for taxation twenty-one thousand seven hundred and sixteen acres of land, seventy horses, one hundred and twenty cows, thirty-seven oxen, two grist-mills and two saw-mills. The counties of Lycoming, Centre, Clearfield, McKean, Tioga, and Potter, were found to have an aggregate of four thousand five hundred taxables, and were thereby entitled to one member of the State Senate. Centre, Clearfield, and McKean counties were, on the number of taxables returned, entitled to one member of the House of Representatives.

In December, 1806, the commissioners of Centre county, having jurisdiction by law over the county of Clearfield, by their warrant under their hands commanded Alexander Read, assessor of the township of Chincleclamousche, to take an account of all the freemen and the personal property made taxable by law, together with a just valuation of the same, and also a valuation of all trades and occupations subject to taxation, and to return the same to the said commissioners at Bellefonte on or before the 28th day of January, 1807.

The following list will show the names of the taxable inhabitants of Chincleclamousche township, made in compliance with the above warrant: Robert Anderson, Robert Askey, David Allen, Arthur Bell, Greenwood Bell, John Bell, William Bloom, sr., William Bloom, jr., Isaac Bloom, Thomas Bramen, Samuel Beaty, Samuel Beer, Caleb Bailey, John Cook, Robert Cresswell, Paul Clover, Peter Clover, Nicholas Cline, John Cline, John Crea, Hugh Carson, Samuel Cochran, John Carothers, George Cowhart, Benjamin Carson, Jude Cunningham, John Crowell, John Coulter, Robert Collins, Anne Deal, John Dennis, William Dunlap, Caleb Davis, Alexander Dunlap, Peter Erhard, Nun England, Samuel Ewing, Benjamin Fenton, John Ferguson, Valentine Flegal, David Flegal, Henry Fye, Hugh Frazier, John Finall, William W. Feltwell, John Gearhart, Abraham Goss, Robert Graham, James Gallagher, Samuel Green, Martin Hoover, Frederick Haney, John Hall, Abraham Hess, George Hunter, Hugh Hall, Benjamin Hartshorn, William Hanna, William Hepburn, Dewalt Hess, Henry Irwin, Hugh Jordon, John Jordon, Benjamin Jordon, John Hiler, Andrew Kephart, Henry Kephart, Conrad Kyler, Leonard Kyler, Thomas Kirk, David Ligat, David Lewis, Thomas Lewis, Joseph Leonard, David Litz, Jane Lathers (Lewis), Abraham Leonard, William Leonard, James McCracken, Thomas McClure, Thomas McCracken, Joseph McCracken, Robert McCormick, John Moore, Thomas Mapes, James McCracken, jr., Robert Maxwell, Robert McCracken, Thomas McGee, Daniel Ogden, Matthew Ogden, John Owen, Joab Ogden, Joseph Patterson, Absalom Pierce, Abraham Passmore, William Robinson, Isaac Ricketts, Edward Ricketts, Alexander Read, sr., Alexander Read, jr., George Reynolds, Nicholas Straw, Benjamin Smeal, Nicholas Smeal, George Shimmel, John Shirley, Elisha Schofield, Christian Straw, Francis Severns, William Tate, Samuel Turner, William Underwood, George Wilson, John Weld, John Welch, George Welch, Jacob Weiser, John Weiser, Thomas Winters, George Williams, Peter Young.

The following were the single freemen of the county: Joseph McCracken, Robert McCracken, James McCracken, Andrew Beer, jr., Robert Maxwell, Peter Clover, John Kyler, Conrad Kyler, jr., Samuel Jordon, Thomas Kirk, James Kirk, James Carson, Lewis Lewis, James Dunlap, John Welch, James Galloway, Job England, Robert Howey, Andrew Bean, Daniel McCracken, David Flegal, George Haney, David Dunlap, James Dunlap, Solomon Cline, Samuel Jordon, Samuel Boyd, Thomas Kirk, Thomas Read, John Conneway.

In 1807 the township of Chinclelcamousche was divided, and that part east and south of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River was formed into two new townships—Bradford and Beccaria. The former was so named in honor of Hon. William Bradford, who was attorney-general of the State from 1780 to 1791, and who was afterward made Supreme Court judge. The township embraced the territory in the county east of Muddy Run to its mouth, and from thence was bounded by Clearfield Creek to its mouth. The West Branch formed the northern boundary and the Moshannon the eastern boundary. Beccaria was named in honor of an eminent jurist and philanthropist who was instrumental in reforming the criminal law. This township was bounded north by Little Clearfield Creek from its mouth to its source, and a line drawn from thence to the West Branch at the mouth of Chest Creek. The West Branch formed the west boundary; the Cambria county line the south, and Clearfield Creek from the mouth of Little Clearfield to the mouth of Muddy Run, and the latter from its mouth to the Cambria county line formed the east boundary. The remaining territory south and east of that river, north of Little Clearfield and west of Clearfield Creek, together with all the lands in the county north and west of the West Branch, still remained and was known as Chincleclamousche township.

An act of Assembly passed March 28, 1808, provided that the townships of Beccaria and Bradford in the county of Clearfield, and all that part of Half Moon township of Centre county which lay west of the Allegheny Mountains, be erected into a separate election district, and the electors shall hold their general elections at the house occupied by John Gearhart.

The next enumeration of taxables gave Chincleclamousche one hundred and eleven, Bradford thirty-six, and Beccaria twenty-eight; in all a total of one hundred and seventy-five for the county.

The population of the county in the year 1810 was, white males, four hundred and thirty-seven; white females, four hundred and three; negroes, thirty-seven; a total of eight hundred and seventy seven.

The next step toward the complete civil organization of the county, after the act creating it, in the year 1804, was accomplished in the year 1812, when the General Assembly passed a law, January 28th, providing that the electors of the county be authorized to choose commissioners at the ensuing election in October, and that the powers and authority of the commissioners of Centre county over Clearfield county cease and determine, except, however, the provision relating to the selection of jurors, in which case the commissioners of Centre county still retained jurisdiction in this county.

The limited or abridged organization of the county was made full and complete by the law passed and approved January 29th, 1822, by which Clearfield county became entitled to all the rights and privileges of the other counties of the State, and authorizing courts to be held therein, the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and such other courts as by law were authorized. The first term of court was appointed to be held on the third Monday of October, following. All suits theretofore commenced by persons in the county, and then pending, were transferred from Centre to Clearfield county, but until a proper jail was erected, all prisoners were, by the act, to be kept in the jail at Bellefonte.

Power to select jurors was now taken from the Centre county commissioners and vested in those of Clearfield. The act further provided that the county should be attached to the fourth judicial district.

In the year 1813 two other townships were carved out of old Chinclecla-mousche. Pike and Lawrence were then erected, taking all that remained of the parent township on the south side of the West Branch, and reaching far up into the uninhabited regions on the north side. Pike township was so named in honor of General Zebulon Pike. The first enumeration of taxables made by Samuel Fulton showed an aggregate of seventy-four, of which twelve were single freemen. Lawrence township was named in honor of Commodore Lawrence, a hero of the naval service. Samuel Fulton made the assessment list in this township also, and reported one hundred and six taxables, of which twenty were single freemen.

Covington township was erected in the year 1817, out of Chincleclamoose, and with Gibson, which was created the same year, formed the first townships lying wholly north of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Gibson lay north of Covington, and was so named in honor of John Bannister Gibson, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania. This township was partly taken in the formation of Elk county, and the part not taken was added to the townships adjoining.

Sinnamahoning township was erected by a decree of the court dated January 25, 1821. In the month of April following, the name was changed to Fox. This was the last of the townships formed prior to the full organization of the county. It was named in honor of Mr. Fox, a resident of Philadelphia, who owned extensive tracts of land in the county. In 1868, by an act of the Legislature, a part of this township was added to Snyder township, Jefferson county; another part to Horton township, Elk county, and the remaining part to Huston township, of this county. No further reference in the township department of this work will be made, either to Gibson or Fox townships.

Jay township was formed in 1832, by Commissioners A. B. Reed, Martin Nichols, and George Wilson, from parts of Fox and Gibson townships. A part of it was taken in the erection of Elk county, and the remaining parts were subsequently annexed to Huston and Lawrence townships; so this township, named by the court in honor of Chief Justice Jay, is entirely lost to the future of the county.

In the year 1823 a small addition was made to the county by an act of the Legislature which provided for it, authorizing the deputy surveyor-general of Clearfield county to run a line from the mouth of the second run emptying into the West Branch of the Susquehanna from the north side, below "Buttermilch Falls," at true bearing north thirty-five degrees west, to the (then) present county line.

The act erecting Elk county was passed April 18, 1843. The description, as recorded by the act in taking lands from Clearfield county, is as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Jefferson county, thence due east about nine miles to the northeast corner of lot number 2328; thence due south to Clearfield county; thence east along said line to the east line of Gibson township; thence south so far that a westwardly line to the mouth of Mead's Run shall pass within not less than fifteen miles of the town of Clearfield; thence west to Little Toby's Creek, etc.

This, with the part taken by the act of 1868, heretofore mentioned, comprise the full extent of lands set off from this county for the formation of other counties.

The other townships organized and erected from older ones of the county are as follows: Brady, 1825; Chest, 1826; Decatur, 1828; Burnside, Bell, and Penn were laid out in 1834, and confirmed in 1835; Girard, 1832; Jordon, 1835; Morris in 1836; Boggs in 1838; Ferguson in 1837 or '8, but no record is found of it; Huston, 1839; Karthaus, 1841; Goshen, 1845; Woodward, 1847; Union, 1848; Knox, 1854; Geulich and Graham, 1859; Bloom, 1860; Greenwood, 1875; Sandy, 1878; Bigler, 1883; Cooper, 1884.

Owing to the careless manner in which the early records of the erection of the several townships were kept, it is possible that an error may be found in the foregoing statement, but generally they will be found reliable. A further and more detailed record of the several townships of the county, will be found in the later chapters of this work.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND COURTS.

Plan of the County Seat — Lots Donated for Public Buildings — The Old Log Jail — The Jail Built in 1841-2 — The Present Jail — Its Cost — The First Court-House — Description — Important Cases Tried Therein — The New Court-House Built — Courts in the Old Curch — Court-House Remodeled and Additions Built — Some Leading Causes Recalled.

WHEN the commissioners appointed by the governor determined to fix the seat of justice of the newly created county upon lands of Abraham Witmer, the latter at once caused a plot of the whole locality to be made, and laid out intersecting streets and alleys and intermediate squares of building lots. Market street, the main east and west thoroughfare was laid upon the old "Milesburg road," and the town extended two squares north and south from that road. Walnut street formed the south, and Pine street the north boundary of the town, the intervening streets being Locust, Market, and Cherry, and alleys having no name. The streets running north and south were named, commencing at the river, Water street, near the river bank; Front street, afterward called First street; Second street, Third street, and Fourth street. The river formed the west, and Fourth street the east boundary.

The lot donated for the erection of county buildings was located on the northeast corner of Market and Second streets, and was known on the map as number seventy-five; the market-house lot fronts on Market street and is known as number eighty; the jail lot was located on Locust street, and cornered on an alley, and is number ninety-one. On this lot now stands the dwelling house of Mrs. David Sackett. The three lots donated for the erection of an academy lay in the extreme southeast corner of the town, on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, and are numbered one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and seventy-seven, and one hundred and seventy-eight, respectively. These were found to be impracticable for the intended purpose and were exchanged for lots on Front, or First street, between Market and Cherry streets, a much more desirable location.

Although the dedication of the several lots above mentioned was made by Mr. Witmer in the year 1804, the deed for them was not executed until March 8, 1813. The conveyance was made by Abraham Witmer, and Mary, his wife, of the township and county of Lancaster, Pa., to Robert Maxwell, Hugh Jordon, and Samuel Fulton, commissioners of the county of Clearfield, or to their successors in office, in trust for the said county of Clearfield, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon.

The lot donated for the erection of the jail on Locust street was never used for that purpose. The old jail was built on the site now occupied by the residence of Dr. J. P. Burchfield, on Second street, and was torn down at the time the residence was built. Some of the old timbers were used in the construction of the house. The jail was built of hewed logs, with a shingle roof and heavy wooden door. The windows had iron bars across to prevent escape. Although primitive in design and construction, this prison served the purposes of the county until the erection of the more substantial county jail on the site now occupied by the opera house block. For this structure land was purchased of Martin Nichols, sr., at the price of three hundred dollars. The building was of stone, two stories in height.

The front part was tastefully fitted up for the sheriff's apartments, and the rear arranged for jail purposes. It was built by Martin Nichols, sr., and Jonathan M. Nichols, of Clearfield, at a cost of about thirty-five hundred dollars.

The present county jail was built by George Thorn, of Clearfield, in the years 1870–1–2, on lands purchased from Hon. William Bigler, at the lower end of Second street. The material used in construction of the walls, both for the building and yard enclosure, was white and yellow sandstone. The front, on Second street, is occupied by the sheriff as a residence, the place for confinement of prisoners being further back. The main hall is fourteen feet in width and about seventy feet long. The cells are constructed on both sides of this hall, twelve on each side, six below and six above. The cost of this structure, as per contract, exclusive of the price paid for the land, was sixty-eight thousand dollars. Other work, coming under the head of "extras," brought the entire expense of the structure to a much greater figure. The land cost seven thousand dollars.

The first court-house of the county was built by Robert Collins. It was modeled after the Lycoming county court-house, which was built by Mr. Collins early in the present century. Soon after the organization of this county he was induced to come to Clearfield, and the fact that a court-house would soon be erected here, hastened his determination, although the building was not commenced until some years later. In the year 1814 the work was commenced, and completed in the following year. No data is obtainable showing the precise time of commencement, or completion of this court-house, but the dates given may be considered reasonably correct. Collins was awarded the contract at the agreed price of three thousand dollars. The building was two stories high, built of brick, with rooms for county officers above, and the court-room below. The roof was made of shingles, and a small cupola rose above the building proper. There was no attempt at ornament in its construction, as the scarcity of money at that time would admit of no unnecessary expenditure.

The first court was held at a term commencing October 21, 1822. From the Quarter Sessions docket some extracts are made. At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, a court of Common Pleas and Orphans Court, began and holden at the town of Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, before Hon. Francis W. Rawle and Moses Boggs, esqs., justices and judges of the said courts.

The acts of Assembly organizing Clearfield county for judicial purposes, being read, and the courts being duly opened, the commissions of the said judges, F. W. Rawle and M. Boggs were presented and read. The commission of Samuel Fulton, prothonotary, of the said Court of Common Pleas, and clerk of the said Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans Court, were also presented and read, and also the commission of Greenwood Bell, sheriff of the said county of Clearfield, and writ of assistance, were presented and read.

On motion of W. R. Smith, esq., Moses Canan was admitted and sworn as an attorney of the courts, and on the motion of Moses Canan, esq., the following named gentlemen were admitted and sworn or affirmed as attorneys of the same courts, namely, William R. Smith, Daniel Stanard, Joseph M. Fox, John Blanchard, James Hepberton, John Williamson, Hugh H. Brady, Thomas White, William J. Christie, John G. Miles, and Samuel M. Green.

Samuel M. Green was appointed by the attorney-general of the State as deputy attorney-general of this county, and he was now sworn into office.

The returns of the constables were then made; Valentine Flegal representing Bradford, Hugh Caldwell, for Lawrence, and William Hepburn, for Pike township. William Shepherd also appeared for Gibson township, but made no return.

The first petition presented by sundry inhabitants of the county, praying that a road be laid out from the Cambria county line to intersect, near the house of John H. Turner, in Beccaria township, the road leading from Gallager's mill to Turner's mill. The court appointed Adam L. Keagy, William Wright, Amasa Smith, James Rea, Thomas Jordon, and Robert Patterson, commissioners to view and report to the court upon the necessity of this road. The road was laid out and report confirmed at the March Sessions in 1883.

Upon the presentation of petitions, licenses to keep tavern were granted to Thomas Hemphill, Robert Collins, and William Philips, all of Clearfield town. This concluded the first day's business, whereupon court adjourned until the following day.

After the adjournment, as the story goes, the newly-made lawyers, with the judges and a party of friends, repaired to a convenient hotel, where they celebrated, in truly royal fashion, this great event. Their great joy led them so far that, with a single exception, every soul of them became overcome by—circumstances—and water from the Susquehanna River. The narrator of this event said there was one person who did not partake of the festivities of the occasion, but was perfectly clear in the statement that he was not that one.

On the morning of the 22d, at the opening of court, Hon. Charles Huston, president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, appeared and took his seat as president judge of the court.

On motion, William Potter was admitted and sworn as an attorney of the courts. William Wilson received the appointment of county auditor in place of Martin Hoover, resigned.

Alexander Caldwell was made deputy-constable of Lawrence, and Isaac Ricketts constable of Beccaria township.

Petitions were received and filed, praying for the laying out of roads, one from Clearfield bridge to Widow Ardery's; one from James Green's to the county line, in Fox township; one from Turner's mill to Karthaus bridge; one from Elijah Meredith's to the Fox Company's mill, in Fox township; and one from the inhabitants of Pike and Beccaria townships, to be laid therein. All, except the last, were subsequently confirmed.

The first term of court at which a grand and traverse juries were called was held in December, 1822, with Hon. Charles Huston, presiding.

The grand jurors summoned on that occasion were Thomas Reed, foreman; Alexander Dunlap, Caleb Davis (absent), John McCracken, John Henry, A. B. Reed, esq., Joseph Irvin, John Stugart, Jacob Hoover, Hugh Hall, esq., Hugh McMullen, Henry Mead, Consider Brockway, Robert Beers, James Iddings, Joseph Mason (absent), John H. Turner, John Bloom, Thomas Lewis, Benjamin Smeal, Joseph Davis, Thomas Haney, Samuel Turner, James McNeil.

After having been in session about three days, they presented "true bills" as follows: The Commonwealth against Alexander Osborne, indicted for keeping a "tippling-house." On payment of costs a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Commonwealth versus Hugh Coleman and Thomas Lewis, supervisors of Gibson township, for nuisance in highway. On motion of Thomas Burnside the indictment was quashed. Commonwealth versus James I. Thorne, blasphemy; bailed for future appearance. Commonwealth versus Isaac Rodden, keeping a tippling-house; *nolle prosequi* ordered. Commonwealth versus Absalom Timms, tippling-house; *nolle prosequi* ordered. Commonwealth versus Jonathan R. Ames, passing counterfeit money; bailed to the United States Circuit Court.

Alexander B. Reed was appointed county treasurer December 19, 1822. The first traverse jurors summoned in the county were for attendance at this court. They were: William Wright, Richard Shaw, John Irvin, Samuel Tate, George Brown, John Fullerton, Thomas Dent, James McKee, Alexander Read, James Rea, James Wright, Matthew Gile, Abraham Ross, William Ross, Anthony Wright, Joseph Turner, Robert Ross, jr., James A. Read, jr., James Wilson, Samuel Ardery, Christian Straw, George B. Dale (absent), Jacob Flegal, Hugh Frazier, Crawford Gallager, George Ross, Jacob Hoover, John Swan, Lawrence Monahan, Orris Hoyt, James Young, Jonathan Hartshorn, Moses Norris, Jason Kirk, John Moore, Robert Wilson.

It will be unnecessary in this chapter to go further into detail regarding the first court, or the proceedings thereof. The jury lists will serve in a manner to show who were some of the old residents of the county, and the records will suffice for a description of the first judicial proceedings had in the county. The old court-house building, which, in its day, was as pretentious, and perhaps more substantial, than any surrounding buildings of the town, is now a thing of the past; yet, it has left its history in the many memorable cases, civil and criminal, that have been tried within its walls. Among the hundreds and thousands of cases in litigation, tried during the sixty years of time in which the court-house was in use, a few may be recalled as specially momentous. The case of the Commonwealth against Lawrence Allman, indicted for the murder of his brother Godfrey, in a fit of jealous passion. Judge Woodward was then on the bench, and the trial created the most intense excitement throughout the entire county. Allman was convicted of murder in the first degree, but a new trial was granted, which resulted in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The prisoner was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

The peculiar Plunkett case was another that caused much excitement and still more comment, on account of the impossibilities regarding it.

One Campbell was perhaps as conspicuous an offender as ever was arraigned for trial in any court. The whole catalogue of offenses and misdemeanors, less than capital crimes, were chargeable to this person, and it is estimated that he was arraigned at least twenty different times. He certainly enjoyed the notoriety of being called an habitual criminal.

The famous libel suit of Dr. W. P. Hill versus Dr. Loraine, was another of the celebrated causes tried in the old court-house.

Karthaus versus Wiggins, an action for trespass, was the longest trial on record in the county.

These are but a few of the many cases that were tried in the courts of this county prior to the year 1860. But, as years passed and the population of the county increased, a new and larger building became a necessity. The subject was agitated and discussed by the officials and people as early as 1845, and when the project was sufficiently advanced to take some definite shape, a new feature was introduced. The citizens of Curwensville, and residents in the south part of the county, were anxious that the county seat should be removed to Curwensville. Naturally and vigorously was this opposed by the Clearfielders and residents of the lower part of the county. The champions of the project of Curwensville offered to donate the lands and erect the necessary buildings free of any expense to the county, and even went so far as to ask for legislative action in interest of the change. Here the Clearfield residents had the advantage. The most influential political workers were in favor of retaining the buildings, as in former years, and they were successful. The commissioners entered into a contract for the erection of a substantial brick building upon plans submitted by Cleaveland & Bachus. The contract was awarded to George Thorn, of Clearfield, at the agreed price of $16,500, and to use the material of the old building in the erection of the new so far as could be utilized. The work of tearing down the old court-house was begun in March, 1860, and in a few days' time no trace of it remained. In its stead, however, there gradually arose a structure more complete, more imposing in appearance, and better calculated to meet the growing necessities of the people of the county.

During the interval between the demolition of the old, and the completion of the new building, courts were held in the old Methodist Church edifice, on Cherry street, between Second and Third streets; but this, too, is now gone, and in its place stands a substantial double frame dwelling, constructed in part from the material of the church building.

Among the causes tried in the Cherry street building, that attracted some considerable attention, was the indictment of Sarah Brenniman, for infanticide. Although the prisoner had confessed the crime, she was acquitted.

James Hauckenbery was tried for the murder of John Thompson, better known as "Devil" Thompson, a dangerous character. Hauckenbery pleaded self-defense; that at the time he was in fear of his life. The court held and the jury found that the shooting was too severe an act to resort to, to be entirely justifiable, and the prisoner was sentenced to four years imprisonment. He was pardoned, however, before the expiration of his term of sentence.

Another, and probably the most important case, was that of John Cathcart, the wife murderer. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. Arrangements were making for the execution of the sentence, and Sheriff Frederick G. Miller had ordered the erection of the scaffold, but Cathcart defeated the ends of justice by hanging himself about two weeks prior to the day fixed for the execution.

The corner-stone of the new court-house was laid on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1860. There was no public ceremony on the occasion. Within the stone was deposited a tin box containing the names of officers of the Federal, State, county, and borough government, ministers of the gospel residing here, a copy of the Bible, and a number of newspapers of the past and (then) present. Although the work of constructing the building was commenced in the spring of 1860, the building was not completed until nearly two years later. When partly completed it became necessary to rebuild a portion of the tower owing to a miscalculation on the part of the architect, an uneven pressure on the columns being the result. The interior arrangement differed materially from that of the old court-house. Instead of having the court-room downstairs, as was the case of the old building, that room was located in the upper story, and the county officers' rooms arranged below, except the surveyor's office, which is in the tower over the main entrance. On entering the front one goes directly into a long, wide hall, extending the entire length of the building. On the right, first the prothonotary's office is reached, then the county commissioner's rooms, and beyond this the treasurer's office, the latter being in the addition built in 1882–83. First on the left from the front entrance is the recorder's office, next the old arbitration room, now used as a justice's office, then the office of the county superintendent, and last the district attorney's offices, one of which was formerly used as the sheriff's office. The floors are of asphaltum in the halls above and below. The clock was placed in the tower mainly through the efforts of citizens of the borough. The first bell placed in the tower was found defective, and was replaced by another, which although smaller than the first, was of much better metal.

In September, 1882, a contract was made with Messrs. Thorn & Burchfield for the construction of an addition on the rear of the court-house, and remodeling the roof and upper part of the former building. By this addition, the sheriff's present office, the large arbitration room, part of the district attorney's office, and closets were annexed on the ground floor. On the floor above there was added the grand and traverse jurors' rooms, attorneys' rooms, with a library room above, reached by a spiral iron stairway, witnesses' waiting-room, and closets. Changes were also made in the roof to the old part, and the whole is now slated. The county officers' rooms are provided with a fire-proof depository for records. The building is heated throughout with steam. The price paid the contractors for the additions made in 1882–3 was about $35,897.

The upper floor is reached by three stairways, one on either side in the front of the building, and one in the rear leading to the attorneys' and jurors' rooms. The exterior presents a plain, neat, and tasteful appearance without evidence of any elaborate architectural display. The building was constructed with a view to utility and convenience rather than outward appearance and show.

Many are the important causes tried within its walls, which have called here some of the ablest lawyers of the State; and among these suits, civil and criminal, a few may appropriately be recalled.

Pruner and Burleigh vs. Dr. David Houtz was several times tried here and in Centre county, and also in the United States Court. Dr Houtz will be remembered as the founder of Houtzdale. The plaintiff was represented by John G. Miles, esq., of Huntingdon county, one of the leading lawyers of the State, and Hon. Joseph B. McEnally, of Clearfield. For the defense were Hon. William A. Wallace and and Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. This was a land case and involved a large tract in the vicinity of Houtzdale. The final determination was a verdict in favor of the defendant.

In 1867 was tried the celebrated forgery case, the Commonwealth versus Daniel Polhamus. Judge Barrett presided by special request of Judge Samuel Linn. William A. Wallace for the Commonwealth, and H. Bucher Swoope for the prisoner. Polhamus was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, but subsequently pardoned.

About the same time the Hagerty will case was tried. Hagerty was an eccentric person, and possessed a large amount of lands, two thousand acres or thereabouts. He made large bequests to religious and charitable societies, but died within thirty days after making his will. This made the instrument voidable. One bequest to the Presbyterian Church society at the "Cross Roads," was made on condition that they, in church meetings, should sing only Rouse's version of David's Psalms. The will was contested, Judge McEnally appearing for the contestants, and Senator Wallace and H. Bucher Swoope for the executors. The suit was brought in equity, and judgment and decree rendered in favor of the contestants. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court affirmed.

The Commonwealth versus Mary Miller, indicted by the grand jury for the murder of her husband. This case was tried before Judge Samuel Linn and a jury. William M. McCullough and H. Bucher Swoope for the people, and William A. Wallace and J. B. McEnally for the prisoner. Mrs. Miller was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was executed in the month of October, 1867. Mary Miller was the first person hanged in Clearfield county. Cathcart, the wife murderer, was formally convicted and sentenced, but suicided before the day fixed for execution of the sentence.

The largest verdict ever rendered in the county was in the case of Ynicencio Casinova versus the Derby Coal Company, an action growing out of a coal transaction. William A. Wallace appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. George R. and Walter Barrett for the defendant. Although the cause was an important one from the amount involved, it did not attract much attention from the public. The verdict for the plaintiff was the sum of $285,000.

No case tried in the county has caused such widespread comment and excitement as that known as the conspiracy trial. In all there were fifty-six persons, miners in the Houtzdale region, who were organized strikers. They were indicted for conspiracy from force of numbers by overawing the people. Riotous acts were proved. The first case against John Maloney and fifty three others was tried in 1875, before Judge Orvis and a jury. Wallace, Krebs & Fielding for the Commonwealth, and Hon. George R. Barrett and Walter Barrett, esq., for the prisoners. They were all found guilty. Four were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, eight for six months, and sentence suspended as to the balance. As every member of every organized labor society was interested in the result, the events of the trial and verdict were telegraphed all through the country.

This was followed by the trial of the remaining two offenders on that occasion, John Siney, and Xingo Parks. Siney was not one of the strikers, but was known as a State organizer. He came to Houtzdale and delivered an inflammatory address, for which he was arrested. On the trial Siney was acquitted, but Parks was found guilty of inciting unlawful assembly. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but pardoned within a month from the time sentence was pronounced. Judge Orvis presided. Wallace, Krebs & Fielding for the Commonwealth, Hon. Mattew Carpenter, of Wisconsin; ex-Attorney General Frank Hughes, Hon. George R. Barrett, and Walter Barrett, esq., counsel for the accused.

The Commonwealth against Martin D. Turner, for the murder of Maria Waple, the divorced wife of Thomas Waple. The case was tried before Judge Orvis and a jury, at the March Sessions, 1877. Counsel for the Commonwealth, Thomas H. Murray, Frank Fielding, and William M. McCullough. For the accused, William A. Wallace, David L. Krebs, George R. Barrett, and Walter Barrett. Verdict, guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged, but on an appeal to the Supreme Court, the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. The place of trial was changed from Clearfield to Clinton county, and, on the trial thereof, the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." In Clinton county Judge Mayer presided.

The several suits of Bascom versus Arthurs, and the cross-suits of Arthurs versus Bascom, in their day created some comment, and occupied the time and attention of the courts for several terms. They were all controversies relating to land titles. They became prominent through the eminent counsel engaged on the trial. Bascom was represented by Hon. George R. Barrett, Hon. J. B. McEnally, and in the early stages of the litigation, by Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of

Brookville, Pa., and Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. The Arthurs interest was championed by Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, and the law firm of Wallace & Krebs.

The last case of special importance was the Commonwealth versus John A. Nevling, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Samuel Pennington, at Houtzdale, on the 17th day of February, 1880. Nevling was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was executed by Sheriff James Mahaffey, on the 24th day of March, 1882, at Clearfield. Judge Charles A. Mayer presided at the trial. The counsel were, for the Commonwealth, District-Attorney Joseph F. McKenrick, assisted by Mr. Chase, a local lawyer, then living at Houtzdale; and for the prisoner, Messrs. McEnally & McCurdy, of Clearfield.

CHAPTER X.

FROM 1810 TO 1843.

Pioneer Settlements After 1810 — Population in 1810 — The First Murder — Events of the War of 1812–15 — Peace — Election Districts Prior to 1843 — Record of the Floods on the West Branch — The Pumpkin Flood — Drowning of John and Ellis Graham — Gorges at the Pee Wee's Nest.

DURING the early years of the present century, settlement by families in the newly created county was exceedingly slow, and every effort toward improvement was opposed by incredible hardships, privations, and toil. Upon the families who came here earlier than the year 1810, fell the brunt of the battle for colonization and existence. All honor, then, to those sturdy, determined pioneers—all honor to their families, their wives, their children, who by patient and unceasing toil laid the foundation upon which the county has since been built and enlarged by new-comers. At this time a comparatively small portion of the county had been settled, and no attempt had yet been made at improvement in the districts of the county away from the water-courses. The vast wooded country on the north and northwest was, as yet, unexplored, and only an occasional path leading into timbered districts, was known; but, as the land on the streams was gradually taken up and improved, the new immigrants were obliged to work their way into the hitherto unoccupied regions. Of the many that came, some few turned back down the river and across the county, to the more thickly settled country on the east. The early families on the east side of the county were mainly from Centre county, while those on the south and southeast came from Huntingdon and the counties beyond.

Settlement began but exceedingly slow in the western part. James Woodside, Joab Ogden, and a very few others had made homes there, but the larger streams and their valleys received the new-comers. For about two years preceding the war with Great Britain, in 1812–15, many new residents came and settled in various sections; but during, and subsequent to that struggle, settlement and improvement by particular families became almost wholly lost in the general growth and prosperity. In 1810 the county had a population of about nine hundred, and at the end of the next decade of years it was increased nearly threefold. In 1808 there were but three election districts in the county—Chinclеclamousche, Bradford, and Beccaria. Among the settlers and families that came to the county about the years 1810–15, the names of some can be given.

Thomas Kirk came from the township of Half Moon, Centre county, and made a clearing upon which he built a cabin. His family came the year following, 1811. He died after a few years, and was buried at the old graveyard near the present county seat.

Soon after, John Kirk, a brother of Thomas, came to the county and located on the west side, in what is now Brady township.

The family of Lebbeus Luther came to the settlements on the river about this time, but in 1820 he left the river and moved to the locality of Luthersburg, which was named in his honor, on the old Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike. He was made agent for the Fox lands, and also kept a tavern at that place. In 1828 Lebbeus Luther was made sheriff of the county. He afterwards went to Elk county.

Samuel Johnson made a settlement near where Pennville now stands, about the year 1810. From him has descended some of the substantial families of the county.

George Philip Geulich came to the county in 1811, as a representative of the Allegheny Coal Company, for the purpose of examining the coal fields which were reported to be in the county. He, and a companion, remained through the winter, staying with the family of Alexander Read. On information given by Geulich, the Ringgold tract on Clearfield Creek was bought, and the company afterward purchased about four thousand acres across from the Moshannon, in the Karthaus locality. George Philip Geulich married Sarah Haney, who bore him ten children. In 1830 he was chosen county treasurer. Geulich township, in the south part of the county, was named in honor of George Philip Geulich.

Alexander B. Reed was born in Lancaster county in 1786. At the age of twenty-five years, while at Big Island, he met John Ferguson and came with him to this county, in the winter of 1811. He made his home for a time with the family of Hugh Hall. In 1815 he married Rachel Read, and took up lands about a mile north of Hall's place, but did not occupy it at once. The children born to Alexander B. and Rachel Reed, were: Maria Jane, who married William Bigler, late governor of the State; Henrietta Ann, Read A., George Latimer, William Milton, and Rebecca, who married John F. Weaver. William Reed, father of Alexander B. Reed, did not come here until 1813. Alexander B. was familiarly known as "Black Alex.," to distinguish him from Alexander Read, who was called "Red Alex." The children of Maria J. (Reed) Bigler by her marriage with William Bigler, were: Reed, John W., William D., Edmund A., and Harry F. William Bigler was elected governor in 1851. George Latimer Reed married Sarah E. Weaver. The children of William Reed, the father of Alexander B., were: Isabella, Jane, Sally, James, Alexander B., Betsey, Polly, and William.

About the time that the war of 1812–15 broke out, a number of families came to the county from New Jersey, and other parts of the east. Among them was William B. Wright, who located in the vicinity of Glen Hope. One of his sons, A. K. Wright, became a prominent figure in local affairs, having held the offices of sheriff and associate judge. Another son, John W., was chosen county treasurer and justice of the peace. Benjamin B. Wright was also a prominent personage.

Dr. Keagy, a relative of the Wright family, came here about the same time, or soon afterward. He located about a mile below Wright's, on the creek.

Amasa Smith also settled near the site of the present hamlet of Janesville, and became proprietor of "Smith's Mills."

George Shaffer became one of the pioneers of the west part of the county, now Sandy township, in 1812. He had a wife and four sons—George, John, Frederick, and Michael—all of whom came here together. They settled south of Sandy Lick Creek.

Three brothers—James, Benjamin, and Thomas Carson—located about a mile west of Luthersburg. They came from Westmoreland county in the year 1814.

In the same year Joseph Packer located in that vicinity. He bored for salt at Luthersburg, but found none of that commodity.

Daniel Barrett was born in Centre county. He came to this county in about the year 1813 or '14, and located at Curwensville. His children were: Maria, Keziah, George R., James C., Isaac L., Enoch L., Henrietta, and Philo W.

James I. Thorn came to the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek in the year 1814, at which place he built for Robert Elder, of Half Moon, Centre county, a tavern, a saw-mill, and a woolen, or fulling-mill, as it was better known. Mr. Elder never resided in this county, but owned a tract of land and employed Thorn to erect the buildings. This was about the first fulling-mill built in the county. The children of James I. Thorn were: Joseph, George, Boswell C., Thetes P., and Hannah.

In the year 1813 the townships of Lawrence and Pike were carved out of old Chincleclamousche, and the early settlement of the families within their boundaries becomes a part of those townships.

It was about this time that the first murder was committed within the boundaries of Clearfield county. James Monks shot and killed Reuben Giles while the latter was passing along the old State road, about three miles from Curwensville. The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are these: Giles was traveling along the highway on horseback. He was well dressed, and his appearance indicated that he might be possessed of considerable money. He met Daniel Barrett and inquired for the nearest tavern, and was informed that he would have to turn back a distance of about one and a half miles to Nancy Ross's. He then asked the distance to the next tavern ahead, and Mr. Barrett told him it was about three miles to the place kept by Wrigley. Giles said he thought he could get there before dark, and started on his journey. Daniel Barrett was the last man that saw Giles alive, except Monks. The latter had been in the settlement attending a shooting match, and hunting. When Giles's body was found, suspicion rested on Monks, and a search was made for him. He was traced down the river to the Karthaus vicinity, and from thence to Milesburg. He took this unusual route in order to keep as much as possible away from the regularly traveled road, and avoid discovery. He was arrested, and tried at Bellefonte, and found guilty. In a confession made just before he was to be hung, Monks said he waited until Giles had passed him on the road, and then shot him in the back, robbed the body and concealed it it among some logs just off the road.

War of 1812–15. During the five years next preceeding the year 1812 the whole country was in a state of nominal peace and an era of prosperity; but still throughout these years there was gathering in the political horizon a dark cloud, which was to plunge the nation into another foreign war.

In 1776, and the years following, America fought Great Britain for her independence, and achieved a recognition among the powers of the earth.

In 1812 she again engaged in war against the mother country, to maintain that independence which in years past had been forcibly acquired.

The United States had scrupulously observed the provisions of the treaty of peace made with Great Britain at the close of the Revolution. There had been maintained, too, a strict neutrality during the progress of the Napoleonic war with the British kingdom, when perhaps every consideration of gratitude should have induced a participation in it as against the mother country. For several years the aggressive acts of the British had been a subject of anxiety and regret, and feelings of animosity increased on this side of the Atlantic. The embargo laid by Congress upon the shipping in American ports was found so injurious to commercial interests that it was repealed, and the non-intercourse act passed in its stead. In April, 1809, the English ambassador in

Washington opened negotiations for the amicable adjustment of existing difficulties, and consented to the withdrawal of the obnoxious "orders in council," so far as they affected the United States, on condition that the non-intercourse act with Great Britain should be repealed. This was agreed upon, and the president issued a proclamation announcing that, on the 10th day of June, trade with Great Britain might be resumed. The English government, however, refused to ratify the proceedings and the minister was recalled, whereupon the president revoked his proclamation, and the non-intercourse act again became operative.

Beside the odious acts in the British parliament, injurious and insulting in their character, the English officers claimed the right to search American vessels, seize all who were suspected of being subjects of the king, and force them into their service. Under cover of this claim the greatest outrages were perpetrated, and by it many true and loyal persons were pressed into the service of Great Britain, both against their inclination and the well-established proof of their identity.

On the 12th of June, 1812, President James Madison sent a confidential communication to Congress, in which he recapitulated the long list of the British aggressions, and declared it the duty of Congress to consider whether the American people should longer passively submit to the accumulated wrongs and insults perpetrated by the British, and at the same time he cautioned the House to avoid entanglements in the contests and views of other powers.

War was formally declared on the 19th day of June, 1812, but the measure was not universally sustained in some parts of the Middle and New England States. The opposing element was embraced in the Federal party, its chief ground of opposition being the fact that the country was not prepared for war. The Federalists constituted a large and influential minority of the political element of Congress, and had a considerable following in the several States not in active politics. They asked for further negotiations, and met the denunciations made by the ruling party (that is, the Democratic and Republican, for it went by both names) upon the English government, with savage and bitter attacks on Napoleon, whom they accused the majority with favoring.

The events of the war that followed we need not recall here. There was no conflict of arms within this Commonwealth, and no hostile foot was set on Pennsylvania soil. Governor Snyder issued a call for fourteen thousand militia, and so prompt and hearty was the response, that nearly three times that number prepared and volunteered for the service.

The results of the struggle for right and justice, over wrong and oppression, are written in the conflicts on Lake Erie, the repulse of the invaders on the Delaware, the distressing scenes on the Chesapeake, the invasion of New York, and the attempt to control the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. The battle at Plattsburg, the capture of Niagara and Oswego, the burning of Newark, the battle at Black Rock, Lundy's Lane, and the occupation of poorly defended posts on the southern and southeastern frontier, the battle at New Orleans, the withdrawal and surrender of the British forces, and the final treaty of peace, which was ratified February 17, 1815. The Americans had fought their last battle with a foreign foe.

Early Election Districts.—An occasional reference has been made to the early election districts of the county. These locations were fixed from time to time as settlement increased in various localities, and a statement of the places at which they were held and established, will prove of some interest.

On the 14th day of March, 1805, an act of the General Assembly declared the whole county of Clearfield to be an election district, and provided that the electors of the county should hold their elections at the house of Benjamin Jordon.

Beccaria and Bradford townships were formed in 1807, and in the year following they were, with a part of Half Moon township of Centre county, formed into a separate election district, and the electors were, by the act of March 28, 1808, directed to hold their elections at the house of John Gearhart, in Bradford township.

No further changes were made until the year 1813, when, by a law passed March 29th, that part of the township of Chincleclamousche lying on the waters of the Sinnamahoning, and a large country to the westward, was formed into a separate election district, and the electors thereof were directed to hold their elections at the house of Andrew Overdorf, at the forks of the Sinnamahoning Creek.

A division was made in the Bradford district by an act approved March 24, 1817, which provided that Beccaria township and that part of Bradford lying south of an east line, beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running thence direct to the Moshannon Creek, should form a separate election district, and the elections were directed to be held at the house of John Cree, in Beccaria township. The same act also provided that the portion of Rush township in Centre county lying west of the Allegheny mountains, and that part of Bradford township in Clearfield county, lying north of a line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run, and running thence direct to the Moshannon, should constitute a separate district, and that the elections should be held at the house of George Smeal, in Bradford township.

In this same year a change was made in old Chincleclamousche township, by which the place of holding elections was changed from the house of Benjamin Jordon to the house of William Bloom.

The organization of Covington township was completed in May, 1817, but it was not made a separate election district until 1818. The electors were directed to hold their elections at the house of Hugh Biddle, esq., in that township.

By virtue of a law passed April 2, 1821, the township of Lawrence was declared to be a separate district, and the electors were directed to meet for election purposes at the court-house, in the town of Clearfield.

In 1822 the township of Fox and the west part of Gibson were formed into a separate district, and the elections were held at the house of James Green, sr., in Fox township.

The place of holding elections in Covington township was changed by the act of March 31, 1823, from the house of Hugh Biddle to the house of Jacob Maurer. The same act further provided that the freemen of Gibson township should hold their elections at the house of Levi Hicks. The west part of Gibson had heretofore been annexed to Fox township for election purposes. Pike township was also directed to hold elections therein, at the house of James Blair in Curwensville.

In 1828, by a law passed April 14, the place of meeting for elections was changed to the house of John Kyler.

The same year Decatur was made an election district, and the electors thereof authorized to meet at the house occupied by Abraham Goss.

Brady township was formed into a separate district at the same time, and the place of holding elections was fixed at the house of Lebbeus Luther, at Luthersburg.

Chest township was first authorized by the act of April 6, 1830, to hold elections therein. The freemen were directed to meet at the house of William Mahaffey, but by a law passed April 4, 1831, the place was changed to the house of John Smith, at New Washington.

Parts of Gibson and Fox townships which lay adjoining, were formed into a district, and elections were ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Liggett, in Gibson township. This act was also passed in 1831.

In the year 1832 three districts were provided for. The polling place in Pike was changed from the house of James Blair to the inn kept by Isaac Chambers. Fox was directed to hold elections at John Kyler's, and Girard was made a separate district, and authorized to hold elections at Mordecai Livergood's.

By the act of April 9, 1833, elections in Gibson were appointed to be held at the house of William Montgomery; and by a further act, passed April 15, 1835, the second Tuesday in February was fixed for holding such elections.

Jordon was made a separate district in 1835, and the house occupied by James McNiel designated as the voting place. The same act changed the place of holding elections in Beccaria township to the house of William W. Feltwell.

The laws of 1836 made four designations: Morris township elections were to be held at the house of William M. Hunter; Burnside, at the house of John Young; Bell, at the house of Frederick Tamyar, and Chest at the house occupied by James Thompson. Burnside and Bell townships were erected in 1835, and Morris one year later, hence these were original appointments.

In 1838 the voting place in Pike was changed to the house of John Draucker, at Curwensville; Penn township was created into a separate district and voted at the old school-house on Spencer's Hill; Boggs was also made a separate district, and the freemen thereof voted at the house of William Merrill, in Crammondale.

By the laws of 1840 the township of Huston was made an election district, and the house occupied by Jesse Wilson was designated as the place of meeting. By the same act Ferguson was made a separate district, and the freemen thereof were directed to meet at the house of Thomas Davis, in that township.

The place of holding elections in Morris was changed in 1842, to the house of Josiah Hunter. At the same time Covington and Karthaus were declared to be separate election districts; the former to hold meetings at the house of Jacob Maurer, and the latter at the boarding-house of the Karthaus Iron Works, being the same place used when Karthaus formed a part of Covington.

In 1842 the polling place in Decatur was changed to the house of John Goss; and in 1843 Burnside changed to the house of Wilson Owens, and Girard to the house occupied by George B. Smith.

The election districts formed up to this time from the erection of the county in 1804, were established by the General Assembly for the convenience of the residents of the county, and without special reference to township lines, except as new townships were created from time to time. It will be seen that, by the gradual formation of the several townships, the original Chincleclamousche township has been absorbed by the subsequent erections, so that the name is entirely lost. The creation of new townships subsequent to about 1830 were but subdivisions of the older, although the election districts were formed, in frequent instances, from parts of already established townships; and a record of election districts subsequent to about the year 1843, is incidental to the record of those townships to which they belonged, therefore further mention of them at this time is unnecessary.

Floods on the West Branch.—It is a matter of almost annual occurrence that the waters of the West Branch and its tributaries rise to an unusual height. At the breaking up of the ice in the river in the springtime, high water is, of course, expected, and the residents and property owners along the banks make preparation for that event, and place their movable property out of the reach of any such rise in the river as may destroy or carry it away. In early days these floods were not of such frequent occurrence as of later years, and this fact is attributable to the clearing up of the timber lands. When the country was well covered with forests the rays of the sun could not as readily reach the snow lying on the ground, and it passed off moderately with the gradually increasing warmth of the season, and, as a consquence, the country was not as frequently subjected to a sudden rise of the waters; but since the county has been mainly stripped of its protecting forests an annual rise is expected of greater or less extent, dependent on the amount of snow lying on the ground, and the character of the season generally. Notwithstanding the usual precautions of the people, the river sometimes rises to a height not contemplated, and a destruction of property follows. A few of these events it is the purpose of this chapter to record.

The first occasion upon which the river rose to an extraordinary height was in the month of November, 1811. There were no bridges on the river at that time, but those across the several streams in the county were almost entirely swept away. The crops of the season had not been fully gathered, and those on the lowlands were carried away by the waters. At times the surface of the water seemed literally covered with pumpkins swept from the fields along the river, and from that fact that this was ever afterward termed the "pumpkin flood." This event was not single to this locality, as a like flood occurred at at the same time on the north branch of the Susquehanna, which extended far up toward the head waters of that stream, and was there known as the "pumpkin flood." No serious damage was done to property in the locality of the West Branch, as settlement was in its infancy, but slight as the loss was, the burden of it was felt by the struggling pioneers.

The next great flood occurred in the fall of 1847. The river became swollen from a heavy and continued fall of rain, and reached a height nearly as great as in the pumpkin flood. At this time the damage was greater, as fences, hay stacks, chicken-coops, dams, bridges, and lumber were carried away. The Ringgold Mill, the property of Kratzer & Barrett, was lifted from its foundation on Clearfield Creek, and carried into the river, thence down to Karthaus bridge, where it became lost. On the Sinnahmahoning Creek the destruction was also great. A small house, in which was a woman and three children, was floated down stream several miles, but fortunately none were drowned.

About Christmas time in the year 1851, there came another sudden rise in the streams. A heavy body of snow had fallen, and was followed by a warm rain, causing the river to rise very rapidly. The county seat was entirely surrounded, and as court was in session, much anxiety was created on account of the fact that those attending court were unable to reach home. Large quantities of lumber were carried away and lost at this time.

In 1861, during the month of October, occurred another unusual rise in the river, caused by heavy rains. The damage to the crops was severe, and quantities of lumber, shingles, and other property were lost. At this time the waters were higher than in 1847. The freshet of '47, as it has been called, was also termed the "pumpkin flood," from the fact of its occurring at the time when that product was still in the fields, and all in reach of the overflowing streams were swept away. No other serious damage was done by the flood of 1847.

That flood and the rise in 1811, are frequently confused by the term "pumpkin flood" applying to each.

The greatest destruction, both of property and life, was experienced in the memorable flood on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1865. This was not, by any means, confined to the country drained by the West Branch and its tributaries; in truth, the damage caused here on that occasion was as little felt as anywhere in the Middle States. The whole country of the Susquehannas, the Chenango, the Allegheny, the Ohio, the Genesee, the Delaware, and other like streams was completely inundated. On the north branch of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers the waters reached a height unequaled either before or since, and a great loss of property and life resulted. In this locality on the West Branch, bridges, dams, lumber and rafts, houses and out buildings, fences, and every movable thing in the path of the mighty torrent were swept away. John Graham, of Graham township, was drowned while trying to cross Moravian Run in order that he might save a raft. The bridge had been carried out, and Graham tried to cross on a pole. The pole broke and he was thrown into the stream. Ellis Graham, of Goshen township, was also drowned on the same day by falling into the river from a raft that he was trying to secure. There was but little rain to aggravate the flood of 1865. An unusual body of snow lay on the ground, and a very warm wind blew steadily from the south for three or four days. In its early stages this might be aptly termed an ice-flood, but the greatest height of water was reached after the ice had passed down the river.

In the spring of 1884 another destructive ice-flood occurred, by which the iron bridge built to replace the "Goodfellow bridge," was carried off its piers and borne on the floating ice to a point nearly opposite to the Beech Creek station, where it sunk to the bottom of the river. On its passage down it struck and carried off the west part of the Market street bridge at Clearfield, and still further down struck the covered bridge leading to West Clearfield, but did not cause much damage thereto.

There have been other destructive floods on the river at various times, but these are the principal ones worthy of mention. At a bend in the river known as the "Pee-wee's nest," the ice very frequently gorges and causes an overflow along the river for many miles above that point, but the country below is not often affected by it. From that cause the residents up the valley of the river are subject to almost annual floods upon their premises, resulting from the filling up of the channel at the "Pee-wee's nest."

CHAPTER XI.

LUMBER AND ROADS.

The Lumbering Interests — Rafting and Floating — Turnpike and Road Companies — Railroads of the County.

THE lumbering interests of the past have borne about the same important relation to the welfare and prosperity of Clearfield county, as do the coal producing interests of the present; and looking back three-quarters of a century, who of those pioneers would for a moment think that the complete devastation of the seemingly boundless forests could be accomplished in so brief a time? In the infant days of this region, lumbering was a necessity. Throughout the whole extent of the original territory embraced by this county, and even far beyond it, there was but one cleared tract, comprising a few acres of land where the county seat now stands. To make a settlement and improvement by the pioneer meant the clearing up of the woodlands, and required long and untiring labor before a sufficient area could be improved to supply the necessary products for a frugal family.

It was then that lumbering commenced — not that lumber was then a commodity sufficiently valuable to place in market, but that the land might be cleared for agricultural pursuits.

The first work in the forests in the production of logs and lumber as a business was commenced soon after the year 1820, and as at that day and in years following, rafting was an indispensable auxiliary to lumbering, the two will be treated under a common head.

The early history of this county shows that Daniel Ogden and Frederick Haney had each built mills prior to 1805. Soon after Daniel Turner erected one on Clearfield Creek, and in 1808, Robert Maxwell had built a mill near Curwensville, and William Kersey another, at the Kersey settlement. The mill of James and Samuel Ardery was soon after built near the old Clearfield bridge. These men had built the several mills to supply the demands of residents in this locality.

David Litz ran a small log raft down Clearfield Creek as early as the year 1805, but this was for the purpose of erecting a log house in the county.

Among the first persons who commenced manufacturing lumber for the market down the river was one Shepherd, who began operations on the Sinnamahoning, in the (then) northern part of the county, but lately in Cameron county, about the year 1822. He had a mill erected and manufactured some lumber, but he rafted mainly square or hewed timber. Shepherd married after coming to the creek, and lived there many years.

"Buck" Claflin came to the Sinnamahoning lumber district between 1825 and 1830, and operated extensively. He kept a store there at the same time for the accommodation of his employees and the permanent residents of the county.

Soon after Claflin, and prior to 1830, the Colemans were extensive operators in that locality.

The Johnsons operated further up and had a mill on Bennet's Branch, in Gibson township, now set off to Elk county. Winslow and Shaffer operated in the same locality, the latter on a small scale. Of the Winslows, there were three brothers—Reuben, Eben, and Carpenter.

The above mentioned persons, it will be seen, operated mostly along the stream known as the Sinnamahoning Creek; in fact it seems that the business of lumbering commenced down the river nearer the market, and, as the lands were taken up or stripped of their valuable timber, the newer operators were compelled to buy tracts farther up the several streams. Timber was so plenty at that time that no thought was entertained of getting far from a stream sufficiently large to navigate a raft. The modern inventions of "tram-roads" and "slides" were unnecessary and unprofitable.

About the year 1832, and soon after, the lands were nearly all taken from Karthaus to the Cherry Tree, the borders of the river being the greatest field of operations.

The reader will understand that the object of the operator was to get his rafts to market as quickly as possible, and for that reason only a small quantity of sawed or manufactured lumber was rafted. Log floating was not indulged in till about 1857 or '8.

From 1830 to 1840 we find names of several who operated extensively, many of whom have become permanent residents of the county.

John and William Irvin lumbered on lands about Curwensville. John Patchin located at Patchinville, and made that vicinity the base of operations, although he had and worked other tracts on Clearfield Creek and in the neighborhood of Frenchville.

Judge Richard Shaw located near Clearfield, where he had a large tract of timber. He also operated near where Shawsville now stands.

Alexander Irvin also commenced near Clearfield. Matthew Irvin located in Burnside township, and David Irvin at Luthersburg. The Irvins were brothers. Matthew was not an extensive operator, but his sons followed the business extensively.

Graham & Wright were large operators in Graham township.

Fitch & Boynton came to the county in 1835. They had some timber lands, but dealt mainly in worked timber, buying and rafting to market.

Ellis and William Irwin operated in the vicinity of Clearfield town as early as 1837.

Bigler & Powell commenced about 1834, and made Clearfield the base of operations, although they had lands at Frenchville and elsewhere. Mr. Bigler became governor of the State in 1851. Mr. Powell is a merchant of Clearfield.

A. B. Waller located at Cherry Tree, in the upper end of the county. He was from Washington, D. C., and operated largely for several years.

At about this time Stewart & Owens cleared a large tract on Clearfield Creek near Glen Hope.

James Forest operated on the creek further down, and resided at Clearfield bridge.

John M. Chase commenced about the same time, and has followed the business to the present time.

The principal marketing points for lumber cut in the region during these years, was at Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Marietta, where the large buyers from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other large cities east and south, came to make their purchases.

For the next twenty years lumbering appears to have been the chief occupation of nearly every resident land owner of the county. Agriculture became a neglected pursuit, and the farmer looked to the accumulation of a fortune in the lumber business. Expenses were great, and during the excitement of the time, future contingencies were not provided for.

The legitimate and certain result of the neglect in improving the lands as they were cleared, proved disastrous in very many cases. Hoped for fortunes were not realized, and when farming was resumed the lands were found to be exceedingly poor and difficult of cultivation. By years of labor and expense the farms were brought into a fair producing state. While this is true, as a general rule, there were of course exceptions in various localities, and there were just as good farms in some townships twenty-five years ago as there are to-day.

Among the many who came to the county to engage in this business about the year 1840, and from that time to 1850, was John Du Bois, a native of New York. He operated first on the Sinnamahoning, but made headquarters at Williamsport. Mr. Du Bois afterward became one of the most enterprising men in the county, and did much for its substantial benefit. He founded and built up the borough of Du Bois, erected a lumber manufactory there, among the largest in the State, and engaged in extensive business enterprises that will live for generations a substantial monument to his memory.

John G. Redding & Co., of Williamsport, began lumbering on the Sinnamahoning about 1844. The firm had a large tract and did an extensive business.

Perks & Bowman had and operated a large tract on the Moshannon. Mr. Perks died, but the business was continued by his partner, who still operates there, although residing at Williamsport.

Craig & Blanchard were heavy producers on the Sinnamahoning. In the firm were three brothers, Blanchard, who lived on the tract. Mr. Craig was a resident of Wilmington, Del.

Christ & Long had a tract on the creek comprising about fifteen or twenty thousand acres. They were large dealers besides. Their lumber was rafted rough to Lock Haven, where they had saw-mills.

John F. Weaver became a member of the firm of Bigler & Powell in 1847, after which the firm name was changed to Bigler & Co. Their field of operations lay in the vicinity of Clearfield, about Bald Hill, in Bell township, and on Clearfield Creek. After Mr. Bigler was elected governor, in 1851, his interest was sold to George L. Reed, and the firm became G. L. Reed & Co. The firm of Weaver & Betts was formed in 1869.

John Patton commenced lumbering near Curwensville about 1847 or 1848.

The Dodge tract, on the Sinnamahoning, was opened about the same time by their agent, Mr. Sacketts, a New Yorker. John Brooks, Levi Lutz, Warner, Major Andrews, and Judge Gillis, commenced about the same time. John Brooks came in soon after 1850. He was a large operator. At one time he was elected to the Legislature.

In 1857 a new system was introduced. Instead of rafting, as was the previous practice, some operators began floating their logs to Williamsport, where the river had been boomed to receive them. This deprived the rafters of their means of livelihood, and they organized to prevent any such innovation. An armed party of rafters attacked and drove the floaters from Clearfield Creek, after which the system of floating was abandoned on the waters of the creek, although it continued elsewhere. The attacking party of rafters were arrested and convicted of riotous conduct, but their attack had a wholesome effect in breaking up the floaters' organization in that vicinity.

The lumbering business reached its maximum about this time, and any attempt to enumerate the entire list of those engaged in that occupation would be incomplete and useless. There were many small operators who ran from two to ten rafts each season, but by far the greater number of these were sold to dealers, and by them rafted to the markets.

From the year 1859 to the present time there may be mentioned the names of some extensive operators in the various localities not heretofore referred to, and besides these many of those already named continued to the present, or until a very recent date. In Karthaus there may be recalled D. B. Hall, John Gilliland, Samuel Gilliland, Dr. J. W. Potter, I. C. McCloskey, and others. The Gillilands, with D. B. Hall, constituted the firm of D. B. Hall & Co.

In Covington, on the river, were L. M. Coudriet, Augustus and Alphonso Leconte. Augustus Leconte built a mill in Girard in 1842, and afterward lived there. Judge Lamm was on Deer Creek, in Girard.

Thomas H. Forcey succeeded Graham & Wright across in Graham township.

In Cooper there were Joseph C. Brenner, and Leonard Kyler.

In Girard, Alexander, William, and Anderson Murray, James Irvin, Robert Stewart, and Gillingham and Garrison.

In Bradford, William, George, and Henry Alberts, under the firm name of Alberts Bros. They had headquarters at Woodland.

In Goshen, A. B. Shaw, Walton Dwight, and Phelps & Dodge. The latter had large tracts throughout the northern part of the county, and were very large operators.

In Lawrence were Ellis Irwin & Son, and they still operate on Lick Run; Joseph Shaw, and William Mapes.

In Pike, E. A. Irvin D. W. Irvin, Isaac B. Norris, N. E. & Samuel Arnold, John Irvin & Bros. The latter are also interested on Anderson Creek. On this creek were also John Du Bois, Paul, George, and John Merrell, and Blanchard Bros.

At Lumber City, and in Penn township, the Kirks, Fergusons, G. H. Little, and Joseph Hagerty. At Belleville were the Bell Brothers, and at Lewisville in the same township (Greenwood), the present firm of Leavey, Mitchell & Co. In Bell, the Mahaffeys, Robert, William, and Frank, the McGees, and Elias Henderson.

In Burnside township, at New Washington, Burnside, and other points, were John M. Cummings, McMurrays, Mahaffeys, Gallagers, Dr. McCune, Horace and Jackson Patchin, John C. Conner, Aaron Patchin, Irvin Brothers, William and Matthew. The Irvin Brothers were succeeded by Horace Patchin.

At the Cherry Tree region there still remains quite a bevy of lumbermen. Of those who have been there during recent years are David and Porter Kimport, Jesse Harter, E. B. Camp, Pitts & McKeag, Vincent Tonkin, and others. The latter purchased the lands formerly operated by A. B. Waller.

On the Moshannon, the Steiners, Moshannon Lumber Company, and A. B. Long & Sons; in Geulich, P. & A. Flynn; in Houtzdale and Madera, D. K. Ramey, Samuel Hagerty, and James Lowther. In Beccaria and Jordon townships there were Clark Patchin, and John and Henry Swan. At Penfield, Hiram Woodward, and generally in Huston and Sandy townships, Charles Blanchard, George Craig & Sons, and John E. Du Bois.

The pioneer lumbermen of Brady were Samuel and Frederick K. Arnold, and David Irvin. During latter years the business has been conducted by Reuben H. Moore, the Carlisles, Samuel Kuntz, the Knarrs, Pentzs, and George, William, and Charles Schwem, who succeeded to the business of their father, William Schwem.

Following carefully through the names of the lumbermen in this county since the business was commenced, there will be found many who are among the most enterprising and worthy residents of the county—men who came here to engage temporarily in business, and when that was accomplished have continued to reside here, and, by their efforts and means have contributed towards the present prosperous condition of the county.

Although the lumbering business of the present will not bear comparison with that of twenty-five years ago, it is still carried on to a considerable extent. In some parts of the county there still remain large tracts of standing timber, noticeably from Burnside to Cherry Tree, and generally throughout the northern part of the county.

As incidental to the above subject it may be stated that on the streams large enough for rafting and floating, all lumbermen had equal rights in the pursuit of their business, as the river and its tributaries were declared by the Legislature to be public highways for the purpose intended. This was a necessary act, as by it any conflicting claims were prevented.

Roads and Turnpikes.—If an attempt should be made to furnish a complete record of every road, turnpike or other like thoroughfare for public accommodation that has been surveyed, laid out or incorporated, either by legislative act or an order of the court in this county, a volume of considerable size would be required to contain that record. The docket of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, during the first twenty-five years after courts were authorized to be held therein, contain applications, orders to view and review and lay out in an almost numberless quantity. Local roads in the several townships, or leading from one to another of the townships of the county, were constructed after an order made by the court upon petition and proceedings thereon. Road and turnpike companies were organized and incorporated under an act of the State Legislature and were invariably toll-roads. Many of them were constructed according to their original conception; others have been curtailed or modified, and some have been abandoned. Of the many constructed but few have yielded a profitable return to the stockholders by direct dividend, but nearly every one has been of vast benefit in the enhanced value of lands in the several localities through which they passed.

Sometime prior to 1810 a road was contemplated to extend from the town of Northumberland to Waterford, in Erie county, and the first legislative provision was made relating to it in February, 1812. The act provided for the laying out of two turnpikes, rather than one continuous road, the first from Northumberland by the nearest and most convenient route to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek. The line of the road lay from Northumberland to Derrstown, thence to Youngmanstown, to Aaronsburg, to Bellefonte, to Milesburg, to Philipsburg, to the Susquehanna River at the mouth of the creek. The other or western branch of the road lay from Waterford through Meadville, Franklin, and thence to the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Anderson's Creek. The former was known as the Northumberland and Anderson's creek turnpike road, for the stock of which the governor was authorized to subscribe to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars on behalf of the Commonwealth. The western branch of the road was known and incorporated as the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike road, and for the laying out and construction thereof between the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers the governor was authorized to subscribe for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of stock. In 1819, by an act passed March 29, there appears to have been a modification of the whole enterprise. That part of the road east of the West Branch was incorporated in five separate companies and and in five sections, for the construction thereof; the first between Northumbland and Youngmanstown, the second between Youngmanstown and Aaronsburg, the third from Aaronsburg to Bellefonte, the fourth from Bellefonte to Philipsburg, and the fifth from Philipsburg to the river, at the mouth of Anderson's Creek. The last named section, lying wholly within this county, has always been known as the Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike Road Company, as incorporated by the act of March 29, 1819. Of the various sections of the road commissioners were appointed to view and lay out, those for the fifth being William Rawle, of Philadalphia, Hardman Philips, John Loraine, William Bagshaw and Jacob Test, of Centre county, and William Bloom and Job England, of Clearfield county. It was further provided that as soon as one hundred and thirty shares of the stock of the fifth section were subscribed for by individuals, the governor on behalf of the Commonwealth should subscribe for three hundred and twenty additional shares. Also, that three per centum of the entire amount appropriated for the entire road, should be used in the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna at the mouth of Anderson's creek.

The Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 11, 1825. Peter A. Karthaus was the only commissioner residing in this county. The route lay from Milesburg to Karthaus, where the river was crossed, thence in a northwesterly direction across the northern end of the the county, thence north to Smethport, and thence to New York State line. If not completed within ten years the charter was to become void.

The Clearfield and Jefferson Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 10, 1826. The road extended from the mouth of Anderson's Creek to the borough of Punxsutawney in Jefferson county.

The State road from the Moshannon Creek to Clearfield was laid out in the year 1826.

The Snow Shoe and Packersville turnpike was incorporated April 10, 1828, by Commissioners Thomas Hemphill, John Kyler, Reuben Winslow, Philip Antes, jr., Lebbeus Luther, William Alexander, Thomas Burnside, John Rankin, and Robert Lisston. The road commenced near Snow Shoe, on the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike in Centre county, thence through Clearfield town to the Erie turnpike road near Packersville.

The Armstrong and Clearfield Turnpike Road Company was incorporated

February 17, 1831, by Commissioners Thomas Blair, Jacob Pontious, Joseph Marshall, of Armstrong county, Charles Gaskill and John W. Jenks of Jefferson county, John Ewing and Harry Kinter of Indiana county, David Ferguson and John Irvin of Clearfield county, and William A. Thomas and Hardman Philips of Centre county. This road commenced at the borough of Kittanning, thence to Punxsutawney, and thence to intersect the turnpike at the mouth of Anderson's Creek in Clearfield county.

The incorporators of the Clearfield and Sinnamahoning Turnpike Road Company were W. J. B. Andrews, Smith Mead, Erasmus Morey, Ebenezer Winslow, James Mix, John Shaw, John R. Bloom, A. B. Reed, Christopher Kratzer, William L. Moore, Thomas Hemphill and Jacob Coleman. The act creating the corporation was passed April 20, 1838. The route of the road lay from Clearfield to Penfield on the same now usually traveled by the mail stage, except that some slight alterations have been subsequently made. At Penfield the turnpike was built to intersect the Milesburg and Smethport road.

The Huntingdon and Clearfield Turnpike Road Company was chartered by an act passed April 2, 1838. The commissioners were Samuel Hagerty, jr., John Campbell, William Wiley, Samuel Shoaff, William Irvin, John P. Hoyt and Thomas Brown, of Clearfield county, and five others of Huntingdon county. The road commenced at the town of Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, and thence run north to intersect the Erie turnpike at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek in Clearfield county.

The Waterstreet and Clearfield turnpike was incorporated April 2, 1838, by commissioners appointed from Huntingdon Centre and Clearfield counties, Henry Loraine being the only one residing here. The road extended from Waterstreet to Philipsburg, and thence to intersect the Snow Shoe and Packersville turnpike at a point east of John Kyler's in Clearfield county.

The Luthersburg and Punxsutawney Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 14, 1838. The commissioners were Lebbeus Luther, John Jordon, Benjamin Bonsall, David Irvin, Jacob Fleck, Benjamin Carson, David Hoover, David Haney, and Jeremiah Miles, of Clearfield county, with others from Jefferson county. The line of the road was run by the nearest and most convenient route from Luthersburg to Punxsutawney.

The Clearfield and Curwensville Turnpike Road Company was incorporated by Abraham K. Wright, John R. Bloom, Richard Shaw, Christopher Kratzer, Joseph Boone, jr., Thomas Brown, William L. Moore, William Bigler, Philip Antes, George Welch, sr., Benjamin Hartshorn, Isaac Chambers, and Robert Ross. The date of the act appointing them commissioners was April 16, 1838. The road commenced at Clearfield, and was authorized to extend, by the most convenient route to be determined by the commissioners, to connect with the Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike, at a point west of the river.

The Bald Eagle and Clearfield Turnpike Road Company was organized pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed June 25, 1839. The commissioners from Clearfield county were Abraham K. Wright, James B. Graham, Henry Loraine, James Allport, James T. Leonard and George J. Kyler; of Lycoming county, John Fleming, John Dealing, Robert Irwin, John Morehead, and J. P. Huling; of Centre county, Thomas Burnside, John Mitchell, George Bresler, Joseph F. Quay, and John G. Lowrey. The road commenced at or near the mouth of Beech Creek; thence by the valley of the creek to intersect the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike at or near Snow Shoe; thence westwardly to unite with the Packersville and Snow Shoe turnpike road in Clearfield county.

The Clearfield and Allegheny Turnpike Road Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed July 2, 1839, under which commissioners were appointed, as follows: William Bigler, Robert Wallace, William L. Moore, Philip Antes, Christopher Kratzer, James T. Leonard, John Mitchell, Joseph Irwin, Joshua J. Tate, Samuel Tate, Amos Reed, sr., William Spackman, Thomas Reed, William Dunlap, James Cathcart, John W. Wright, John R. Bloom, and John R. Reed. The road was laid out from Clearfield to intersect and unite with the Curwensville and Waterstreet turnpike.

The Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle turnpike was incorporated March 20, 1849, leading from Glen Hope, in Clearfield county, to Curwensville. This was an extension of a former road. The commissioners were John Patton, Samuel Evans, James Bloom, sr., Moses Wise, and William Wiley.

The Clearfield Plank Road Company was incorporated April 6, 1854, to extend from the terminus of Tuckahoe and Mount Pleasant turnpike, and to intersect the Erie turnpike at any point in the direction of Clearfield or Curwensville. The capital stock was not to exceed four thousand shares at twenty-five dollars each. The incorporators were William P. Dysart, A. Caldwell, John Anderson, Jacob Covode, William Smiley, John Kratzer, James T. Leonard, Abraham K. Wright, William Irvin, John Patton, Andrew Moore, Isaac Kirk, and Thomas B. Davis.

The Lick Run and Sinnamahoning Turnpike Road Company was incorporated May 6, 1854, by Ellis Irwin, Christian Pottarff, Thompson Read, Isaac Scoffield, James Lock, John Owens, Richard Mossop, Gould Wilson, Philip Heavener, and John Hewitt, to extend from the mouth of Lick Run to Bennet's Branch of the Sinnamahoning, near Gould Wilson's. The capital stock of the company was twenty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The Glen Hope and New Washington Turnpike and Plank Road Company was incorporated April 22, 1856, to extend from a point on the Little Bald Eagle and Glen Hope road, near where the public road from Glen Hope to Chest Creek crosses the same, and thence by the nearest and most convenient route to New Washington. The capital stock consisted of two hundred and fifty shares at twenty-five dollars each. The incorporators were David McGeehan, Joseph Patterson, Alfred D. Knapp, David Mitchell, Gilbert S. Tozer, Lewis J. Hurd, Russell McMurray, John M. Cumings, Henry D. Rose, James Dowler, and Frederick G. Miller.

The Union Turnpike Road Company was chartered March 24, 1851, by Abraham K. Wright, William Bigler, James T. Leonard, Richard Shaw, James B. Graham, Ellis Irwin, and Ferdinand P. Hurxthal, beginning at a point west of Philipsburg, on the Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike; thence to the Snow Shoe and Packersville road, at a point east of George J. Kyler's, in Bradford township, in a direction to the town of Clearfield.

The Grahamton and Deer Creek Turnpike and Plank Road Company was organized under an act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1857. The amount of capital stock was fixed at the sum of two thousand dollars, in one hundred shares of twenty dollars each. The intended route of the road lay from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to Grahamton; thence to the mouth of Deer Creek, passing Leconte's mill and Humphrey Hale's to the coal company's works, and intersecting and uniting with the Milesburg and Smethport road. The incorporators were James T. Hale, James C. Williams, James B. Graham, A. Leconte, Abraham Beebe, Thomas Leonard, Francis Coudriet, T. F. Conterel, E. Woolridge, and Peter Lamm.

The Glen Hope and Independence Turnpike Road Company was organized by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed April 24, 1857. The route lay from Glen Hope and thence by way of New Castle to the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad at or near Independence, at the mouth of Trout Run in Centre county. The incorporaters were Thomas Henderson, C. Jeffries, Benjamin Wright, Israel Cooper, John A. Thompson, Abraham Goss, Robert Hagerty, Christopher Shoff, Israel Goss, Alexander Reed, H. Green, John Wright, and J. J. Lingle. Capital stock, $12,000; shares, $20.

The Kylertown, Morrisdale and Philipsburg Plank Road Company was chartered April 11, 1859. The capital stock was divided into five hundred shares at twenty dollars each. The route lay from Kylertown thence via Morrisdale and Philipsburg to intersect the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad. Incorporators: Dr. G. F. Hoop, M. R. Denning, J. C. Brenner, Andrew Hunter, J. C. Williams, and Chester Munson.

The Madera and New Washington Turnpike and Plank Road Company was incorporated March 4, 1862, by J. M. Cummings, Russell McMurray, Charles G. Worrell, Robert Patterson, Henry Swan, Robert Johnson, Samuel Shoff, Samuel Hegarty, William B. Alexander, and Charles J. Pusey, of Clearfield county. The route of the road lay from Madera to New Washington. Capital stock, $18,000; value of shares, $20.

The Graham Turnpike Road Company was incorporated February 14, 1863, by James B. Graham, James T. Leonard, Richard Shaw, sr., Thomas H.

Forcey, George L. Reed, J. G. Hartswick, and John M. Adams. The road extended from the end of the Union Turnpike at George Kyler's, by the way of Grahamton, and by the most convenient route to the Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike at a point west of Central Point on said road. The capital stock was divided into four hundred shares, at $25 each. The company was authorized to build a bridge across the West Branch.

The Moshannon and Grahamton Turnpike Road Company was incorporated March 31, 1864, with a capital stock of $12,500, in five hundred shares, at $25 each. The incorporators were: F. P. Hurxthal, Harbison Holt, S. H. Hersch, John T. Hoover, William Stewart, Jacob Mock, James B. Graham, T. H. Forcey, and James Nelson. The road extended from the Moshannon to Grahamton, on or near the line of the old State road, at the option of the directors.

The Osceola Bridge and Plank Road Company was incorporated April 4, 1866, for the purpose of constructing a plank road and bridge from the foot of Coal street, in Osceola, and to extend across the Moshannon to the passenger station on the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad.

The Moshannon Turnpike and Plank Road Company was chartered April 16, 1870, to extend from Philipsburg to Osceola, and thence to Houtzdale and Janesville. Capital stock, $25,000, in one thousand shares of $25 each.

The Cream Hill Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 2, 1860. The line extended from Curwensville west to the Jefferson county line. This is now the only toll-road in the county, the others having passed into the control of the officers of the several townships.

The Curwensville and Kittanning Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 5, 1848, extending between the points named by the act, Curwensville and Kittanning.

A State road from the town of Moshannon, in Snow Shoe township, by the nearest route across the Big Moshannon Creek, and thence to Kylertown, in Morris township, was laid out in 1860, under an act passed February 24th of that year.

There remains at the present time scarcely any of the turnpike road companies above mentioned, that can be classed as toll-roads. At the time of their incorporation, a majority of them were organized for private purposes, such as openings through new lands, and for other like reasons. As an investment but few of them proved profitable from direct revenue, and many were abandoned, having failed of their purposes. On the clearing up and development of the agricultural lands, the continuation of the toll-roads became a burden of expense to farmers, and many township roads were laid out and opened at local expense to avoid the incorporated thoroughfares; hence the abandonment of the toll-road.

Railroads.—For more than a half century after the erection of Clearfield county, there was no rail connection between this and the adjoining counties in either direction. The subject had been agitated and discussed for many years, and at one time a railroad was projected which should pass along the eastern border of this county and have its northern terminus at Philipsburg; but this plan was never carried out, and in fact, received but little encouragement from any persons then residents of this county. With the admirable facilities afforded by the streams of the county for the transportation of lumber to market, and the undeveloped condition of the mineral deposits, rail communication with the outside world was deemed unimportant except so far as related to local passenger and freight traffic. At and during this time the valuable coal deposits of the county in general, and the Houtzdale and Philipsburg regions in particular, were well known to exist, but the supply from the more eastern districts of the State was equal to the demand. Soon after the year 1850, a railroad was projected and chartered, and some preliminary work done, to extend from Tyrone to Clearfield and thence westward through Jefferson and Clarion counties to Waterford and Lake Erie, to be known as the Tyrone, Clearfield and Waterford railroad; but this plan was never carried out on account of various obstacles and difficulties encountered. No survey for this road was made further than Clearfield.

On the 23d day of March, 1854, a charter was granted to the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, which was subsequently built and now in use, being the pioneer railway of the county. The plan proposed under this enterprise contemplated the road as at present constructed and extending westward through the county, for a part of which west from Curwensville some grading was done, but the track has never been laid beyond that point.

In the year 1862, or thereabouts, the road bed was completed and the track laid as far as Sandy Ridge, Centre county, and in the year following, to Philipsburg; but it was not until several years later, about 1868, that rail connection between Philipsburg and Clearfield was accomplished. Some five or six years later the line was finished as far as Curwensville, and that borough, too, derived the benefits of a railroad, but not without considerable expense to the people of that place. The event of the first train running over the road to Clearfield occurred in February, 1869.

The Tyrone and Clearfield road has numerous branches, particularly in the southeast part of the county. Some of these extensions or branches from the main line are for permanent use, but many have been built for temporary convenience and use in the coal regions, and are constantly being removed from place to place to suit the purposes of coal operators. The Moshannon extension, called the Moshannon and Clearfield, is one of the principal branches of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad. It extends from a point near the mouth of Beaver Run, thence following the general course of the Moshannon and Whiteside Run into Geulich township.

The Beaver Run, or Houtzdale Branch, starts from the same point and follows that stream to Houtzdale, and thence a southwest course to Ramey. The main sub-branches of this road are the Coal Run, the Goss, the Houtz' and the Ramey extension above mentioned to the Wigton mines.

The Mapleton branches leave the main line at about midway between Osceola and Philipsburg, and penetrate the coal region in that vicinity northwest from Osceola.

The Morrisdale starts from a point north of Philipsburg, and runs north in the direction of Morrisdale mines. The Hawk Run is a branch of the last named, and follows the stream called Hawk Run. These are the leading branches of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, all of which are a part of what is known as the Pennsylvania railway system. Many of them have been extended as necessity required in connection with the vast coal mining operations of the region.

The Bell's Gap Railroad Company was chartered May 11, 1871, to connect with the Pennsylvania road at Bell's Mills station, in Blair county, and thence running to a point on Clearfield Creek at or near Fallen Timber. In 1872 the line was extended across the Allegheny Mountains, and subsequently (1880) constructed into the upper part of this county, near the line between Geulich and Beccaria; thence generally northwest, touching Utahville; thence west to Coalport and northwest to Irvona. A further extension was made in 1886, from Irvona by way of Whitmer and Wilson Runs to Newburg, and thence down Chest Creek to its mouth at Mahaffey. A further extension, to be known as the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, is to be made in the near future. It will extend from Mahaffey up the West Branch and across to Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, tapping the rich coal and coke country in that vicinity.

The Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Railroad was opened through the west and northwest portion of the county in the spring of 1874. It is otherwise known as the Bennet's Branch Road, from the fact of its following the general course of that stream. Entering from the north at Tyler's, it runs up Bennet's Branch of the Sinnamahoning to the summit; thence down Sandy Creek to Evergreen, where it leaves this and passes west into Jefferson county.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, having its termini at the city of Rochester, New York, and Clayville, Jefferson county, Pa., respectively, was built through the northwestern part of this county in the summer of 1883, at which time it was known as the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad. It enters the county from the northwest near Evergreen, and runs thence southeast to Du Bois; thence southerly to Stump Creek, and thence by that stream until it leaves that county, and again enters Jefferson county on the west.

The Karthaus Railroad extends from Keating Station, Clinton county, on the Philadelphia and Erie road, to the hamlet of Karthaus, in this county, at or near the mouth of Mosquito Creek. The road was completed about the latter part of 1883.

The Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad was constructed in Clearfield county during the year 1884, by a company of practical and experienced railroad men and capitalists, who desired to reach the Clearfield county coal regions by a route independent of the existing roads. The route extends from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, to Philipsburg, Gazzam, and Clearfield. "At Jersey Shore it unites with the Pine Creek Railroad and uses its tracks to Williamsport. Crossing the river it passes the old camping grounds at Wayne, runs along the north side of Bald Eagle Mountain to Castanea, opposite Lock Haven, touches Mill Hall, then crosses Beech Creek, and reaches the borough of the same name. Here it leaves the Bald Eagle valley and ascends Beech Creek at a sharp grade. After crossing this stream several times on iron bridges, it passes through a tunnel at Hog Back and reaches the Snow Shoe coal regions at an elevation of fifteen hundred or more feet above tide. Another tunnel is entered opposite Peale. The Moshannon is crossed on a viaduct one hundred and fifteen feet high, and over seven hundred and seventy feet long, and then the route continues on to Philipsburg. From thence passing west, the stations Munsons, Wallaceton, Bigler, Woodland, New Millport, Kermoor, and Gazzam, the end of the line is reached. From Clearfield to a point on the road at the junction, so called, communication is had with the county seat. This road is known commonly as the Beech Creek, and by many persons called 'the Vanderbilt,' from the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt, of railway fame, owned a controlling interest in the same. The running of the first train over this line to Clearfield occurred in the winter of 1884."

The Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad was constructed in the upper part of the county, between Cresson and Irvona, in the year 1886, having been about two years in building. It is distinctively a coal and lumber road, although passengers are carried over it.

Further mention will be found relating to the several railroads of the county in the various chapters of township history, and with that in view no more than an outline sketch of them need be given here.

CHAPTER XII.

CLEARFIELD'S MILITARY HISTORY.

WHEN, in 1861, the iron lips of Moultrie's gun spelled upon our sky in letters red as blood, "civil war," the sons of Clearfield, breathing a spirit of patriotism as pure as the atmosphere of the hills around them, rushed to the Nation's capital to uphold the honor of the flag, and preserve intact the republic. It was not a question with them what battles were to be fought, what graves filled, or what altars shivered; but donning the blue, vowed, no matter what the cost, that the serpent of secession should find an eternal grave, and gasp its last amid shrieking shell and hissing bullet.

The "mystic cord of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave" brings before us, with meteoric brillancy, the important part performed by Clearfield county in that great struggle. Loyal citizens only knew that men were needed, and they hastened to respond; they exchanged the rippling music of the mountain stream for the thunder of deep mouthed cannon and the deafening musketry volley; they went out from the roof-tree of home to camp on southern soil, and stand guard in the pitiless night beneath sorrowing stars; they went out to be shot to death, if need be; to be fired at by a concealed foe; to struggle in delirium in hospital, or starve or shiver in loathsome pens, with stones for pillows and vermin for companions, that the flag might be preserved unsullied. This was the spirit that controlled the volunteers of Clearfield as they sprang into the arena where Titans struggled.

Remembering the beautiful sentiments of Colonel Stuart Taylor, it may well be asked: Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of Clearfield county, can you look up to see the morning furrow all the orient into gold without thinking what sacred graves it gilds? Or, can you watch the slow declining day without wishing it could be always sunlight on the silent mounds of Clearfield's patriot dead? Do you ever see spring time daisy, or purple violet, unless you think what darling dust it is which feeds the wild flowers of the Wilderness, of Malvern Hill, of Gettysburg, of the crimsoned banks of the Chickahominy, and other fields where loved and lost are sleeping?

DAYS OF THE MILITIA.

The martial spirit of Clearfield county does not date from the outbreak of the great rebellion; it existed in the days when the sturdy woodsmen felled the forest, that prosperous towns might spring up, agricultural interests be enlarged, and mechanism add to the wealth of its progressive inhabitants. It came with the pioneers, and slumbered until the grand old days of "general training" (to use a down-east phrase) dawned — the days when the farmer, the mechanic, and the woodsman abandoned toil, and hied away to the "muster" for a season of jollification, to eat Yankee gingerbread and drink new cider, and boast of the prowess of the American eagle.

In 1840, under State law, there was organized a volunteer battalion, commanded by George R., afterward Judge Barrett, who had been commissioned major. So much interest was manifested, and so successful was the first year of its existence, that the commencement of the second year found the command with a sufficient complement of men to form a regiment. There were six companies, of about sixty men each. Upon the formation of the regimental organization, Major Barrett was elected colonel, and E. W. Wise, major. They had "muster" and "review" days, and these were also holidays with citizens, who admired the music of the fife, the beat of drum, and the tread of uniformed men. But it was not a season of recreation to the militia. State encampments were attended annually at various places, and as there were no railroads at that time, it frequently became necessary to march forty or fifty miles to camp — rivaling some of the historic marches of the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of the bitter infantry fight, and occasionally a hurried retreat. This regiment drilled on the flats opposite where Judge Barrett now resides. The organization remained in existence six or seven years. There also existed a section of State militia, under the colonelship of William Bigler, who was, in 1851, elected governor of the State.

Another organization was the "Guards," of which Hon. William A. Wallace, in 1854, was captain. They were well uniformed and had parade days. Captain Wallace, laying aside the epaulettes, transferred his services to the political host, and through force of talent, adaptability, and knowledge of national affairs, became one of the foremost men in the State, honored with a seat in the United States Senate.

Here, too, it was that Hon. John Patton acquired his military title of "General" of the militia in his county.

CLEARFIELD IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The history of the volunteers of Clearfield county from the first blaze of hostile cannon, until secession was buried at Appomattox by the surrender of Lee's sword, forms one of the most brilliant chapters of the Commonwealth's history. To faintly picture their services it will be necessary to refer to the records of the regiments to which they were attached, which forms an unbroken chain of testimony to demonstrate the patriotism of Clearfield's soldiery. It is not to keep alive sectional animosity that the historian recites the acts of a victorious host. Would the Athenians meeting in the Angora listen to a propositon that no man should hereafter speak of Marathon? Would Romans teach nothing but philosophy, and refuse to tell the rising generation how Scipio conquered Hannibal, or Horatius held the bridge? It was not Marathon, but the memory of Marathon, which fixed the home of civilization in Europe instead of in Asia. It was not the surrender at Appomattox that binds in iron bands the States of this Union, but it is the memory of its cost kept alive in the hearts of the people which gave to civilization its grandest onward step, and which some future Guizot, in tracing the pathway of human advancement, will declare secured for the world the fullest enlargement of human liberty. And as other generations read the pages recording the services of the sons of Clearfield, from 1861 to 1865, it will inspire them to preserve sacred the patriotic idea of "country first, the citizen afterward."

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—FIFTH RESERVES.

Company C of this regiment was ordered to Camp Curtin, and organized into a regiment June 20, 1861. Governor Curtin, upon receiving a telegram from Lieutenant-General Scott for troops, sent the Fifth Reserves, together with the Bucktails, to the relief of Colonel Lew Wallace, at Cumberland. On July 13th they were ordered to Bridge 21, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had been burned by the rebels. From that point they moved to New Creek, where, under Colonel Kane, they aided in dispersing the rebels. July 22, they were sent to Piedmont to protect the Unionists, who were subjected to cruel treatment at the hands of Southern sympathizers. It was soon after the Bull Run battle, which occurred on Sunday, July 21, that they were ordered to Washington, and from the National Capital they were dispatched to Harrisburg, and bivouacked in the vicinity of Camp Curtin. The enemy at this time had closed in around Washington, and fears were entertained that Maryland would be invaded and the soil of Pennsylvania be made a battle-ground.

It was on the 8th of August, that they proceeded to Washington, and went into camp at Tennallytown. On the 14th of September they escorted Governor Curtin to camp, where, with President Lincoln, General McClellan, and others, the famous "war governor" reviewed the division. On the 19th of October, a reconnoissance was made to the vicinity of Dranesville, and on December 20th, the regiment was ordered there, but did not arrive in time to take part in the handsome victory achieved by the Third Brigade.

The 9th of April, 1862, found the Thirty-fourth occupying the barracks deserted by the rebels at Manassas. May 7 Colonel Simons reported at Falmouth, and on the 25th of that month was ordered across the Rappahannock. June 9 the regiment embarked for the Peninsula, moved to White House, thence to Dispatch Station, and from there to Mechanicsville, the right wing of McClellan's army, five miles from Richmond.

Here the Reserves inaugurated that memorable struggle of the Peninsula, known as the "Seven Days' Battle." It had been arranged between Generals Longstreet and Jackson, in the absence of General Lee, to attack Mechanicsville (which means the battle of Beaver Dam Creek or Ellerson's Mills) on the 26th day of June. Jackson commenced the march of his troops from Mount Meridian, in the vicinity of Port Republic battle-field, on the 18th of June, with the intention of flanking the right wing of McClellan's army, but he was delayed by cavalry and felled timber, and consequently did not arrive at the time fixed upon for a general advance upon the Federal lines. The order had gone forth, and with the expectation that Jackson would arrive to take part, the battle commenced. When it opened, and the fact was heralded at Confederate headquarters that Jackson had been delayed one day, Lee found that it was necessary to fight the battle at Beaver Dam Creek, which proved so disastrous to the Confederates who faced the Pennsylvanians on that memorable day.

The Position.—The position selected was a strong, defensive one. The banks of the valley were steep, and forces advancing on the adjacent plains presented their flanks, as well as their front, to the fire of both infantry and artillery, safely posted behind entrenchments. The stream was over waist deep and bordered by swamps. Its passage was difficult for infantry at all points, and impracticable for artillery, except at the bridge crossing at Ellerson's Mills, and at the one above, near Mechanicsville.

To quote from General Fitz John Porter: "Early in the day I visited General Reynolds, near the head of the creek, and had the best reasons, not only to be contented, but thoroughly gratified with the admirable arrangements of this accomplished officer, and to be encouraged by the cheerful confidence of himself and his able and gallant assistants, Seymour on his left, at Ellerson's Mills, and Simmons and Roy Stone in his front. Each of these officers commanded a portion of the Pennsylvania Reserves—all under the command of the brave and able veteran, McCall. These troops were about to engage in their first battle, and bore themselves then, as they did on trying occasions immediately following, with the cheerful spirit of the volunteer, and the firmness of the veteran soldier—examples inspiring emulation in these trying 'Seven Days' Battles.'

"About two o'clock P. M. on the 26th, the boom of a single cannon in the direction of Mechanicsville resounded through our camps. This was the signal which had been agreed upon to announce the fact that the enemy were crossing the Chickahominy. The curtain rose; the stage was prepared for the first scene of the tragedy. Tents were struck, wagons packed and sent to the rear to cross to the right bank of the Chickahominy. The divisions were promptly formed and took the positions assigned them. General McCall assumed command at Beaver Dam Creek; Meade joined him, taking position behind Seymour; Martindale and Griffin, of Morrell's Division, went respectively to the right and rear of Reynolds; Butterfield was directed to support General Cooke's, and subsequently Martindale's right, while Sykes was held ready to move when needed. Reynolds and Seymour prepared for action, and concealed their men.

"About three o'clock the enemy, under Longstreet, D. H. and A. P. Hill, in large bodies commenced rapidly to cross the Chickahominy, almost simultaneously at Mechanicsville, Meadow Bridge, and above, and pushed down the left bank, along the roads leading to Beaver Dam Creek. The outposts, watching the access to the crossings, fell back, after slight resistance, to their already designated position on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek, destroying the bridges as they retired.

"After passing Mechanicsville the attacking forces were divided, a portion taking the road to Ellerson's Mill, while the larger body directed their march into the valley of Beaver Dam Creek, upon the road covered by Reynolds. This force moved on with animation and confidence, as if going to parade, or engaging in a sham battle. Suddenly, when half-way down the bank of the valley, our men opened upon it rapid volleys of artillery and infantry, which strewed the road and hill-side with hundreds of dead and wounded, and drove the main body of the survivors back in rapid flight to and beyond Mechanicsville. So rapid was the fire upon the enemy's huddled masses, clambering back up the hill, that some of Reynolds's ammunition was exhausted, and two regiments were relieved by the Fourth Michigan and Fourteenth New York of Griffin's Brigade. On the extreme right a small force of the enemy secured a foothold, on the east bank, but it did no harm, and retired under cover of darkness.

"The forces which were directed against Seymour at Ellerson's Mills made little progress. Seymour's direct and Reynolds's flank fire soon arrested them and drove them to shelter, suffering even more disastrously than those who had attacked Reynolds. Late in the afternoon, greatly strengthened, they renewed the attack with spirit and energy, some reaching the borders of the stream, but only to be repulsed with terrible slaughter, which warned them not to attempt a renewal of the fight. Little depressions in the ground shielded many from our fire, until, when night came on, they all fell back beyond the range of our guns. Night put an end to the contest.

"The Confederates suffered severely. All night the moans of the dying and the shrieks of the wounded reached our ears. Our loss was only about 250 of the 5,000 engaged, while that of the Confederates was nearly 2,000 out of some 10,000 attacking."

Thus reports the commanding general on the left bank of the Chickahominy. From official reports it is learned that the Union forces engaged consisted of eleven regiments and six batteries; Confederate forces engaged, twenty-one regiments, eight batteries. Other reports differ with General Porter as to the loss, and put the total Union loss at Mechanicsville 361, but little more than that of the Forty-fourth Georgia alone (335). The Confederate loss, exclusive of Field's and Anderson's brigades, and of the batteries, is reported at 1,589, although William Swinton, on the authority of General Longstreet, puts the aggregate Confederate loss at between three and four thousand.

It is evident, from Confederate accounts, that they were deceived as to the ground, and marched cooly into the jaws of death. This is evidenced from the published articles of Generals Hill and Longstreet. In General D. H. Hill's account a pathetic scene is described. The Forty-fourth Georgia, emerging from the blaze of the Pennsylvanian's fire, attempted to re-form in the rear without officers. "It was pitiable to see the skeleton line," says one writer. An officer rode up and exclaimed, "Good heavens! Is this all of the Forty-fourth Georgia?"

The writer of this sketch occupied a position upon a Union earthwork on the Richmond side of the river, and with field-glass in hand watched Confederate troops up the valley moving down to the Mechanicsville bridge, and crossing the stream to participate in the fiery carnival of death. Often the remark was made, "Fear not. The Pennsylvanians are enough for them." It more than proved true. No prouder record is emblazoned on the banner of volunteer soldiers than that written on the colors of the Reserves in letters of blood, "Beaver Dam Creek;" and, as General Fitz John Porter expressed it, "troops about to engage in their first battle," it added brilliancy to the patriotism of the Keystone State, and taught the enemy that when they measured bayonets with the Reserves they could count on no idle power in the conflict.

All along the crimsoned pathway of the Potomac Army, from Mechanicsville to the James River, in the memorable seven days' battles under McClellan, the Thirty-fourth, as well as the entire Reserves, exhibited the same courage as at Beaver Dam Creek. The laurels they won in that inaugural battle of the Peninsula remained green and untarnished until the famous retreat brought them underneath the cover of the Federal gunboats.

Not a single soldier has forgotten the midnight bombardment, when the Confederate batteries on the south side of the James River sent their solid shot and shell into the Federal shipping and the army camps; green in memory will remain the stirring incidents of the seven days when the fate of the nation hung upon the safety of that grand old Army of the Potomac.

Remaining for a time where the hot sun beating upon the sandy plain reminded the volunteer that he was encamped in the hottest portion of Virginia, there came intelligence that Washington was in danger; that the Confederates might march northward. An order was issued to withdraw the army to Acquia Creek, against the judgment of General McClellan, who believed that such a move would prove disastrous; that the army was in excellent discipline and condition, holding a debouche on both banks of the James River, and free to act in any direction; that the distance to Richmond was but twenty-five miles, and that a battle would not be likely to occur until within ten miles of that city; that the line of transportation would be short, with gunboats to aid in forwarding supplies to the army, while Acquia Creek was seventy-five miles from Richmond with land transportation all the way. But the order was imperative, and the Thirty-fourth returned in front of Washington, participating in the Second Bull Run. They continued to follow the fortunes of the army, taking part in the battle of Antietam, and the engagement at Fredericksburg.

In February, 1863, they were ordered to Washington, where they encamped at Miner's Hill, and afterwards were assigned to duty in Washington. They took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and their after service was as follows: Did guard duty along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and at Alexandria acted as train guard. In February, 1864, they had a skirmish with guerillas near Brentzville, where Major Larimer was killed. During the winter and spring of 1864 the regiment was recruited, and Captain Smith was promoted to major. May 4, under Grant, they crossed the Rapidan and engaged in the Wilderness fight. In the battle near Fredericksburg and Orange Pike, Lieutenant-Colonel Dare, of the regiment, was mortally wounded and died. Major Smith succeeded him, and soon after was commissioned lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct. The regiment participated in the engagements which followed, until May 31, 1864, when their terms of service expired, and leaving the banks of the Tolopotomy on the 11th of June, were mustered out at Harrisburg.

FIELD AND STAFF.[1]

Colonels.—Seneca G. Simmons, June 21, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.

Joseph W. Fisher May 15, 1861; promoted from lieutenant-colonel August 1, 1862, brevet brigadier-general November 4, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—George Dare, June 21, 1861; promoted from major August 1, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Alfred M. Smith, May 15, 1861; promoted from captain company C to major February 22, 1864, to lieutenant-colonel May 7, 1864, to brevet colonel March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Majors.—Frank Zentmyer, June 21, 1861; promoted from captain company I August 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., December 31, 1862.

J. Harvey Larimer, May 15, 1861; promoted from captain company E May 1, 1863; killed at Bristow Station February 14, 1864.

James A. McPherran, June 17, 1861; promoted from captain company F May 7, 1864, to brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Adjutants.—A. G. Mason, June 21, 1861; discharged March 27, 1863, to accept appointment on General Meade's staff; brevet major August 1, 1864, brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

John L. Wright May 15, 1861; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864; brevet captain March 13, 1865.

Quartermaster.—Samuel Evans, June 21, 1861; commissioned captain

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[1] The muster roll of officers and men is taken from Bates's work on Pennsylvania Volunteers, and should any errors have occurred therein, they are undoubtedly copied here.

May 7, 1864, not mustered; brevet captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Surgeons.—John T. Carpenter, June 21, 1861; promoted and transferred to Western army as brigade surgeon.

Samuel G. Sane, September 16, 1861; promoted surgeon of enrollment board, 16th district Pa., March 10, 1864; to assistant surgeon-general, Pa.; to brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

Henry A. Grim, April 16, 1862; promoted from assistant surgeon 12th regiment P. V. R. C.; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Assistant Surgeons.—N. P. Marsh, June 21, 1861; promoted surgeon 4th regiment Pa. Cavalry, 64th regiment P. V.

E. Donnelly, June 21, 1861; promoted to surgeon 31st regiment P. V. April 28, 1862.

W. H. Davis, June 27, 1862; promoted to surgeon 33d regiment P. V. December 20, 1862.

J. M. Groff, August 2, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 21, 1863.

O. C. Johnson, March 9, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 28, 1863.

H. T. Whitman, September 16, 1863; wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864; brevet major March 13, 1865.

Chaplain.—S. L. M. Consor; mustered out by special order of war department November 1, 1862.

Sergeant-Majors.—E. L. Reber, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

R. M. Smith, June 21, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant August 8, 1862; transferred to company G.

G. P. Swoope, June 21, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant March 4, 1863; transferred to company I.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Harry Mullen, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

Commissary-Sergeant.—J. W. Harris, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

Hospital Steward.—John H. Johnson, July 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

Principal Musicians.—E. L. Scott, June 21, 1861; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

W. L. Smeadley, June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V.; veteran.

COMPANY C.

Recruited in Clearfield County.

Captains.—J. Oscar Loraine, June 21, 1861; resigned November 7, 1861.

Alfred M. Smith, May 15, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant July 25, 1861, to captain November 15, 1861, to major February 22, 1864.

David McGaughey, June 21, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant November 16, 1861, to captain March 22, 1864, brevet major March 13, 1865; wounded at Wilderness May 9, 1864; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenants.—J. Harvey Larrimer, May 15, 1861; promoted to captain company E July 12, 1861.

John E. Potter, June 21, 1861; promoted from corporal to second lieutenant August 15, 1862, to first lieutenant March 22, 1864; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.—John W. Bigler, June 21, 1861; resigned June 22, 1862.

First Sergeant.—Wm. A. Ogden, June 21, 1861; commissioned captain June 4, 1864, not mustered; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Sergeants.—Thos. H. Wilson, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James C. Miller, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James L. McPherson, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

George B. Hancock, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Huidekoper, June 21, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company E, 150th regiment P. V. October 30, 1862.

Martin Mullen, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Corporals.—Wm. C. McGonagle, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Oliver Conklin, June 21, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Smith B. Williams, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Jos. W. Folmer, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Edward Blingler, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Richard S. Carr, June 21, 1861; discharged October 24, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Bolivar T. Bilger, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

John W. Hoy, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

James Leonard, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

George W. Young, June 21, 1861; killed at Bristow Station October 14,

E. S. Woolstencroft, June 21, 1861; deserted May 4, 1862.

Musicians.—David McR. Betto, June 21, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company E March 5, 1863.

Lyman McC. Shaw, August 8, 1861; deserted July 5, 1862.

Privates.—Wm. B. Beamer, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wm. M. Bahans, June 21, 1861; discharged November 9, 1861.

Wm. Baughman, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 23, 1862.

Samuel I. Burge, July 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 4, 1863.

Solomon M. Bailey, April 7, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Math. J. Caldwell, July 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert E. Carson, June 21, 1861; transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Daniel Curley, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John M. Caldwell, July 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 25, 1861.

John A. Coyle, June 21, 1861; discharged May 15, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Alexander Carr, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredricksburg December 13, 1862; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., December 31, 1862.

J. H. De Hass, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Dolan, August 30, 1862; discharged July 31, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Benj. F. Derrick, June 21, 1861; killed at Bristow Station October 14, 1863.

Wm. Evans, April 8, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Henry J. Fisher, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Hiram France, June 21, 1861; discharged November 12, 1862, for wounds received in action.

Miles Ford, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Henry J. Fitchner, July 22, 1861; deserted August 12, 1862.

John A. Green, July 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Henry Garver, June 21, 1861; transferred from V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Loren Goodfellow, November 1, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Claudius Girard, December 23, 1863; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Wm. A. Haight, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

Henry A. Harlan, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

Wm. R. Hemphill, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 20, 1862.

David B. Horn, April 7, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Philo B. Harris, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

David W. Horn, March 30, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 9, 1864.

Joseph Jackson, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 13, 1862.

Wm. Jones, June 21, 1861; deserted September 16, 1862.

John T. Kirk, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

Douglas N. Koons, June 21, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Geo. W. Lingle, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864.

James I. Leightley, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert C. Larrimer, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph Lines, June 21, 1861; transferred from V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James Lingle, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Geo. W. Livergood, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 24, 1862.

Sampson B. Lingle, June 21, 1861; discharged April 4, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Rob. Livingston, July 15, 1861; died at Camp Tenally, Md., September 13, 1861.

Stephen D. Logan, June 21, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 5, 1862.

Martin Livergood, July 15, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., September 24, 1862.

Chas. W. Mitchell, June 21, 1861; transferred from V. R. C.; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Patrick Malone, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wesley B. Miller, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Lorine Merrell, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Henry S. Merrell, June 21, 1861; died at Philadelphia August 14, 1862.

John Maughamer, June 21, 1861; deserted April 4, 1863.

Martin McCallister, June 21, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Archibald McDonald, June 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1863.

W. L. McGaughey, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Michael O'Leary, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

H. F. Passmore, June 21, 1861; discharged January 11, 1863, for wounds received in action.

David Payne, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Thos. W. Potter, June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Wm. Robinson, June 21, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., March 26, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Geo. H. Sweet, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Oliver St. George, June 21, 1861; transferred to western gunboat service February 17, 1862.

David Smay, February 26, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

Christian Smay, February 26, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

H. B. Spachman, June 21, 1861; died at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, August 9, 1861.

Philip G. Shaffner, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Henry B. Smith, June 21, 1861; killed in action June 30, 1862.

Peter F. Stout, June 21, 1861; killed at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862.

Martin Stone, June 21, 1861; killed at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862.

Geo. W. Soule, June 21, 1861; killed at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

David R. P. Shirey, June 21, 1861; deserted June 9, 1862.

John Verner, June 21, 1861; deserted September 14, 1862.

Harrison Welton, June 21, 1861; deserted January 22, 1862.

Nicholas Zeigler, April 7, 1864; transferred to 191st P. V. June 6, 1864.

FORTY-SECOND—BUCKTAIL REGIMENT.

This regiment became a noted one in the Army of the Potomac; in the camps, and at the various headquarters, were frequently seen knots of sunburned veterans discussing the exploits of the "Pennsylvania Bucktails," as they were frequently called, and the name soon became a household word. It was on the 13th of April, 1861, that Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the famous Arctic explorer, was given permission by Governor Curtin to raise a company of mounted riflemen in Forest, McKean, and Elk counties. They began to assemble at rendezvous April 17, and after deliberation, in accordance with the wishes of a large majority, the organization was changed from cavalry to infantry. The men, accustomed to climbing the mountains of Northern Pennsylvania in their search for game, very wisely concluded that they could render the government most effective service by hunting Confederates in the thickets of Virginia. That this conclusion was no error of judgment, was subsequently demonstrated. The author of this sketch remembers the capture of an Alabamian on the Rappahannock—an educated man, strong in debate, and quick to perceive a point. A conversation was in progress relative to the merits of troops from different States, when the Alabamian remarked: "We dread to meet the New Yorkers in the open field, but if we can get them in the woods we are happy; of all the men for fighting in the forest, Pennsylvania and Michigan take the lead; they are tigers let loose." This is explained upon the theory that New York troops were made up largely of young mechanics, while those from Pennsylvania and Michigan were accustomed to the woods, and perfectly at home when advancing upon an enemy under cover of trees and underbrush.

On the 24th of April one hundred men had assembled at a rafting-place on the Sinnamahoning, where they constructed transports. The only uniform was a red shirt, black pants, and a bucktail in the cap. Two days later, three hundred and fifteen strong, they embarked on three rafts, and with a green hickory-pole, surmounted by a bucktail, for a flag-staff, the stars and stripes flying, and fife and drum rousing the echoes of the mountain sides, onward down the West Branch sailed the patriotic flotilla. Arriving at Harrisburg they saluted the city with a volley, which, had it been fired in 1864 instead of 1861, would have fairly panic-struck the inhabitants. People flocked to take a look at the brave men who were about to meet the enemy upon the soil of the Old Dominion, and on all sides the "sturdy men from the mountains" were applauded.

Authority had been given to muster them in as the Seventeenth (three months) Regiment. An organization was commenced with Thomas L. Kane as colonel, but as a Seventeenth Regiment had been mustered in at Philadelphia, the organization was not consummated, and Colonel Kane, declining a commission, was mustered in as a private May 13.

Other companies were recruited—one in Warren county, one in Chester, one in Perry, one in Clearfield, one in Carbon, and two in Tioga, and the material had been assembled for a first-class regiment. On the 13th day of June a regimental election was held, which resulted in the selection of Thomas L. Kane as colonel, but, with that patriotism which always marks the career of an unselfish soldier, he resigned, that Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, who had served in Mexico, might be placed in command. The name of the organization was changed from the "Rifle Regiment" to "Kane Rifle Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," and started into service as Forty-second of the line, and although it was universally known as the "Bucktail Regiment."

June 21, with the Fifth, Colonel Simmons, and Barr's Battery, the Forty-second was ordered to the support of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Md., but before reaching that place Colonel Wallace, in accordance with order, had moved to Martinsburg.

July 12, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, with a scouting party of sixty men, crossed into Virginia, and at New Creek village was surrounded by McDonald's cavalry. A stubborn engagement took place, in which the Confederates were worsted and driven. Colonel Biddle, with his command, moved to the relief of Kane, and dispatched the latter with two hundred men to follow the enemy. He came upon them at Ridgeville, nine miles from New Creek, and after a skirmish, took possession. Colonel Biddle arrived, and the next morning the force fell back to New Creek and Piedmont, which position they held until July 27, when ordered to Harrisburg, where they were reviewed by Governor Curtin August 1. On the 6th of August they were ordered to report to General Banks, at Harper's Ferry. October 1, the command moved to Tennallytown and joined the Reserves. December 12, Colonel Biddle resigned to go to Congress, having been elected from Philadelphia.

We are now approaching a period when the Army of the Potomac, with the stinging defeat of Bull Run still fresh in memory, was about to experience its first joy—a victory achieved by Pennsylvania troops—a victory that thrilled the nation, not because of magnitude, but because of its moral effect, at a time when the enemies of the Republic were flushed with hope of success. December 20, the Forty-second, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, marched with Orr's Brigade to Dranesville, where the enemy was in force. It was in this early fight that the name "Bucktails" was written in letters of blood. It was here that Colonel Kane was shot in the face, the ball crashing through the roof of his mouth, inflicting a painful wound. Bandaging his face, he continued to advance with his men, and amid the smoke of the contest, fought with Spartan determination. The enemy fled, leaving its dead and wounded upon the field, and one piece of artillery that would have been taken but for the positive order of the general in command. It was, nevertheless, a proud victory for the troops engaged.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the campaign opened, and the Bucktails moved to Alexandria. The Reserves were then assigned to the First Corps, and the Bucktails ordered to Falmouth. The middle of May finds them within six miles of Hanover Court-house. It was at this time that Colonel Kane, with four companies, was ordered to join Fremont. In the pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah valley, the Bucktails were in the extreme advance. Colonel Kane with his scouts—one hundred men—had a stubborn fight with General Ashby at Harrisonburg; the latter had with him Stuart's brigade.

Bravely the Bucktails held their ground, waiting reinforcements, but in this they were disappointed. In the fight Colonel Kane was wounded and taken prisoner. Captain Taylor, admiring the brave commander, dashed through the fire and smoke to rescue him, and was also captured. The Confederates were so strongly impressed by such an exhibition of self-sacrifice and bravery, that they offered to parole him, but he and Colonel Kane refused. The loss of the Bucktails in killed, wounded, and prisoners was fifty-two—half the number engaged.

The other six companies—four hundred strong—went into camp at Dispatch Station. June 13th they participated in a skirmish with Stuart's Cavalry at White House, the Federal base of supplies. June 27th they were ordered to Gaines's Mills, and participated in that memorable engagement, pronounced by military men as one of the most desperate conflicts of the first two years of the rebellion. On the evening of the 28th they commenced the march through White Oak Swamp, and on the night of the 29th performed picket duty on the Richmond road leading to Charles City, and took part in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads fought June 30th.

Arriving at Harrison's Landing, they found two grand divisions of the army separated by a broad and deep tidal stream, and upon the men in the Bucktails who had served an aprenticeship in the lumber regions of northern Pennsylvania, was imposed the work of spanning the stream with a structure that would permit the passage of troops and trains. There were five hundred feet to be bridged, with the water in some places ten feet deep. It was required that the work be completed in two days. The only material at hand was the growing timber on the banks. At five P. M. the work was commenced, and at sunrise the next morning the bridge was ready for artillery to cross.

From the Peninsula the regiment proceeded to Warrenton and participated in the second battle of Bull Run.

Returning to the four companies remaining with Fremont's Corps (now Sigel's), after the battle of Cross Keys, we find them engaged at Cedar Mountain. On the 19th of August they encamped at Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where Lieutenant-Colonel Kane joined them, he having been held a prisoner of war since the fight at Harrisonburg. August 22 they marched back to Catlett's Station. Then occurred another of General J. E. B. Stuart's wild rides for the purpose of capturing General Pope and his headquarters train. Colonel Kane, with a few men, met some of Stuart's horsemen at Cedar Run bridge, and with a single volley drove them in confusion. Colonel Kane's attempt to check the panic and secure an orderly retreat at Cub's Run (second Bull Run) will live imperishable in the military history of this country.

September 7 was a red letter day for the Bucktails. Colonel Kane was

E. A. Irvin

commissioned brigadier-general, and the four companies joined the six. Cheers rent the air, and the reunion was a glad one. Again they had come together, and clasping hands vowed to do or die in behalf of the cause of the imperiled nation. Bitter contests were before them, but they faltered not. Moving into Maryland they took part in the battle of South Mountain September 14, and the next day at 3 P. M. reached the battle field of Antietam. In the two days the regiment lost in killed and wounded one hundred and ten officers and men. The next fight was at Fredericksburg. December 12 the Reserves crossed to the right bank of the Rappahannock.

February 6, 1863, they were ordered to the defenses of Washington, and established camp at Fairfax; June 25, were ordered to join the Fifth Corps, then marching into Pennsylvania, and were participants in the battle of Gettysburg. The remaining months of 1863 they were constantly on the skirmish line, and at the close of the campaign went into winter quarters at Bristow Station, where they remained until the last of April, 1864; April 29, broke camp and reached Culpepper on the 30th; May 4, crossed the Rapidan and took part in the battle of the Wilderness. They distinguished themselves at Spottsylvania; at Mountain Run they made two assaults on the enemy's works, but they were unsuccessful. May 11, occurred the assault by the entire army. On the 12th the Bucktails were employed picking off Confederate artillery men.

The last fight of the Bucktails was on the Mechanicsville road, May 30, their term of office expiring that day. The regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg June 11, 1864.

On the Fourth of July, 1866, the bunting which floated over the rafts in 1861, and which they had carried in their campaigns amid the blaze of artillery and the leaden storm of infantry, was borne in procession in Philadelphia by the veterans, and delivered to the governor of the State amid the cheers of assembled thousands.

Company K of this regiment was recruited at Curwensville, with Edward A. Irvin, captain.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—Thomas L. Kane, May 12, 1861; mustered as private May 13, 1861; promoted to colonel June 12, 1861; resigned and elected lieutenant-colonel June 13, 1861; wounded at Dranesville December 28, 1861, and at Harrisburg June 6, 1862; promoted to brigadier-general September 7, 1862, to brevet major-general March 13, 1865; resigned November 7, 1863.

Chas. J. Biddle, May 29, 1861; resigned February 1, 1862.

Hugh W. McNeil, May 29, 1861; promoted from captain company D January 22, 1862; killed at Antietam September 16, 1862.

Charles F. Taylor, May 28, 1861; promoted from captain company H March 1, 1863; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Alanson E. Niles, May 31, 1861; promoted from captain company E to major March 1, 1863, to lieutenant-colonel May 15, 1863; resigned March 28, 1864.

Majors.—Roy Stone, May 29, 1861; promoted to major June 13, 1861; to colonel of 149th P. V. August 29, 1862.

W. R. Hartshorn, May 29, 1861; promoted to adjutant February, 1862, to major May 22, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864.

Adjutants.—John T. A. Jewett, May 29, 1861; promoted to captain company D February 5, 1862.

Roger Sherman, May 28, 1861; promoted from sergeant-major to adjutant May 23, 1862; resigned March 21, 1864.

Quartermasters.—Henry D. Patton May 29, 1861; promoted to captain and A. Q. M. U. S. V. December 1, 1862.

Lucius Truman, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Surgeons.—S. D. Freeman, May 29, 1861; resigned October 1, 1862.

John J. Comfort, December 17, 1862; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; brevet lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—W. T. Humphrey, June 21, 1861; promoted to surgeon 149th P. V. September 5, 1862.

W. B. Jones, August 2, 1862; resigned November 1, 1862.

Daniel O. Crouch, December 1, 1862; resigned June 10, 1863.

Lafayette Butler, September 30, 1863: transferred to 190th P. V. May 30, 1864.

Chaplain.—W. H. D. Hatton, August 3, 1861; resigned November 11, 1862.

Sergeant-Major.—Wm. Baker, August 15, 1862; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Wm. C. Hunter, May 21, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Commissary-Sergeant.—John Semon, May 29, 1861; promoted from corporal company K January 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Hospital Stewards.—R. Fenton Ward, May 29, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company I July 1, 1862.

Jeremiah J. Starr, May 28, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Principal Musician.—Henry Zundel, May 29, 1861; promoted from private to company F September, 1863; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Curwensville, Clearfield Co.

Captains.—Edward A. Irvin, May 29, 1861; commissioned lieutenant-colonel September 10, 1862, not mustered; discharged May 1, 1863, for wounds received in action.

James M. Welch, May 29, 1861; promoted from second lieutenant March 21, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. September 12, 1863.

First Lieutenants.—W. R. Hartshorn, May 29, 1861; promoted to adjutant February, 1862.

John P. Bard, May 29, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant March 17, 1863, to brevet captain March 13, 1865; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—Daniel C. Dale, May 29, 1861; promoted from sergeant March 23, 1862; died February 17, 1863.

John E. Kratzer, May 29, 1861; promoted from sergeant February 17, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. May 31, 1864.

First Sergeants.—Thos. J. Thompson, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Lewis Hoover, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Daniel Blett, May 29, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company F July 1, 1863.

John H. Norris, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

James F. Ross, May 29, 1861; transferred to 109th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Wm. G. Addleman, May 29, 1861; discharged May 24, 1864, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

James G. Hill, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 8, 1862.

Corporals.—Edmund M. Curry, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Wm. F. Wilson, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Robert G. McCracken, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Alex. Robertson, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

David M. Glenn, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Cortes Bloom, May 29, 1861; discharged November 28, 1862, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Abraham Carson, May 29, 1861; discharged March 6, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Samuel Reed, May 29, 1861; discharged April 23, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Amos Swift, July 31, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John Lemon, May 29, 1861; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1863.

John H. Wilson, May 29, 1861; died December 9, 1861.

Privates.—John M. Addleman, October 3, 1861; transfered to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Isaiah Bloom, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Enos Bloom, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Zachariah Bailey, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Richard J. Bard, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 20, 1861.

James L. Barr, March 21, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 3, 1862.

John F. Barnes, July 1, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Arnold Bloom, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

James C. Billis, May 28, 1861; transferred to Company H November 1, 1861.

John B. Brink, February 29, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Joseph P. Broomall, October 3, 1861; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Andrew J. Cupples, May 29, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 7, 1864; absent at muster out.

Henry Cogley, May 31, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John H. Coulter, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Thos. Conklin, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Chas. M. Clark, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 10, 1861.

Arthur Conner, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 1, 1862.

D. R. P. Chatham, May 29, 1861; transferred to U. S. Sig. Corps August 29, 1862.

Jacob Connelly, February 29, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Wm. S. Cummings, May 29, 1861; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Frank Chase, July 1, 1861; deserted April 13, 1862.

Manning S. Dunn, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

G. P. Doughman, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

Wm. G. Denick, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Levi Ennis, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

James Flanigan, July 31, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, 1861.

Frank A. Fleming, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Isaac Fruze, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 30, 1863.

James Frantz, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 10, 1863.

Robt. R. Fleming, February 29, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Adam Fogle, February 9, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

A. Harrison Frantz, May 29, 1861; captured, died at Belle Isle, Va., July 15, 1862.

Martin F. Frantz, October 3, 1861; deserted December 1, 1862.

James Glenn, November 18, 1861; wounded in action, date unknown; dircharged on surgeon's certificate May 16, 1862.

Charles M. Goff, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Samuel Gunsalus, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Burton Granger, May 29, 1861; died October 2, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Ellis J. Hall, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Lorenzo D. Hile, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

John Henry, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John W. Haslet, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henry J. Hall, July 31, 1861; transferred to 109th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Joseph K. Henry, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 20, 1861.

C. Hockenburg, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 19, 1862.

Thomas Honitter, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 26, 1862.

William Hosford, July 1, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December, 1862.

Thos. Humphrey, October 3, 1861; wounded in action, date unknown; discharged on surgeon's certificate December, 1862.

W. M. Humphrey, July 1, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1863.

Edward Halcomb, May 29, 1861; transferred to company D October 12, 1861.

James Henry, May 29, 1861; killed at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

Charles Hall, July 31, 1861; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

William Hinnigh, May 29, 1861; killed in action May 7, 1864.

Austin Irvin, July 1, 1861; died March 6, 1863.

Peter Jaggers, July 31, 1861; transferred to company D November 1, 1861.

Samuel Kingston, July 31, 1861; discharged January 20, 1862, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

John Kratzer, May 29, 1861; killed at Bull Run August 30, 1862.

George W. Knapp, July 1, 1861; died September 23, 1862, on board transport from Richmond.

Frost Littlefield, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Cyrus B. Lower, October 27, 1863; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Ephraim Morrow, May 29, 1861; transferred to Signal Corps August, 1861.

Isaiah McDonald, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Peter C. McKee, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Charles R. McCrum, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, 1862.

Geo. W. McDonald, May 29, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Alexander McDonald, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864: veteran.

John Moyer, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 1, 1862.

Casper P. Mason, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 10, 1863.

Samuel Mortimer, May 29, 1861; died September 10, 1863, from wounds received in action, date unknown.

Hiram McClenahan, May 29, 1861; transferred to 44th P. V. November 1, 1861.

Francis C. Morrow, July 1, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Nath. A. McCloskey, May 29, 1861; died November 28, 1861.

And'n J. Montonz, May 29, 1861; died May 1864, of wounds received in action.

David McCullough, May 29, 1861; deserted December 8, 1862.

George O'Leary, July 1, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 20, 1861.

Peter Piper, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 30, 1862.

Robert B. Pettingill, May 28, 1861; transferred to company H October 12, 1861.

John Rish, May 29, 1861; died June 11, 1864, of wounds received at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Thomas Riley, May 29, 1861; killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Reuben Rex, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 11, 1862.

Robert W. Ross, October 3, 1861; died January 7, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Edward D. Stock, May 29, 1861; mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph G. Spencer, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 22, 1861.

James Spence, October 3, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 1, 1862.

Abel Sonders, July 21, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 19, 1862.

Joseph Shirk, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 22, 1862.

Philander Smith, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

George B. Scott, May 29, 1861; discharged February 9, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Daniel Shaver, May 29, 1861; discharged April 20, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Peter Spargo, May 29, 1861; transferred to United States Signal Corps August 23, 1863.

Jesse E. Shaver, March 28, 1864; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.

Porter Smith, May 29, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Wm. H. Spence, May 29, 1861; deserted August 7, 1861.

Dwight Seaman, May 29, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

George W. Taylor, May 29, 1861; discharged May 25, 1863, for wounds received in action, date unknown.

Daniel F. Williams, May 29, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 22, 1862.

Joseph Williams, October 3, 1861; transferred to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

James M. Williams, February 27, 1864; died May, 1864, of wounds received in action.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The portion of this regiment that was recruited in Clearfield county was exceedingly small, only comprising a contingent of sixteen men, enlisted by Peter A. Gaulin, who afterward was promoted to captain of Company G. A major portion of these were enlisted in October, 1861, for the regular three years service, but some slight accessions were made in 1864.

The greater part of the regiment was raised in the counties of Montgomery, Union, Snyder, Centre, and Northampton. The field officers were John F. Hartranft, colonel; Thomas S. Bell, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, major.

On the 6th day of January, 1862, the regiment embarked for Roanoke Island, where they participated in the operations at that point, and moved next in the expedition to Newbern. Afterwards they were engaged at Cedar Mountain and the second battle at Bull Run. At Antietam they were under a terrible fire and made a gallant record in that battle. From Antietam it went before Fredericksburg, and subsequently was ordered to Fortress Monroe. It then followed the fortunes and shared the hardships and privations of the Ninth Army Corps, and participated in the Knoxville campaign. During the spring campaign it pushed forward to the N——— River where they again met the enemy. From this time Colonel Hartranft was in command as brigadier-general.

Next a succession of movements brought them to Cold Harbor, where a heavy loss was sustained. Its next engagement was at Petersburg, Va. Here it formed a part of the storming column that followed the explosion of the mine, but was ordered back, there being no necessity for so strong a force. The regiment then participated in the succession of battles at Poplar Springs Church, Reams's Station, Hatcher's Run, and in the final attack which resulted in the evacuation of Richmond. On the 27th day of July, 1865, it was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va.

Those of the regiment from Clearfield county were recruited mainly from the northern part. The muster-roll of that part of Company G shows the name, rank, date of muster, and disposition of each man.

Captain.—Peter A. Gaulin, October 17, 1861; promoted from second to first lieutenant February 12, 1862, to captain January 11, 1863; resigned March 16, 1864.

First Sergeant.—Wm. Heichel, October, 17, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant February 13, 1865; mustered out with company July 27, 1865.

Sergeants.—George Dumont, October 17, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant February 13, 1865; mustered out with company; veteran.

Lewis Cartuyvel, October 17, 1861; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant March 9, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.—Serdon Rolley, February 28, 1864; mustered out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles Heichel, February 29, 1864; promoted to corporal April 6, 1865; mustered out July 27, 1865.

Wm. Maurer, October 17, 1861; mustered out October 16, 1864—expiration of term.

Privates.—Philip Cayot, October 17, 1861; absent, sick, when mustered out; veteran.

Cornelius Conway, October 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Huston Heickel, October 17, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Wm. Mackey, October, 17, 1861; died in Kentucky, date unknown.

Jno. McGonegal, September 27, 1864; drafted; discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

August Rolley, October 17, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 29, 1864; grave 1454.

Nicholas Rolley, October 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 6, 1865; veteran.

Christian Simons, October 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Wallis Wiggins, October 17, 1861; killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

The proportion of this regiment that was recruited in Clearfield county was exceedingly small, less than fifty men, and they were attached to Company F. These men were recruited in the eastern part of the county by Thomas G. Snyder, who was made first lieutenant, and who died of wounds received at Occoquan, Va., on December 28th, 1862. The regiment was raised in the fall of 1861, in various sections of the State, and rendezvoused at Camp Patterson, six miles from Philadelphia. The field officers were as follows: Richard Price Butler, colonel; Joseph P. Brinton, lieutenant-colonel; Charles F. Taggart and J. Archambault, majors. The regiment was well disciplined, many of its officers having acquired some experience in the three months service. The colonel had served in Mexico, and Major Archambault was one of Napoleon's veterans. At Baltimore the regiment was reviewed by General Dix. At Cloud's Mills it was assigned to the brigade commanded by General Cooke, First Reserve Army Corps, General Sturgis, but in August was transferred to General Buford's brigade. Its first engagement took place near Culpepper, and afterward participated in the Bull Run fight, where it lost heavily. On September 10, Buford was appointed to McClellan's staff, and Colonel Price succeeded to the command of the brigade. On October 1 the regiment was transferred to General Bayard's command, and assigned to the First Brigade. In November they engaged the enemy and were compelled to retire. They were constantly scouting until late in December, when, on the 28th, it fell into an ambuscade at Occoquan and suffered a great loss. Lieutenant Thomas G. Snyder was mortally wounded and captured here. He died in the enemy's hands. In killed, wounded, and misssing it lost over one hundred men. The regiment wintered at Accotink.

In April, 1863, at Fairfax Court-House, it was assigned to the Second Brigade of General Stahel's Division. In June it participated in the Gettysburg campaign, conducted twenty-five hundred prisoners to Westminster, and on the 7th rejoined the army at Middletown. It started in pursuit of Lee's army and went as far as Warrenton, and afterward did guard duty at Meade's headquarters. It was then assigned to the Second Brigade. Its subsequent history is told by the engagement at Beverly's Ford, on the heights around Rappahannock Station, the raid on Luray, after which it again went into winter quarters. The next year it moved with the Army of the Potomac and went with Sheridan on his memorable raid, and rejoined the army on the 25th. In Sheridan's second raid it also engaged. Its subsequent career was identified with the Army of the Potomac, at Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank Road, McDowell's Hill, and Five Forks, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The regiment was mustered out of service at Cloud's Mills, July 13, 1865, after which "the boys" returned home, all but the dead, whose bones are bleaching from the Potomac to the Blackwater.

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Was organized under a special order from the war department, issued by General Cameron, then secretary of war, to General J. Y. James, of Warren county. William G. Murray, of Blair county, as colonel; Thomas C. McDowell, of Dauphin county, as lieutenant-colonel; Walter Barrett, of Clearfield county, as major; Thomas H. Craig, of Blair county, as adjutant; Dr. G. F. Hoop, of Clearfield county, as surgeon; C. A. W. Redlick, of Allegheny county, as assistant surgeon; Alexander MacLeod, of Clearfield, as chaplain, and J. Miles Kephart, of Centre county, as quartermaster.

The point of rendezvous was Camp Crossman, three miles from Huntingdon. Late in the fall of 1861 the regiment moved to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. In December of the same year the regiment was ordered to Hancock, Md., to protect that point from a threatened invasion by the command of General Jackson. There the regiment received their arms in the afternoon, and the next morning, before daylight, ordered to march to the town of Bath to assist in bringing away a battery of artillery. Before they reached that point they were informed of the near approach of Jackson's army. They succeeded in securing the artillery, but one-half of the regiment was compelled to wade the Potomac River to escape capture.

From there, under command of General Lander, they marched to Cumberland, Md., from whence, in a few days, they went into camp at a point on the Paw Paw River, where General Lander formed his division. They remained at this point until the early spring of 1862. General Lander having died during the winter, General James Shields was appointed to the command.

As soon as the season permitted, the camp was broken up and the division moved to Martinsburg, Va. At this time Clearfield county was represented by Company G, captain, Merrick Howsler, of Cameron county; Company H, captain, William M. Behan; Company I, captain, Joseph L. Kirby, first lieutenant, Clarence L. Barrett, second lieutenant, John B. Ferguson; Company K, captain, Matthew Ogden, and second lieutenant, John S. Jury; also from Clearfield county was Fred Barrett and Richard H. Shaw, hospital stewards. At the point last above referred to, the Eighty-fourth was brigaded with the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, the Fourteenth Indiana, and the Thirteenth Indiana, under the command of Colonel Nathan Kimball, of the Fourteenth Indiana. Upon the arrival of the division in Martinsburg, immediate preparation was made to attack General Jackson at Winchester, Va. In less than a week the whole force was marching to that point. When the division arrived at Winchester, it was found that Jackson had retired down the Shenandoah valley.

General Shields immediately put the division in light marching order, moved down the valley to Strasburg, reconnoitering as he proceeded, remained there one night. The next morning, by a forced march, returned to Winchester, passing hurriedly through the town, encamping upon the other side of the town some two or three miles distant. The people of Winchester, of southern sympathy, were greatly elated at what they supposed and termed "Shields's scare." Belle Boyd, a woman of subsequent notoriety, immediately rode to Jackson's camp and informed him of Shields's hasty retreat, and the supposed demoralized condition of his army — at least that was the information received by Shields's division.

Early in the morning of March 22 the pickets were driven in, and by ten o'clock the battle of Kernstown was commenced. It raged fiercely until in the afternoon. Here Colonel Murray was killed, evidently by a sharpshooter. The figure "84" in his cap was driven into his brain by the force of the bullet;

also Captain Patrick Gallagher, of Company E, and Lieutenant Charles Reem, of Company A. Nearly one-half of the regiment were killed or wounded. The regiment was made the subject of a special complimentary order from the commanding general for gallantry upon this occasion.

After the battle of Winchester, Major Barrett being in command, on account of the severe loss it had sustained, the regiment was assigned to provost duty at Berryville, Va. While here Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell joined the regiment for the first time. In a short time it was ordered to Winchester for provost duty, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell as commandant, and Major Barrett as provost marshal. After a short stay at that place they were ordered to rejoin the division, which was then under orders to join General McDowell's forces at Falmouth. On this march, at the town of Luray, Colonel McDowell resigned his commission and severed his connection with the regiment. The command again devolved upon Major Barrett, there being neither colonel nor lieutenant-colonel. They proceeded to Falmouth in a ragged and forlorn condition, having had no clothing issued to them since the winter before. After three days' rest at Falmouth, Shields's division was again ordered to retrace their steps up the Luray Valley to head off Jackson, who was then on his way to join Lee in front of McClellan, who (Lee) was being pursued by Fremont and Sigel. By forced marches the first brigade of the division to which the Eighty-fourth was attached, reached Port Republic at the same time that Jackson's army appeared upon the other side of the river Shenandoah.

The object of the Federal troops was to destroy the bridge in order to prevent Jackson's artillery from crossing. So near did they come to accomplishing this, that several regimental officers were close enough to the bridge to see General Jackson and several members of his staff ride through the bridge to rejoin his command. Of course he was unrecognized at the time, and the incident would not have been known had it not been recorded by General Dick Taylor in his description of the scene. Then commenced what has often been claimed the most fiercely-contested battle of the war, considering the numbers engaged and the inequality of the opposing forces. The Federal troops, all told, did not have over sixteen hundred infantry, four companies of cavalry, and one battery of two guns of the First Virginia Artillery, while Jackson's force amounted to about seventeen thousand effective men.

The Eighty-fourth formed the left wing along with the two pieces of artillery. Colonel Tyler was in command. He ordered a charge to be made up a hill by the Eighty-fourth, which cost the regiment in killed and wounded about eighty men, which was fully one-fourth of their effective men in the field, their ranks having been decimated by sickness and exhaustion from the forced marches. For a period of about ten days previous to the battle, no rations had been issued. The troops were compelled to live from food obtained by foraging parties, and which principally consisted of mutton without salt, hickory ashes being used in its stead.

Notwithstanding the disadvantage the Federal troops were under, the gallant soldiers held Jackson's army at bay from eleven o'clock A. M. of the 8th day of June until four o'clock P. M. of the 9th, when they were compelled to fall back. The retreat was a running fight from the scene of battle to Conrad Station. General Shields, hurrying forward, joined the retreating force about four miles from the scene of conflict. He immediately ordered Major Barrett to form his regiment and protect the rear of the retreating army, which kept them in a constant fight for a distance of about ten miles. After this provision by General Shields, not a prisoner was lost, although many were killed and wounded. The division returned to Luray, broken in health and decimated in number.

The Eighty-fourth at this time could not muster over two hundred effective men. Major Barrett was ordered from there to Harrisburg to consult with Governor Curtin as to filling up the regiment, both in rank, line and file. At this time there were not captains to over half the companies, but one field officer, the adjutant, having been wounded at Port Republic, left the regiment in a fearfully demoralized condition. The result of Major Barrett's visit to Harrisburg was an immediate movement to fill up the ranks, and a demand from Governor Curtin that the regiment should be given an opportunity to gather in its scattered troops from the various hospitals. Late in June Colonel Bowman, of Columbia county, was appointed colonel, Major Barrett having declined that commission, but was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Adjutant Craig was appointed major.

In the mean time, under the command of the senior captain, the division moved to near Alexandria. Two brigades were shipped to join McClellan on the Peninsula, and two went into camp, and thus was Shields's famous division dissolved.

Colonel S. S. Carroll, having been promoted brigadier-general, was placed in command of the new brigade in Ricketts's Division of McDowell's Corps.

When Pope was placed in command, Ricketts's Division, to which the Eighty-fourth belonged, marched to Gainesville, and engaged with that division in all the fighting through the second battle of Bull Run.

In August, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett received a severe injury from his horse falling upon him, and in September resigned his commission. Major Craig was appointed to succeed him. Captain Milton Opp, of Company F, was commissioned major.

The above has been written in detail, for the reason that up to this period the Eighty-fourth had a distinctive record, being merged only in Shields's Division, and operating in West Virginia and in the valleys of Shenandoah and Luray, away from large armies, but from and after this date it became a part of the grand Army of the Potomac, sharing in its marches, privations, hardships, battles, and glories; and the history of that grand army is a history of the Eighty-fourth, as well as of the other regiments that composed it. Following, under the various commanders, from the second battle of Bull Run, it participated in all the battles until it was finally merged, January 13, 1865, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and ceased to hold its place in the Pennsylvania line.

On the 11th of June, 1863, Colonel Bowman was ordered to special duty at Washington, and never afterwards was with the regiment. After the consolidation George Zinn was commissioned colonel, Samuel Bryan, major, as representing the Eighty-fourth Regiment in the new organization. The Eighty-fourth took part in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, besides scores of engagements as a regiment, or with brigaded division, which, having been overshadowed by the great battles of the war, are not fixed in the minds and recollection of the people. No braver or better companies were in that regiment than those furnished by Clearfield county. Company K, commanded by Captain Matthew Ogden; Company I, by Captain Joseph Kirby; Company H, by Captain William Bahan; Company G, by Captain Merrick Housler, were either in whole or major part recruited from Clearfield county.

Before the regiment heard a "gun-fire," but being in line of battle at Hancock, Md., the eccentric but daring General Lander rode along the line, closely inspecting the men. He turned to the field officers and said: "*By gosh! those men will fight.*"

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—William G. Murray, December 23, 1861; killed at Winchester, March 23, 1862.

Samuel M. Bowman, June 21, 1862; promoted to brevet brigadier-general March 13, 1865; discharged May 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—T. C. McDowell, December 18, 1861; resigned July, 1862.

Walter Barrett, December 23, 1861; promoted from major; resigned September 10, 1862.

Thomas H. Craig, December 24, 1861; promoted from adjutant to major July 31, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel October 1, 1862; resigned December 21, 1862.

Milton Opp, October 1, 1861; promoted from captain company F to major October 1, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel December 23, 1862; died May 9 of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

George Zinn, October 1, 1861; promoted from captain company D to major December 23, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel August 1, 1864; wounded in action October 1, 1864; promoted to colonel 57th P. V. March 19, 1865.

Adjutants.—Joseph J. Vaughan, June 21, 1862; promoted to adjutant June 21, 1863; discharged January 17, 1865.

Edmund Mather, September 21, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company B January 18, 1863; transferred to V. R. C. November 26, 1863; discharged December 16, 1863.

Charles W. Forrester, October 1, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant company F January 1, 1864, to captain company G, 57th P. V., January 13, 1865.

Quartermaster.—J. Miles Kephart, December 20, 1861; mustered out December 31, 1864—expiration of term.

Surgeons.—Gibboney F. Hoop, December 18, 1861; resigned September 12, 1863.

John S. Waggoner, February 2, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon October 24, 1863; resigned April 15, 1864.

S. B. Sturdevant, August 19, 1864; mustered out January 13, 1865.

John P. Norman, June 1, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon April 25, 1864; resigned July 3, 1864.

Assistant Surgeons.—C. A. W. Redlick, December 18, 1861; promoted to surgeon 136th P. V. September 2, 1862.

G. W. Thompson, August 1, 1862; resigned August 31, 1862.

James D. McClure, September 13, 1862; promoted to surgeon 147th P. V. May 14, 1863.

William Jack, June 7, 1864; transferred to 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Chaplains.—Alexander McLeod, December 28, 1861; discharged October 6, 1862.

John Thomas, February 27, 1864; discharged January 13, 1865.

Sergeant-Majors.—William M. Gwinn, December 5, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company C April 23, 1862.

John W. Kissel, December 9, 1861; promoted from private company F; to second lieutenant company D December 23, 1862.

John S. Jury, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant company K October 3, 1864.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.—Harvey S. Wells, October 24, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant company F February 19, 1864.

Gabriel H. Ramey, December 23, 1861; promoted from private company F; discharged December 13, 1864—expiration of term.

Commissary-Sergeant.—J. Russel Wingate, December 24, 1861; promoted from private company D; to second lieutenant company G October 15, 1862.

Principal Musicians.—Foster Wighennan, December 24, 1861; promoted from private company D; not accounted for; veteran.

Thaddeus Albert, December 5, 1861; promoted from private company F; not accounted for.

Hospital Stewards.—Frederick Barrett, December 24, 1861; promoted from private company D.

Richard H. Shaw, 1861; promoted from private company K.

COMPANY H.

Recruited in Clearfield and Dauphin Counties.

Captains.—Wm. Bahan, September 24, 1862; discharged June 8, 1863.

Clarence G. Jackson, August 2, 1862; promoted from second to first lieutenant January 18, 1863; to captain July 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Alexander R. Nininger, August 6, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant; discharged January 17, 1863.

James S. Mitchell, March 17, 1862; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant January 18, 1863; to first lieutenant July 1, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—William A. Wilson, May 28, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; promoted from private July 1, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Sergeants.—Arthur C. Gilbert, June 5, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant company I October 1, 1862.

William F. Fox, June 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Andrew D. Seely, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Privates.—James Burk, June 5, 1862; died October 24, 1874; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

James Bassett, June 5, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

C. Frank Barton, August 6, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Beach, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.

James J. Briner, September 23, 1862; not accounted for.

David M. Bryan, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

Charles E. Crawford, June 5, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James Curry, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Martin Cosgrove, July 18, 1862; not accounted for.

John Campbell, July 31, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Frank Cook, August 13, 1862; not accounted for.

James Chamberlain, August 25, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Isaac Chase, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Frederick Conklin, September 11, 1862; captured, died at Salisbury, N. C., November 8, 1864.

James Dunlap, July 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Washington Dibert, May 20, 1864; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Wm. L. Dewalt, June 5, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Felix Despies, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Wm. J. Duryea, August 8, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Thomas Dailey, August 11, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Nicholas Eisman, July 31, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

David Estep, September 23, 1862; transferred to company E.

Uriah M. Edgar, September 23, 1863; not accounted for.

Frederick Fink, July 31, 1862; not accounted for.

Charles H. Frees, August 25, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Samuel S. Fowler, August 25, 1862; not accounted for.

Nelson Green, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Joseph Glasgow, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

John Garrigan, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Joseph Griffith, July 7, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Willett C. Gearhart, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Edward Gillnett, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Joseph L. Hughes, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Benj. F. Hughes, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

John Harrington, August 6, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

George Hiney, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

James M. Jordon, September 10, 1862; not accounted for.

Salisbury H. James; not accounted for.

George A. Kline, August 6, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Frank Lewis, June 5, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Joseph Lindemuth, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

James M. Lewis, May 17, 1862; transferred to company K.

Thomas B. Lou, August 21, 1862; transferred to V. R. C.; died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.

William H. Lane, September 5, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Francis A. Leas, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.

George Maguire, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Thomas E. Merchant, June 25, 1862; transferred to company F.

Oscar B. Millard, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Thomas B. Miller, August 21, 1862; not accounted for.

Henry Manes, September 1, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Wm. H. McE——, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

James McGowan, August 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Garrett Nolan, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Jacob Nevil, October 3, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Daniel Oberly, September 17, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Levi Ostrander, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Herman Perry, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

John Pea, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Augustus B. Pearce, September 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Benjamin F. Peterman, September 17, 1862; not accounted for.

Daniel Quick, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

George Rehr, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

William H. Ruch, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James J. Ruch, August 6, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Allen B. Reams, August 30, 1862; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

William H. Shaffer, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

John Schneiber, July 7, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. September 26, 1863; discharged July 6, 1865.

John Stifer, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Jacob Stoner, September 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Joshua P. Sherman, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Alonzo Solt, August 21, 1862; not accounted for.

Andrew J. Sollery, September 12, 1862; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

George Thompson, Jnne 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Timothy Torsey, July 18, 1862; not accounted for.

Thomas Wright, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Amos Whitnight, August 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Abner Welsh, August 6, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Joseph P. Warren, August 21, 1862; not accounted for.

Daniel Wilhelm, August 11, 1862; not accounted for.

William Young, August 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Rudolph L. Young, August 30, 1862; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Recruited at Clearfield and Blair Counties.

Captains.—Joseph L. Curby, September 25, 1861; resigned September 10, 1862.

John H. Comfort, November 17, 1862; resigned November 28, 1862.

Arthur C. Gilbert, June 5, 1862; promoted from sergeant company H to first lieutenant October 1, 1862; to captain; resigned April 15, 1863.

John R. Ross, November 15, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant May 1, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; promoted to brevet major April 9, 1865; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Isaac Hooper, September 16, 1861; resigned February 14, 1862.

Clarence L. Barrett, February 1, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant February 15, 1862; resigned August 2, 1862.

John B. Ferguson, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant February 15, 1862; to first lieutenant; resigned November 15, 1862.

George S. Good, November 17, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant May 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; captured at Mine Run November 30, 1863; discharged December 31, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—John W. Paulley, September 25, 1861; resigned January 31, 1862.

Alban H. Nixon, October 24, 1861; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant March 3, 1862; to first lieutenant company K January 18, 1863.

First Sergeant.—Hiram F. Willis, September 20, 1862; promoted to first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant May 1, 1863, not mustered; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged to accept commission in V. R. C.

Sergeants.—Thomas Gouldsberry, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

A. G. Jamison, 1861; not accounted for.

William Clouser, 1861; not accounted for.

William W. Alsbach, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Corporals.—Johnson Cassidy, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James Gorman, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Ellis Hart, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Robert Jamison, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Isaac Manes, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Alexander Reed, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joseph Repetto, 1861; not accounted for.

Charles White, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Musician.—Simon C. Whitmer, 1861; not accounted for.

Privates.—Thomas Adams, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Howard D. Avery, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Joseph Apt, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John Brady, 1861; discharged May 10, 1862.

Henry C. Bowers, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joseph Bennett, 1861; not accounted for.

Houser Baltzer, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Jacob N. Brigham, September 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 5, 1863; died August 2, 1864; buried at Cyprus Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Daniel L. Brown, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., June 15, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Eliphalet W. Brush, 1861; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Truman Brigham, 1861; not accounted for.

William Bone, October 29, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Demetrius Barnhart, November 4, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jacob Bastain, September 27, 1862; transferred to company B.

James Burk, September 29, 1862; not accounted for.

Samuel H. Boyer, October 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Daniel C. Boyer, October 6, 1862; died June 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Nelson Bliss, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Newton Bailey, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Samuel Bailey, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William Booze, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Gemmil Baker, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Anson N. Bidwell, March 31, 1864; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Walter Barrett, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

John B. Campbell, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Samuel Curry, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Geo. W. Colmer, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John Cramer, 1861; not accounted for.

John Cunningham, 1861; not accounted for.

Wayne Campbell, October 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Zartis Campbell, October 29, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John Clements, November 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Valentine Culp, 1861; not accounted for.

Christopher Cassidy, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John J. Charles, March 31, 1864; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John H. Davis, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Elias Dexter, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Judson Davy, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James A. Davis, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Frank Duaenhaffer, November 4, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John Dash, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Daniel Elmore, October 25, 1862; not accounted for.

John Evans, 1861; not accounted for.

Henry Evans, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Alexander Funk, 1861; died, date unknown.

Sidney Farley, 1861; not accounted for.

John H. Ferguson, 1861; wounded at Port Republic June 9, 1862; transferred to company K 1862.

James H. Ferguson, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William Frampton, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

John W. Frampton, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Isaac Frampton, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

John Green, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Abraham Glunt, 1861; died, date unknown.

Joseph M. Gavitt, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

John G. Guthrie, November 4, 1862; not accounted for.

Edward Gibson, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

Charles Gearhart, November 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Theo. J. Garretson, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Jacob Gilnett, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John R. Gaston, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

John Hoggencamp, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

William Hoffman, September 30, 1862; captured, died at Alexandria, Va., February 8, 1865, grave 2993.

James Haas, October 6, 1862; transferred to company G, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jonathan Haas, September 15, 1862; transferred to company G, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

George W. Harp, October 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Samuel Hughes, 1861; not accounted for.

Peter S. Hart, 1861; wounded on picket June 19, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

George Hoffman, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William Hagerty, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Uriah Haneigh 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James Hephurn, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Jno. Heitzenrether, 1861; not accounted for.

Robert Harbridge, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joel Hofford, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James A. Haines, 1861; not accounted for.

Samuel Hare, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William A. Hallowell, 1861; not accounted for.

Ephraim Hanes, March 3, 1864; not accounted for.

Patrick Hagerty, March 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Samuel H. Hulse, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Samuel Johnson, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Chester T. Jackson, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

James Jefferson, September 29, 1862; not accounted for.

Jacob Kessler, September 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Levi Kessler, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Orlando Krigbaum, October 6, 1862; transferred to company G, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

William Kratzer, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Robert L. Lydic, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Joseph L. Lydic, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Justice Lukins, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

David Luke, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

George Lloyd, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

A. B. Lawrence, September 15, 1862; transferred to company B.

H. K. Lawrence, September 15, 1862: transferred to company B.

James M. Lewis, May 17, 1862; transferred to company H.

Ellis Manes, 1861; deserted date unknown.

Isaac Miller, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Orange J. Michaels, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John Miles, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

John Mark, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James Mosher, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

George W. Marks, September 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C.; discharged July 5, 1865.

Andrew J. Mosher, September 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John L. Markles, September 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

John Mosher, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

John P. Myers, September 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Amos J. Mitchell, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Virgil B. Mitchell, October 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Andrew J. Marks, September 30, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jacob S. Miller, December 21, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Dennis Maghar, March 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Daniel McGowen, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

John McAleer, 1861; not accounted for.

F. McCracken, 1861; not accounted for.

Philip McCracken, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

William McAfoose, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

Edwin North, September 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Samuel Olinger, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., July 1862.

William Oliver, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Levi Ostrander, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

George C. Parsons, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

John Poudler, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Theodore Pardee, 1861; drowned at Hancock, Md., date unknown.

Jackson Potter, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., date unknown.

Jacob Rup, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

James Reed, 1861; not accounted for.

Robert L. Rodkey, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

George W. Rogers, September 30, 1862; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Arthur Robbins, September 15, 1862; transferred to company B.

Jacob Ramard, November 6, 1862; not accounted for.

James Rue, March 31, 1864; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James G. Robinson, March 31, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

David L. Sutliff, September 30, 1862; died August 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot D, grave 409.

Joseph G. Sutliff, September 30, 1862; died May 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Jerome Skinner, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Bradley Sherwood, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jesse Scott, October 29, 1862; not accounted for.

H. E. Schemerhorn, October 29, 1862; not accounted for.

John Shister, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

Cyrus Stebbins, November 14, 1862; not accounted for.

William Scott, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

John W. Simonton, 1861; captured, died at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1864.

Henry Sell, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Henry Stugart, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John B. Shankle, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

D. F. Stanberger, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Robert Sayers, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

George Taylor, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Hamlet H. Taylor, March 31, 1864; transferred to company H, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Adam Ulrich, September 15, 1862; transferred to company B.

John Varner, 1861; not accounted for.

Thomas Wisner, 1861; not accounted for.

Franklin Weaver, 1861; transferred to company K 1862.

John Woodward, 1861; not accounted for.

Samuel C. White, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Osmer White, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

James Wright, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Samuel Williams, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

George W. Welton, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Moses Wood, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Henry D. Wood, September 30, 1862; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Richard Williams, September 30, 1862; not accounted for.

Abraham Whipple, September 15, 1862; not accounted for.

And. Wadsworth, September 27, 1862; not accounted for.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Clearfield County.

Captains.—Matthew Ogden, September 13, 1861; resigned November 20, 1862.

Jacob Peterman, November 20, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Albert H. Nixon, October 24, 1861; captured at Bull Run, August, 1862; promoted from second lieutenant company I to first lieutenant January 18, 1863; to captain July 28, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; wounded at Mine Run November 27, 1863, and at Cold Harbor, Va., with loss of arm, June 1, 1864; promoted to brevet major and lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Charles H. Volk, September 23, 1861; resigned July 8, 1862.

Luther B. Sampson, October 3, 1861; promoted to sergeant October 23, 1861; to second lieutenant June 21, 1862; to first lieutenant May 1, 1863; to captain company F September 3, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.—John S. Jury, 1861; promoted from sergeant-major to second lieutenant October 3, 1864; to first lieutenant December 14, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John W. Taylor, September 14, 1861; resigned June 21, 1862.

James B. Davidson, December 5, 1861; promoted from first sergeant July 1, 1863; discharged April 30, 1864.

James M. Lewis, May 17, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant November 17, 1864; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

First Sergeant.—Isaac Manes, December 7, 1861; promoted from sergeant May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.—Peter A. Young, 1861; discharged November 24, 1862.

Martin V. Pearce, 1861; deserted January 14, 1862.

Daniel Graham, 1861; wounded and captured at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

George W. Ogden, 1861; discharged February 7, 1863.

Wm. K. Armagast, 1861; died November 13, 1862.

Charles Hall, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., August 16, 1864.

William W. Alsbach, 1861; discharged February 7, 1863.

Charles White, 1861; promoted from private; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

James H. Ferguson, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Robert H. Jamison, December 5, 1861; promoted from private; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.—William A. Nelson, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded October 18, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Richard J. Conklin, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Simon Hamlin, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., May 30, 1862.

John B. Miller, 1861; deserted February 7, 1862.

Cornelius Wilson, 1861; died May 31, 1863.

Joseph H. Barger, December 5, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded at Pleasant Hill June 1, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

George S. Kyler, 1861; discharged October 14, 1863.

R. J. Shaffner, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Matthew O. Tate, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Wm. B. Hemphill, August 16, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Robert Harbridge, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Musicians.—Frederick H. Jordan, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

William Taylor, October 24, 1861; discharged July 7, 1862.

Privates.—Robert Archy, 1861; discharged 1862.

John W. Antes, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Elijah Ashenfelter, 1861; died February 8, 1863.

Perry Addleman, August 16, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Thomas Adams, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., January 7, 1863, of wounds received at Port Republic June 9, 1863; grave 667.

Joseph Apt, 1861; not accounted for.

Victor L. Abbott, April 7, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., August 15, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Otto C. Buck, 1861; died November 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

George Baughman, 1861; not accounted for.

David Buck, 1861; discharged October 30 for wounds received at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.

Henry Bigham, 1861; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

William Booze, 1861; not accounted for.

Samuel Bailey, 1861; discharged January 9, 1863.

Newton Bailey, 1861; not accounted for.

Nelson Bliss, 1861; not accounted for.

John Brimmer, 1861; discharged December 3, 1861.

Henry C. Bowers, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Gemmil Baker, 1861; discharged March 3, 1863.

George Baines, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

John R. Carr, 1861; discharged December 23 for wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Solomon Cupler, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., January 5, 1862.

Peter Curley, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Samuel Cross, 1861; discharged February 8, 1863.

Michael Culp, 1861; transferred to V. R. C., date unknown.

William Clonser, 1861; not accounted for.

Valentine Culp, 1861; not accounted for.

John B. Campbell, 1861; not accounted for.

George W. Colmer, December 7, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Christopher Cassidy, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Johnson Cassidy, 1861; not accounted for.

Solomon Cassidy, December 7, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

John Dash, 1861; transferred to company I.

Levi Drocker, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Samuel B. Devore, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Roland Dixon, 1861; deserted October 14, 1861.

Levi H. Derrick, March 4, 1864; wounded at Pleasant Hill. Va., June 1, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Robert Dane, March 4, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; not accounted for.

Alfred Everhart, April 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John Fontenroy, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Sidney Farley, 1861; not accounted for.

John H. Ferguson, 1861; not accounted for.

James Gomlic, 1861; not accounted for.

Robert Graham, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

James L. Graham, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

John Grady, 1861; not accounted for.

Jacob Gilnett, December 7, 1861; killed at Pleasant Hill, Va., June 1, 1864; veteran.

Edward Gilnett, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; not accounted for.

James Garley; discharged, date unknown.

Theo. J. Garretson, 1861; not accounted for.

John Green, 1861; killed at Mine Run, Va., November 27, 1863.

Thos. Gouldsberry, 1861; not accounted for.

James Gorman, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Harvey H. Hite, 1861; not accounted for.

Henry C. Heise, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Samuel Hare, December 7, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and Wilderness May 4, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Joel Hufford, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged September 25, 1863.

Samuel Hamlin; died, date unknown.

George Hoffman, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Uriah Haneigh, 1861; not accounted for.

James Hepburn, December 7, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

William Hagerty, 1861; not accounted for.

Thomas H. Irvine, 1861; deserted, date unknown.

Gratz M. Johnson, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, Bull Run August 30, 1862, and Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Samuel Johnson, December 7, 1861; not accounted for.

Ellis Kyler, 1861; discharged December 9 for wounds received at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

Peter A. Kyler, 1861; died at Winchester, Va., June 7, 1862; burial in National Cemetery, lot 10.

John Kennedy, 1861; discharged July 10, 1862.

John Krise, 1861; deserted June 5, 1862.

Joseph Kretzer, November 2, 1861; discharged November 18, 1864—expiration of term.

William Kretzer, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John Kesigle, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Luzier, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; not accounted for.

Henry Lightner, 1861; not accounted for.

John Luzier, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va,, May 3, 1863, exchanged; not accounted for; veteran.

John Lytle, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Isaac Lyons, 1861; discharged February 11, 1863.

Henry Lubold, December 5, 1861; wounded at Ceda rMountain August 9, 1862, Bull Run August 30, 1862, Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and Wilderness May 6, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Mervin Ludlow, 1861; deserted June 16, 1862.

Joseph Larrion; killed June 19, 1864.

Joseph L. Lydic, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Robert L. Lydic, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

James A. Meade, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Adam Miller, 1861; deserted February 7, 1862.

James Maguire, 1861; not accounted for.

Miles Miller, 1861; not accounted for.

George Morkret, December 5, 1861; transferred to company K, 58th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Jacob S. Miller, December 21, 1861; transferred to company I, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

William Moley; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Orange J. Michaels, 1861; not accounted for.

John Mark, December 5, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Philip McCracken, December 7, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862, and Wilderness May 6, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V., January 13, 1865; veteran.

William McAfoose, 1861; discharged January 9, 1863.

Samuel McLaughlin, 1861; discharged March 9, 1863.

John Nesemier, 1861; transferred to V. R. C., date unknown.

Christopher Netzel, October 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

William S. Ogden, 1861; discharged November 24, 1863.

James W. Owens, 1861; not accounted for.

Henry C. Owens, 1861; wounded at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; not accounted for.

Jonas L. Pownall, October 24, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Peters, 1861; discharged July 4, 1862.

James C. Reams, 1861; discharged February 11, 1863.

Michael Reep, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.

Isaac Robinson, 1861; died, date unknown.

John Riddle, 1861; not accounted for.

Bretlan A. Reams, August 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

George W. Rowles, 1861; deserted October 14, 1861.

John F. Rote, 1861; deserted September 25, 1861.

Alexander Reed, 1861; wounded at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 28, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864.

Jacob Reep, December 7, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Robert L. Rodkey, December 7, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to company K, 57th P. V., January 13, 1865; veteran.

Samuel J. Rodkey, February 22. 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Daniel G. Smith, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, lot 10.

A. C. Spanogle, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

John H. Shimel, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Richard H. Shaw, 1861; promoted to hospital steward, date unknown.

Samuel Snoddy, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; not accounted for.

Michael Steibig, 1861; not accounted for.

John Solomons, December 5, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Schooly, 1861; not accounted for.

Nicholas Simpson, 1861; discharged February 21, 1863.

Joseph F. Stouffer, August 11, 1862; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John B. Shankle, December 7, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and Deep Bottom, August 15, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Henry Stugart, 1861; discharged March 9, 1863.

Charles Snyder, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

John A. Shankle, March 31, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

John Thompson, October 24, 1861; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865; veteran.

Nathan B. Trude, March 31, 1864; wounded at Pleasant Hall, Va., June 1, 1864; transferred to company K, 57th P. V. January 13, 1865.

Jacob Wainright, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, lot 9.

Daniel K. Weld, 1861; discharged December 6, 1862.

G. Waldenmyer, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Edward Welsh, 1861; discharged February 8, 1862.

Franklin Weaver, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John F. Weaver, March 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Rudolph L. Young, August 30, 1862; wounded October 27, 1864; transferred to company H.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

To the formation of this regiment Clearfield county contributed parts of three companies. Company C was recruited in this and Clarion county; Company D in this and Allegheny county, and Company F was recruited in Indiana, Venango and Clearfield counties.

Early in the month of August, 1861, Amor A. McKnight, who had seen service as one of the three months' men, was authorized to raise a regiment for the three years service. A major part of the recruiting offices were established in, and the men enlisted mainly from what was, at that time, known as the "Wild Cat" district, being the congressional district of which this county then formed a part. When a sufficient number were enlisted, and, as a matter of fact, the sturdy residents responded quickly and nobly to the call, an organization was completed, and field officers elected as follows: Amor A. McKnight, colonel; W. W. Corbett, lieutenant-colonel; M. M. Dick, major. The regiment rendezvoused at Pittsburgh, but were not long permitted to remain there, as, early in October the command was ordered to the front, and in pursuance thereof went to Washington and encamped for a brief time, and then moved to a point about one mile south of Alexandria, known as Camp Jameson, where they went into winter quarters. Here it was assigned to Jameson's Brigade, which was made up in the main of Pennsylvania troops.

In March following, 1862, they broke camp and were transported to Fortress Monroe, and immediately afterward participated in the siege of Yorktown, doing guard duty and suffering only from sickness caused by the unhealthful locality in which they were placed. Upon the evacuation of the place by the enemy, they joined in pursuit, and after a hard march through rain and mud reached Williamsburg. The next day, May 4, they were advanced as skirmishers, and planted the colors on the principal fort of the enemy. It was next engaged at Fair Oaks, where it got into exceedingly close quarters, but through the coolness and efficiency of the officers in command, and the bravery and determined fighting done by the men, it was eventually victorious, and escaped annihilation and capture, but not without serious loss and injury to officers and men. The result of this battle to the regiment was forty-one killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and seventeen missing. Headley, in mentioning the part taken by the One Hundred and Fifth during the battle of Fair Oaks, says: "Napoleon's veterans never stood firmer during a devastating fire." On the 26th and 27th of June following the regiment was again engaged at the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill, but met with no serious loss. After this the army fell back and began a retreat to the James River, and Jameson's Brigade was placed under command of General Robinson. During this retreat in which the Federal forces were hard pressed by the Confederates, the regiment was constantly under orders and frequently exposed to the enemy's fire. On the 30th, at Charles City Cross Roads, it had a sharp engagement with the rebels in repelling an attempt on the part of the latter to capture a battery, and in which the regiment lost fifty men in killed and wounded. At Malvern Hill, the next day, it was under a heavy artillery fire, but not closely engaged. At the close of the campaign on the Peninsula, the regiment was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad between Manassas and Warrenton Junction. At the Second Bull Run it was again hotly engaged and its ranks fearfully decimated by being in an open position and exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy, but nevertheless held firmly to its place in support of a battery At sundown it was relieved and placed on picket duty until nearly midnight, and then moved to Centreville, where it lay until the 31st. General Kearney, in his report of the Second Bull Run fight, says: "The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were not wanting. They are Pennsylvanians — mountain men — again have they been fearfully decimated. The desperate charge of these regiments sustains the past history of this division."

Reduced in numbers, fatigued and worn, but retaining their characteristic bravery and determination, and willing to remain in active service at the front, the regiment was, at the close of Pope's campaign, ordered into the defenses of Washington, and remained there until after the battle of Antietam. On the 28th of October following it moved to White's Ford, crossed the Potomac and proceeded to the Ball's Bluff battle ground, where for several days it was engaged in scouting expeditions in the vicinity of Leesburg and Millville. With the main army it then advanced to the Rappahannock, and on the 24th of November, reached Falmouth. On the 13th of December it crossed the river, and at a double quick went to the relief of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who were hotly engaged and hard pressed, and took a position in the rear of Randolph's battery. At dusk it advanced and lay upon their arms in front of the battery for a space of thirty-six hours, within reach of, but concealed from the rebel sharpshooters, but was then relieved and returned to camp across the river. From this time until the latter part of January, 1863, the regiment remained in camp, and were then ordered to move, but owing to the impassable condition of the roads, were compelled to return.

The troops were reviewed by Governor Curtin on the 26th day of March, and on the 10th of April following were visited by President Lincoln and General Hooker, the latter having now been advanced to the chief command. On the 28th of April the brigade to which the regiment was attached, started on the Chancellorsville campaign and occupied a prominent position in the engagements that followed, charging here and there in the thickest of the fight, constantly under the terrible fire of artillery and infantry, suffering every hardship known to modern warfare, until on the 5th of May it was ordered across the river to Falmouth. In killed, wounded, and missing the regiment lost in this battle an aggregate of seventy-seven men out of three hundred and forty-seven that entered, among the killed being the gallant Colonel McKnight. Then commenced the move to the northward, and the regiment reached the scene of Gettysburg on the night of July 1, and on the day following Companies A, C, D, F, and I were deployed as skirmishers in support of the Sixty-third Regiment, where they remained until afternoon when they were called in, and with the regiment, took a position on the right of the brigade when the battle commenced. During the terrible battle that ensued the regiment behaved nobly, and fought as brave men can fight, first advancing and then retiring, officers and men alike being cut down under the merciless artillery and infantry fire, until at night, they took a position on the road connecting Cemetery Ridge with Round Top. Of two hundred and forty-seven men who went into this fight, the regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing, one hundred and sixty-eight, more than half of its numerical strength. Of the conduct of the One Hundred and Fifth, Colonel Craig said: "We rallied some eight or ten times after the rest of the brigade had left us, and the boys fought like demons. Their battle-cry was, *Pennsylvania*. I could handle them just as well on that field of battle as though they had been simply on drill. This is a state of perfection in discipline that is gained in but few regiments."

Gettysburg over, after a series of movements, and a sharp brush at Auburn, the regiment brought up at Fairfax Station, where for a brief time it was assigned to provost duty, but again advanced, and in the latter part of November took part in the battle of Locust Grove. At the close of the Mine Run campaign it went into winter quarters at Brandy Station.

On the 28th of December two hundred and forty men, nearly the entire strength of the regiment, re-enlisted, and were given a veteran furlough. While away about fifty recruits were obtained.

Early in May of the succeeding year preparations for the spring campaign were completed, and refreshed and recruited the regiment moved with the army to participate in the memorable seven-days battle of the Wilderness. The results accomplished here fully maintained the reputation and fighting ability of the One Hundred and Fifth. Their grand *coup de main* on the 12th was a crowning glory, and by it there fell into the hands of the Federal troops five thousand prisoners, besides artillery and small arms. Next came Petersburg, in which it took part, and after that the raid on the Weldon Railroad. July 26 the regiment participated in the movement across the James River, and returned in time to be of good service during the events that followed, but suffered severe losses. Colonel Craig was mortally wounded and died a day later. In the various attacks on the Weldon Railroad that followed during the fall and early winter, it took a lively part, after which it again went into winter quarters.

The next spring, 1865, the regiment engaged at Hatcher's Run and Sailor's Creek, and upon the surrender of General Lee marched, by way of Richmond, to Bailey's Cross Roads, where it encamped. On June 23 it marched in the grand review at Washington, and on the 11th of July was finally mustered out of service. During its service in the field this regiment lost two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, five captains, and five lieutenants were killed in action, or died from wounds so received. At the final muster out not an officer, and but a handful of the men who originally marched with the regiment remained.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—Amor A. McKnight, October 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; resigned July 28, 1862; recommissioned September 20, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Calvin A. Craig, August 28, 1861; promoted from captain company C to lieutenant-colonel April 20, 1863; to colonel May 4, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, at Wilderness May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg June, 1864; died August 17 of wounds received at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864.

James Miller, October 23, 1861; promoted from captain company K to major January 14, 1865; to colonel May 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—William W. Corbet, October 12, 1861; commissioned colonel July 29, 1862, not mustered; resigned September 10, 1862.

J. W. Greenawalt, September 4, 1861; promoted from captain company E to major November 29, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel May 4, 1863; died May 17 of wounds received at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Oliver C. Reddic, September 1, 1861; promoted from captain company I May 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Majors.—Mungo M. Dick, September 4, 1861; promoted from captain company E September 20, 1861; resigned August 9, 1862.

Levi Bird Duff, May 1, 1861; promoted from captain company D May 4, 1863; commissioned lieutenant-colonel May 18, 1864, not mustered; discharged October 25 for wounds, with loss of leg, received at Petersburg June 18, 1864.

Adjutants.—Orlando Gray, August 29, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company H September 15, 1861; resigned August 26, 1862.

John H. Woodward, September 4, 1861; promoted from private company E to principal musician October 1, 1861; to sergeant-major; to adjutant August 27, 1862; to first lieutenant company G November 27, 1862.

Hillis McKown, October 24, 1861; promoted from private company C to sergeant-major February 10, 1863; to adjutant September 28, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Quartermasters.—Robert J. Nicholson, September 9, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company B October 1, 1861; resigned October 16, 1862.

Harrison M. Coon, October 25, 1861; promoted from private company G to quartermaster-sergeant October 26, 1861; to quartermaster November 27, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 8, 1864.

Joseph G. Craig, September 15, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant company C to adjutant March 28, 1863; to quartermaster September 28, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Surgeons.—Alexander P. Heichhold, October 23, 1861; resigned September 12, 1862.

William Watson, September 16, 1862; discharged by general order May 27, 1865.

Adam Wenger, November 7, 1862; promoted from assistant surgeon June 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—William F. Smith, October 15, 1861; resigned September 12, 1862.

George W. Ewing, August 4, 1862; promoted to surgeon 115th P. V. April 7, 1863.

Aaron C. Vaughn, May 15, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 3, 1864.

Joseph Taylor, June 7, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Chaplains.—Darius S. Steadman, October 12, 1861; resigned June 23, 1862.

John C. Truesdale, June 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.

Sergeant-Majors.—W. H. McLaughlin, October 23, 1861; transferred to company H July 1, 1862.

George Van Vliet, October 23, 1861; promoted from first sergeant company I to sergeant-major June 5, 1862; to first lieutenant company H July 11, 1862.

Robert J. Boyington, October 5, 1861; promoted from sergeant company I; to second lieutenant company I February 6, 1863.

Tilton Reynolds, September 1, 1861; promoted from private company H September 28, 1864; to captain company H November 24, 1864; veteran.

Ivester H. Dean, February 29, 1864; promoted from corporal company K November 24, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster Sergeants.—Fleming Y. Caldwell, September 9, 1861; promoted from private company A to commissary sergeant September 20, 1861; to quartermaster-sergeant January 7, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Benj. M. Stauffer, October 25, 1861; promoted from private company G November 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Hospital Steward.—Charles D. Shrieves, December 16, 1861; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Commissary Sergeants.—John Coon, October 25, 1861; promoted from private company G January 7, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

D. R. Crawford, October 23, 1861; discharged September 25, 1864; veteran.

Principal Musicians.—Andrew McKown, August 28, 1861; promoted from corporal company D August 28, 1863; mustered out, expiration of term.

Eli B. Clemson, August 28, 1861; promoted from private company D September 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Lichtenberger, August 1, 1861; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865; veteran.

James H. Craig, October 24, 1861; promoted from sergeant company C August 28, 1864; discharged September 25, 1864; veteran.

COMPANY C.

Recruited in Clearfield and Clarion Counties

Captains.—Calvin A. Craig, August 28, 1861; wounded at Bull Run August 29, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel April 20, 1863.

Charles E. Patton, August 28, 1861; promoted from first lieutenant April 20, 1863; killed at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

Joseph B. Brown, October 21, 1861; promoted to corporal December 1, 1861; to sergeant January 1, 1862; to first sergeant October 3, 1863; to first lieutenant March 1, 1864; to captain November 7, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—Joseph Craig, September 15, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant July 29, 1862; to adjutant March 28, 1863.

William H. Hewitt, August 31, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant May 14, 1863; discharged by general order May 19, 1865.

Richard G. Warden, August 26, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant November 1, 1864; to first lieutenant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.—Isaac A. Dunston, October 25, 1861; promoted from first sergeant July 29, 1862; to second lieutenant May 1, 1863; died August 2, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Henry H. Michaels, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1864; to sergeant November 1, 1864; to second lieutenant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.—John R. Osborn, January 4, 1864; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; to first sergeant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Addison Lau, September 12, 1861; died June 17 of wounds received at North Anna River May 23, 1864; veteran.

George Laing, December 24, 1863; promoted from sergeant September 15, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant October 22, 1864, not mustered; discharged by general order May 17, 1865; veteran.

David H. McCauley, December 24, 1863; promoted from sergeant March 1, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.—Charles C. Weaver, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1864; to sergeant August 28, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Samuel H. Mays, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1864; to sergeant May 17, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James E. Lafferty, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1864; to sergeant May 29, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Horace H. Ferman, December 24, 1863; promoted from corporal June 1, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

Charles Rodgers, September 9, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; to sergeant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Lattimore, December 24, 1863; wounded at Petersburg June 21, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

John H. Piersall, December 24, 1863; promoted from private June 1, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

William D. Lyttle, December 24, 1863; promoted from private January 24, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865; veteran.

Stewart Orr, October 25, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1864; to sergeant August 28, 1864; discharged by general order May 29, 1865; veteran.

William McNutt, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.

John Clary, August 28, 1861; promoted from corporal April 1, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Andrew A. Harley, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal April 1, 1863; to sergeant May 1, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

James H. Craig, October 24, 1861; promoted to principal musician August 28, 1864; veteran.

William P. Lowry, October 24, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. December 1, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.—Isaac G. Miller, October 21, 1861; promoted to corporal June, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Ashbaugh, July 17, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Eli H. Chilson, October 21, 1861; promoted to corporal June 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Lyle, October 16, 1861; promoted to corporal May 29, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Aaron Young, February 12, 1864; promoted to corporal June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James W. Watkins, February 18, 1864; promoted to corporal June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John H. Hager, July 16, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James B. Allison, October 21, 1861; died at White Oak Swamp June 28, 1862.

Richard M. Rockey, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 16, 1862.

Samuel James, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1862.

Edward Keefer, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 26, 1862.

James W. Spears, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 1, 1862.

Andrew G. Sager, October 23, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1864; discharged by general order June 6, 1865; veteran.

George Warden, January 4, 1864; transferred to V. R. C. December 28, 1864; veteran.

William Whipple, August 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Musicians.—Andrew Stedham, December 25, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles F. Cross, December 25, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Privates.—Robert Allen, April 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

T. T. Armagost, October 24, 1861; died at Savage Station July 1, 1862.

James A. Ardery, October 24, 1861; deserted December 15, 1862.

William Allshouse, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

David Allison, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, August 13, 1862.

Levi Allshouse, July 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Robert E. Alexander, February 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

F. M. Bookwalter, February 15, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George A. Brown, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Levi Bush, September 7, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James Biggins, March 31, 1864; wounded in action June 16, 1864—expiration of term.

George W. Bennett, December 31, 1861; died at Chester, Pa., August 5, of wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862.

John Burton, July 30, 1864; drafted; missing in action near Hatcher's Run March 29, 1865.

Wm. H. Bookwalter, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 20, 1862.

F. O. Bookwalter, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 6, 1863.

Wm. Bunnel, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1863.

Charles L. Brooks, September 9, 1863; drafted; discharged January 21, 1865, for wounds received in action September 4, 1864.

Hezekiah Bowser, February 11, 1864; discharged by general order June 5, 1865.

Benn Bannister, September 5, 1861; deserted; returned; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Wm. J. Crick, October 25, 1861; deserted; returned; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Simon Crandall, March 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

E. P. Cochran, February 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Craig Carnery, July 13, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John C. Church, July 11, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Benj. F. Coursin, July 18, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order July 27, 1865.

A. J. Cyphert, April 12, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 25, 1862.

Jesse R. Craig, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.

George Clinger, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 28, 1863.

David Cyphert, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 17, 1863.

George G. Cyphert, October 24, 1861; discharged May 27, 1864, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863.

James K. Cyphert, April 12, 1862; discharged April 18, 1865—expiration of term.

George Camp, July 10, 1864; drafted; discharged by general order June 13, 1865.

M. G. DeVallance, April 9, 1864; wounded in action June 16, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George Dugan, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Divinne, June 14, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Geo. W. Davis, October 24, 1861; died at Camp Franklin, Va., December 5, 1861.

James Day, September 8, 1863; drafted; deserted May 3, 1864.

John Divine, April 14, 1864; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

David Dugan, August 28, 1861; discharged March 1, 1865 for wounds received at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864; veteran.

James Devanny, July 16, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Andrew Dougan, February 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William O. Easton, March 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Andrew Eicher, July 16, 1864; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Edward Floyd, April 13, 1864; wounded at Opequan August 16, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Alanson R. Felt, April 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William George, July 18, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Archibald George, October 25, 1861; absent on furlough at muster out; veteran.

E. A. Gooderham, October 24, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862.

John Goodman, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

John Gould, June 17, 1864; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 18, 1865.

Albert Gordon, July 28, 1864; discharged by general order May 22, 1865.

Richard Holland, July 29, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Lee Hileman, September 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Harrison, sr., July 10, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Miles Haden, February 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Lebanah H. Hetrick, July 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James A. Harley, October 25, 1861; deserted; returned; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Charles Hammond, June 10, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

George Hilbert, October 25, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Henry Hamma, January 4, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Edward Harrison, October 24, 1861; died at Philadelphia December 12, 1862.

Joseph L. Harley, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

J. W. T. Hollopiter, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

David Hetrick, April 8, 1862; discharged April 8, 1865—expiration of term.

Ami Hager, July 16, 1853; drafted; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

William Hamma, October, 1861; transferred to company D February 26, 1864; veteran.

Robert Hunter, August 1, 1861; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

John Isaman, July 18, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Ingham, March 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

John C. Johnson, April 9, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at muster out.

Jesse Kearnighan, March 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

David Kidder, July 11, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Keifer, October 25, 1861; absent on furlough at muster out; veteran.

M. S. Kirkpatrick, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

Patrick Long, March 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Thomas B. Lines, March 16, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

John Mott, October 16, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Robert Moore, March 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Mattis, March 20, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Mays, October 24, 1861; died September 8 of wounds received at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

David Michael, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 10, 1862.

John Mills, February 26, 1864; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Obediah Miles, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 19, 1862.

Thomas M. Mitchell, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

David Mitchell, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, 1863.

Edwin Marquis, July 24, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Allen Morrison, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1863.

James Maloy, October 24, 1861; discharged October 24 for wounds received at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Jno. W. McCormick, October 24, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Henry McCormick, October 24, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

Geo. D. Funkhouser, January 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. H. Fetter, February 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Jacob Fry, October 24, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section C, grave 90.

John M. Fry, October 24, 1861; died at Alexandria December 18, 1861; burial record, died at Alexandria, Va., December 11, 1863, grave 1164.

David Fleck, October 24, 1861; died at Camp Jameson, Va., January 18, 1862; burial record, died at Alexandria, Va., December 9, 1863, grave 1139.

Perry C. Fox, April 9, 1864; missing in action near Petersburg June 22, 1864.

David Girts, February 4, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George McGlaughlin, October 24, 1861; died July 11 of wounds received at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Ab'm McGlaughlin, October 24, 1861; died at Philadelphia June 25, 1862; burial record, September 28, 1862.

Robert McFadden, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 4, 1862.

David McKown, July 17, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Ross McCoy, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.

Hillis McKown, October 24, 1861; promoted to sergeant-major February 10, 1863.

Isaac McCullough, September 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

David P. Nall, October 24, 1861; killed at Auburn, Va., October 13, 1863.

Adam Nuff, April 18, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 22, 1862.

Wm. J. Newgant, September 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob S. Oburn, July 29, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joseph R. Ogden, February 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Robert Owens, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 20, 1865; veteran.

George W. Peck, March 20, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Michael Phillips, March 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Coleman E. Parris, April 9, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Pike, April 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg June 15, 1864; absent at muster out.

Frederick Peters, December 24, 1863; killed at Hatcher's Run March 25, 1865.

Jonathan Pierce, October 24, 1861; died June 23 of wounds received at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Oliver N. Powell, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1862.

Jacob F. Phillips, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 20, 1863.

John Palmer, September 9, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1863.

F. Rumbarger, July 29, 1864; substitute; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Abraham J. Riggles, December 27, 1863; deserted; returned; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Edgar E. Riddell, September 30; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at muster out.

David Richards, March 10, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.

George Reich, April 18, 1862; wounded at Mine Run November 27, 1863; discharged April 10, 1865.

Jeremiah Rhodes, October 24, 1861; died July 16 of wounds received at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 67.

William Rockey, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

Isaac N. Rainey, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 24, 1863.

John S. Rockey, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 20, 1863.

David P. Reich, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 3. 1862.

Joseph Kinsel, March 23, 1864; transferred to company D February 26, 1865.

John Scott, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Emery E. Stitt, July 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William C. Smith, July 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George W. Saunders, September 30, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Michael Shanhan, September 30, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

David R. Shannon, February 13, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at muster out.

David Shagel, July 18, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; discharged by general order July 19, 1865.

Ami Sibley, April 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Barnard Smith, March 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Philip Smith, October 24, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Templeton Sayers, October 24, 1861; died at Camp Jameson, Va., November 30, 1861.

James Sallinger, October 24, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing July 8, 1862.

James Schofield, October 24, 1861; died near Alexandria October 7, 1862.

Jacob Sealor, October 24, 1861; died at Point Lookout August 16, 1862.

John Shields, April 27, 1864; missing in action near Petersburg June 22, 1864.

James Stephenson, July 2, 1863; drafted; deserted January 10, 1865.

William Speady, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864—expiration of term.

Daniel Sarver, August 22, 1862; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Francis Snyder, July 16, 1863; drafted; discharged January 2, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Francis Smith, April 8, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1862.

George Settlemoyer, December 31, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 7, 1862.

John Sollinger, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 18, 1862.

Palmer J. Stephens, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.

Jackson Spears, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 29, 1863.

H. Schreckengost, October 24, 1861; discharged December 22 for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

George Stokes, February 29, 1864; transferred to company D February 26, 1864; veteran.

John Smith, July 11, 1863; drafted; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

John Stedham, August 1, 1861; transferred to company D February 26, 1864.

Peter L. Smith, September 9, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Thomas M. Tantlinger, August 2, 1864; substitute; died at Washington April 4, 1865; burial record, March 27, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

John H. Twining, March 26, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Isaac Turner, June 7, 1864; substitute; transferred to V. R. C. September 25, 1864.

Wm. W. Vaneps, March 11, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Philip W. Welch, June 22, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Alexander Walker, September 9, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel F. Williams, September 30, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William C. Wilson, June 30, 1864; substitute; killed at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864; burial record, died at Philadelphia September 16, 1864.

John A. L. Wilson, March 25, 1864; died at City Point January 24, 1865.

James Woods, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 26, 1862.

Samuel Walker, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 14, 1862.

William Westover, October 24, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 17, 1863.

John Withrow, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864 — expiration of term.

Thomas F. Wilson February 29, 1864; transferred to company D February 26, 1865.

Abraham Young, August 28, 1861; discharged August 27, 1864 — expiration of term.

COMPANY D.

Recruited in Allegheny and Clearfield Counties.

Captains.—John Rose, August 28, 1861; resigned January 27, 1862.

Levi Bird Duff, May 1, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; promoted from corporal company A, 38th P. V. February 8, 1862; to major May 4, 1863.

Isaac L. Platt, August 28, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant January 28, 1862; to first lieutenant July 1, 1862; to captain April 21, 1864; discharged October 8, 1864 — expiration of term.

William Kelly, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal February 28, 1862; to sergeant July 1, 1862; to first sergeant July 1, 1863; to captain November 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.—Wm. W. Worrell, August 28, 1861; resigned January 27, 1862.

J. P. R. Cummisky, February 6, 1862; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Joseph L. Evans, September 12, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant December 15, 1864; to first lieutenant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Horace Warner, December 1, 1864; promoted from 2d U. S. Sharpshooters February 18, 1865; discharged March 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.—Charles C. Wilson, August 28, 1861; resigned January 27, 1862.

George Gibson, August 1, 1861; promoted from first sergeant December 1, 1864; to second lieutenant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles H. Powers, August 28, 1861; promoted to first sergeant August 31, 1861; to second lieutenant January 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

James Silvis, August 28, 1861; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant November 1, 1862; to second lieutenant July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1864.

First Sergeants.—J. K. P. McCullough, August 1, 1861; promoted to sergeant November 26, 1864; to first sergeant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.—John McKindig, August 1, 1861; promoted to sergeant November 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George O. Riggs, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal December 31, 1864; to sergeant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. C. McGarvy, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal December 1, 1862; to sergeant May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Milton Craven, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal April 30, 1863; to sergeant March 1, 1864; wounded, with loss of arm, at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out; veteran.

Ebenezer Bullers, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal July, 1862; to sergeant April 1, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

John C. Johnson, August 28, 1861; promoted to sergeant July 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 1, 1863.

Mahlon B. Loux, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal March 1, 1862; to sergeant June 30, 1863; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Isaac M. Temple, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 30, 1862.

Corporals.—Joseph F. Wolford, August 1, 1861; promoted to corporal December 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John R. Shaffer, August 28, 1861; promoted corporal December 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Robert Scott, February 10, 1864; promoted to corporal December 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James Hare, August 1, 1861; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Osborn Hod, February 28, 1864; promoted to corporal May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Edward Kline, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal May 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Daniel R. Snyder, August 28, 1861; died June 1 of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

James H. Green, August 28, 1861; discharged August 2, 1862.

Gilbraith Patterson, August 28, 1861; died December 6, 1864.

Charles E. Hoel, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal April 30, 1863; wounded at Wilderness May 6, and with loss of arm at Spottsylvania C. H. May 10, 1864; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

John B. Horning, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.

Darius Vastbinder, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal March 1, 1865; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

D. H. Paulhamus August 28, 1861; discharged December 10, for wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Andrew McKown, August 28, 1861; promoted to principal musician August 28, 1863.

Jerome B. Taylor, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. October 2, 1863.

Privates.—Milton J. Adams, March 21, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out; veteran.

Benjamin F. Alexander, April 18, 1864; discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

Amos Ashkettle, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

Ebenezer O. Bartlett, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Berchtold, June 13, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Bickerton, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Philip Black, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Daniel Bowers, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Boyle, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Becker, September 7, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

David Bell, August 28, 1861; died June 23—burial record, June 26—of wounds received at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Richard Bedell, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Silas Bouse, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. November 1, 1863; returned June 25, 1864; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Oliver P. Boyd, July 11, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

John Bulgar, February 26, 1864; discharged September 21, 1864.

Asa Bowdish, August 28, 1861; discharged October 29, 1861.

Byron Bryant, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Wm. Cameron, July 25, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Christopher Chadderton, July 20, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John S. Christie, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George Colston, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaiah Corbett, December 26, 1863; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James R. Corbett, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1861; veteran.

Samuel Criswell, August 28, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Andrew Christie, August 28, 1861; died June 17 of wounds received at Petersburg June 16, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section E, division 1, grave 135; veteran.

Edward Cox, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted June 24, 1865.

Anson L. Curry, August 28, 1861; deserted November, 1862.

Joel Clark, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Vincent Crabtree, March 16, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

James M. Cree, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.

Eli B. Clemson, August 28, 1861; promoted to principal musician September 1, 1864; veteran.

Francis Davis, February 22, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Dunn, August 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Davis, February 22, 1864; drafted; died December 31, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

James Devanny, July 16, 1863; drafted; captured June 22, 1864.

Matthew Eagleson, July 11, 1863; drafted; died February 19, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., section D, division C, grave 33.

Andrew Eicher, July 16, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va., October 27, 1864.

James Fair, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Free, February 27, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Calvin Fryer, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Fleming, July 10, 1863; drafted; wounded October 2, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Jacob Frickie, June 30, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

C. Fischer, June 29, 1864; substitute; deserted July 29, 1864.

Charles M. Frazier, March 22, 1862; discharged March 22, 1865—expiration of term.

Ransom Freeman, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 18, 1862.

Simon Fulton, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 9, 1863.

Charles Frick, March 23, 1865; discharged by general order May 29, 1 5.

Charles Graham, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William Griffith, February 15, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James K. Grimley, March 23, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel Gross, March 23, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James Gracey, July 11, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Andrew Henderson, July 18, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Alexander D. Hoel, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Henry Houser, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Josiah M. Hays, July 16, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel S. Hays, February 22, 1864; drafted; died at Beverly, N. J., October 9, 1864.

John Hilliard, August 28, 1861; died December 15, 1862; buried at Point Lookout, Md.

Sebastian Hogan, August 28, 1861; died October 6, 1861.

Robert Hunter, August 1, 1861; missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1863.

Isaiah Haines, August 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

William Hamma, October 9, 1861; discharged by general order May 29, 1865; veteran.

Nathaniel B. Hipple, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

William B. Hoel, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1863.

George Hollenbeck, September 30, 1862; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Lyman Hegley, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. November 6, 1863.

John Hennessy, March 2, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Eli Ice, July 29, 1864; substitute; discharged on surgeon's certificate June, 1865.

Wilder Jackson, September 2, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Jonathan Jamison, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James Kelly, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Knoll, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Gottfried Kammur, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted March 27, 1865.

Henry Keys, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 27, 1862.

Joseph F. Kirby, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 27, 1862.

John Klinger, August 28, 1861; discharged September 3 for wounds received at Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862.

Edward Knapp, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864—expiration of term.

Frank Livingston, August 28, 1861: deserted June 27, 1863.

William Lightner, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1862.

John Mayberry, July 29, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

David Mulholland, October 25, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

James Murphy, August 7, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.

Edwin Marquis, July 24, 1863; drafted; missing in action September 13, 1864.

James Mack, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 28, 1865.

Thomas J. Morrison, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted June 25, 1865.

Malvin Munger, October 25, 1861; transferred to 33d N. Y. V. August 31, 1862.

Archibald F. Mason, October 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, February 27, 1863.

Henry Marquett, September 4, 1863; drafted; prisoner from October 27, 1864, to March 4, 1865; discharged by general order June 17, 1865.

James McAtee, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles A. McCosh, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Samuel McFadden, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

William McKelvy, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Alexander P. McArdle, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 4, 1862.

David McCardle, August 28, 1861; discharged August 28, 1864 — expiration of term.

Reed McFadden, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 6, 1861.

Sam McLaughlin, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 28, 1863.

John McLaughlin, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. September 12, 1863.

Irwin McCutcheon, August 1, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. August 1, 1864; veteran.

Nathan Noble, August 28, 1861; captured at Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862; died July 20, 1862.

Benjamin Newcomb, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 19, 1862.

James O'Nell, September 4, 1863; substitute; deserted September 23, 1863.

Casper Pitcher, June 13, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Pennington, August 28, 1861; killed at Fairoaks May 31, 1862.

George Plotner, August 28, 1861; killed at Fairoaks May 31, 1862.

Joseph Pete, March 18, 1865; deserted June 25, 1865.

Josiah Y. Reppeard, March 31, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

William Riddle, August 28, 1861; killed at Fairoaks May 31, 1862.

George L. Riley, March 31, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Charles B. Ross, August 28, 1861; killed at Fairoaks May 31, 1862.

Joseph Riensel, March 23, 1864; captured at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., March 16, 1865.

John Robinson, March 18, 1865; deserted June 5, 1865.

Isaac L. Rearick, July 18, 1863; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 5, 1865.

Solomon B. Riggs, August 28, 1861; discharged April 20, 1865, for wounds received at Petersburg June 22, 1864.

John Rorabaugh, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. November 6, 1863.

William M. Riggs, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. December 20, 1863.

Samuel K. Shipley, September 4, 1863; substitute; deserted; returned; out with company July 11, 1865.

Andrew Sites, August 28, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

George Smith, August 1, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Herman Sneer, September 4, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George Staum, June 13, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George J. Stiles, September 4, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Gershom Saxton, August 28, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

William Shaffer, August 28, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom August 16, 1864; veteran.

William Smith, August 28, 1861; captured June 22, 1862; died in Richmond July 2, 1862.

Henry Shaffner, August 28, 1861; died July 2, of wounds received at Fairoaks May 31, 1862.

George Stokes, February 28, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 23, 1865; veteran.

John Smith, July 11, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

Samuel Sharp, September 1, 1863; substitute; deserted June 25, 1865.

Richard Smith, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

Isaac Solly, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 4, 1862.

William H. Saxton, August 28, 1861; transferred to 10th U. S. Infantry December 20, 1862.

Robert Shull, August 19, 1862; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Perry Smith, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1862.

Almon Spencer, March 22, 1862; discharged March 22, 1864—expiration of term.

John Stedham, April , 1861 1; captured; discharged May 19, 1865—expiration of term.

Harvey D. Thompson, July 15, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

James Thompson, February 14, 1865; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

William Todd, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted June 25, 1865.

Robert Tozer, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 4, 1862.

Solomon Tozer, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feburary 11, 1863.

Charles Truck, March 25, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

Boswell C. Thorn, August 28, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. December 15, 1863.

Gabriel Vastbinder, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 11, 1862.

Anthony Williams, August 1, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Wilson, February 12, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

William Woodward, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Henry C. Wykoff, March 22, 1862; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John Wilson, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

George Wood, August 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

William Williams, July 27, 1864; substitute; deserted February 4, 1865.

Charles D. Warner, September 8, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 23, 1865.

John Williams, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 27, 1862.

Ellis Wilson, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 2, 1863.

George Wilson, August 28, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 13, 1862.

Thomas F. Wilson, February 29, 1864; prisoner from September 10, 1864, to March 12, 1865; discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

Henry B. White, July 11, 1863; drafted; transferred to V. R. C. January 5, 1865.

George Yingling, February 25, 1864; wounded at Boydton Plank Road October 28, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

John Yingling, August 28, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 16, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section D, division 1, grave 78; veteran.

COMPANY F.

Recruited in Clearfield, Indiana and Venango Counties.

Captains.—Robert Kirk, September 9, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862, and at Bull Run August 29, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

John Daugherty, September 9, 1861; promoted to first sergeant January 2, 1862; to second lieutenant September 29, 1862; to first lieutenant November 26, 1862; to captain August 19, 1863; mustered out October 7, 1864—expiration of term.

William Kemper, September 17, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant January 2, 1862; to first sergeant September 29, 1862; to second lieutenant January 1, 1863; to captain November 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—James B. Geggir, September 9, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; resigned October 24, 1862.

Henry P. McKillip, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; to sergeant July 1, 1863; to first sergeant April 1, 1864; to first lieutenant November 26, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.—David Ratcliff, October 25, 1861; resigned December 2, 1861.

Ezra B. Baird, September 9, 1861; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant January 2, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; resigned October 24, 1862.

Ogg Neil, February 19, 1862; promoted to corporal August 28, 1863; to sergeant July 1, 1864; to first sergeant December 17, 1864; to second lieutenant June 8, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.—William T. Stewart, September 17, 1861; promoted to corporal August 27, 1863; to sergeant July 1, 1864; to first sergeant June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Jacob S. Smith, September 9, 1861; promoted from sergeant January 1, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Sergeants.—Lewis Findley, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant September 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. W. Hazelett, September 17, 1861; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864; to sergeant December 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

John M. Brewer, February 28, 1864; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864; to sergeant December 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Samuel H. Pound, February 17, 1862; promoted to corporal December 17, 1864; to sergeant June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Robert Doty, September 9, 1861; promoted from corporal to sergeant September 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section E, grave 9.

John W. Smith, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1863; to sergeant April 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864; veteran.

Samuel Adamson, September 9, 1861; died May 20, 1863, of wounds received in action; burial in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

John Hendricks, October 25, 1861; discharged October 25, 1864—expiration of term.

Elijah Pantall, October 25, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. March 4, 1864.

Jonathan Brindle, October 25, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. June 18, 1864.

Corporals.—Luke Loomis, jr., July 8, 1864; drafted; promoted to corporal December 17, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joshua Pearce, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Taylor, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. H. Hazelett, September 17, 1861; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Charles B. Gill, August 28, 1861; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

John W. Lynn, July 16, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

John N. Means, February 28, 1864; promoted to corporal June 9, 1865.

Lewis D. Ensinger, September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal January 1, 1862; killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

Ira F. Mott, September 3, 1861; promoted to corporal August 28, 1863; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

George B. Hall, September 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 12, 1864; veteran.

George W. McFadden, August 28, 1861; prisoner from October 27, 1864, to March 2, 1865; discharged by general order June 5, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Niel, October 19, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, 1865; veteran.

Irwin B. Nicodemus, May 7, 1862; discharged May 19, 1864 — expiration of term.

James Randolph, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 30, 1863.

George W. Randolph, September 9, 1861; discharged October 25, 1862, for wounds received in action.

John N. Vanhorn, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 6, 1863.

Peter Wheelan, November 2, 1861; discharged November 1, 1864—expiration of term.

George W. Campbell, September 9, 1861; discharged February 25, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Privates.—Wm. H. H. Anthony, September 17, 1861; missing in action at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, 1864; veteran.

Jonathan Ayers, February 25, 1864; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road October 27, 1864.

James D. Anthony, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 14, 1862.

Thos. S. Anderson, September 9, 1861; discharged February 6, 1863, for wounds received in action.

James Aul, October 25, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.

William W. Brillhart, February 10, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John W. Bryant, August 2, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Jacob L. Bee, February 11, 1864: absent, sick, at muster out.

John W. Brooks, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1863.

Charles Berry, October 25. 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 18, 1863.

James Buher, July 7, 1864; substitute; prisoner from August 16, 1864, to March 13, 1865; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

John H. Bush, February 28, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

James Crock, September 9, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1863.

James Crawford, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted June 23, 1865.

John Carr, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted April 27, 1865.

Samuel Cochran, September 9, 1861; deserted June 30, 1863; returned; discharged May 25, 1865, to date expiration of term.

John Cupler, September 9, 1863; discharged February 15, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Wm. A. Chambers, April 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. October 1, 1863.

Perry C. Cupler, September 9, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. September 1, 1863.

Michael Dolan, March, 18, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

William W. Dixon, February 14, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out.

Peter Depp, September 9, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Henry H. Depp, September 9, 1861; died at New Haven, Conn., July 6, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Peter Dalton, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted July 1, 1865.

Thomas Daily, March 10, 1865; substitute; deserted June 26, 1865.

Patrick Delaney, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted May 15, 1865.

Philip B. Depp, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1861.

John P. Drum, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 1, 1863.

James Drum, September 9, 1861; discharged July 23, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Jonathan Doty, September 9, 1861; mustered out September 30, 1864—expiration of term.

Samuel Edwards, September 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1861.

Chauncey A. Ellis, October 25, 1861; mustered out September 9, 1864—expiration of term.

John M. Fleming, September 17, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1864; veteran.

Alfred Foltz, March 5, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wm. Fitzgerald, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 4, 1865.

Samuel Fry, October 26, 1861; discharged January 2, 1863, for wounds received in action.

John F. Fulmer, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

Samuel D. Fulmer, September 9, 1861; discharged August 24, 1864, for wounds received in action.

Thomas S. Guiles, March 15, 1865; substitute; deserted June 23, 1865.

Stephen Gleeson, March 16, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George Gossor, March 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James Gallagher, March 13, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joseph Graham, February 23, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Anthony A. Gallagher, July 15, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry A. L. Girts, September 9, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. October 1, 1863; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Jonathan Himes, September 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Wm. S. Hendricks, September 17, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Hendricks, February 28, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Joseph Hill, September 9, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Alonzo Hemstreat, September 9, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

George W. Hoover, October 25, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe June 4, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Benjamin B. Hall, February 29, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 17, 1864; grave 3474.

John Hare, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 27, 1865.

James Hopkins, September 9, 1862; deserted October, 1863.

Thomas Hombs, January 30, 1864; deserted May 6, 1864.

H. H. Hollowell, October 26, 1861; deserted October, 1863.

Simon D. Hugus, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 14, 1862.

John C. Hollowell, October 26, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 1, 1862.

Thomas M. Hauck, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1862.

Edward Hogan, March 17, 1865; substitute; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 11, 1865.

Geo. W. Hollowell, September 9, 1861; discharged January 13, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Samuel Hannah, September 9, 1861; transferred to 1st U. S. Cavalry January 17, 1863.

George K. Hoover, October 26, 1861; transferred to V. R. C. October 7, 1863.

Daniel Johnston, October 25, 1861; killed at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

John D. Jewell, September 3, 1861; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Jackson Jones, July 11, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

James A. Johnston, June 9, 1864; substitute; killed near Weldon Railroad, Va., October 2, 1864.

Robert J. Jewett, February 17, 1862; died at Washington, D. C. June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.

James Jenkins, July 27, 1864; drafted; missing in action at Deep Bottom, Va., October 2, 1864.

Amos S. Knauer, March 11, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Harrison Keltz, September 9, 1861; deserted June 25, 1863; returned April 25, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Charles Kleffer, October 25, 1861; died at Camp Jameson, Va., January 28, 1862.

John Kelly, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 2, 1865.

John Kelly, June 27, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 15, 1864.

Jacob Kurtz, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 2, 1865.

Thomas Kennan, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted June 29, 1865.

Robert S. Laughry, February 24, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Levi S. Lust, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Nicholas Lutcher, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Charles Lyle, January 29, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds.

John Myer, March 16, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Edward Mingus, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted; returned June 29, 1865; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

George R. Moyer, March 16, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Garret P. Mattis, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Peter Morgan, March 22, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order July 12, 1865.

Wm. Mann, January 16, 1863; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Scott Mitchell, June 4, 1864; substitute; died November 6, 1864.

Wm. C. Martin, September 17, 1861; died January 6, 1865; veteran.

Geo. W. Maynard, September 9, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

George Moore, March 15, 1865; substitute; deserted May 20, 1865.

John Miller, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.

Jas. A. Minish, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

James McCarty, March 17, 1865; substitute; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Rob. McMannes, October 26, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 20, 1862.

Michael McDannell, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 27, 1865.

Thomas McFadden, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

John McKean, September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1863.

Sam. A. McGhee, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

Wm. T. Niel, May 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 6, 1862.

Thomas Orr, September 9, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va. August 29, 1862.

Wm. O'Brian, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 4, 1865.

Matthew O'Donnell, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

Chas. W. O'Niel, March 18, 1865; substitute; deserted June 24, 1865.

James O'Bran, September 9, 1861; discharged September 10, 1862 for wounds received in action.

Thomas O'Brichel, September 9, 1861; discharged September 8, 1864—expiration of term.

Charles Parry, March 18, 1865; substitute; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

David R. Porter, January 11, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa. February 13, 1865.

Jas. R. Pounds, October 25, 1861; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 2, 1863.

Jackson Piper, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 11, 1862.

Adam Ritz, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Enos Ratzel, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Amos Redky, March 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Riley, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 5, 1865.

Jacob Reel, March 21, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Peter Rourke, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted July 1, 1865.

Irwin Robinson, February 15, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1865.

Jas. W. Shaffer, March 19, 1862; mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Smith, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Geo. Shields, September 8, 1862; deserted June 30, 1863; returned November 14, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Schmidt, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Asher A. Sellers, February 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Service, August 28, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

David Simpson, February 14, 1864; discharged by general order June 27, 1865.

Chas. Smouse, September 9, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va. December 13, 1864.

David S. Simpson, September 9, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va. May 3, 1863.

Samuel Stevenson, July 1, 1864; substitute; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C. December 27, 1864.

Lewis Stern, June 13, 1864; substitute; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va. October 27, 1864.

James S. Smith, February 28, 1864; substitute; missing in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va. October 27, 1864.

Dan. Sullivan, March 16, 1865; substitute; deserted April 5, 1865.

Andrew J. Smith, September 8, 1862; deserted October, 1863.

Henry Shaffer, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 15, 1862.

Peter C. Spencer, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1862.

John Stewart, October 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 30, 1863.

David C. Simpson, February 14, 1864; discharged by general order June 2, 1865.

Daniel Tallman, September 9, 1861; deserted May 10, 1862.

Sterling M. Thomas, September 9, 1861 deserted April 1, 1862.

Peter Vanoligan, March 18, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Vorece, March 10, 1865; substitute; deserted May 2, 1865.

Sam. W. Walker, February 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Isaac Wray, February 18, 1864; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Newton Wilson, July 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Moses White, March 17, 1865; substitute mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Conrad Wolf, March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Henry Wimmer, March 17, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

John Williams, March 16, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Wm. H. Wilson, September 9, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va. May 31, 1862.

Albert C. Wheeler, September 9, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862.

David Willard, September 3, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; veteran.

John P. Williamson, October 26, 1861; captured; died 1862.

Joseph White, October 25, 1861; captured; died date unknown.

Ferdinand Wagner, March 17, 1865; substitute; deserted April 1, 1865.

David K. Williams, October 26, 1862, transferred to company F, 18th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, January 20, 1865.

George W. Young, October 26, 1861; died at New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1862.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT—BUCKTAILS.

To the formation of this regiment the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin, and Huntington, contributed men. The successes achieved and the gallant services rendered by the original famous "Bucktails" induced the war department to organize and equip other similar regiments, and in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the secretary of war, Roy Stone, who ranked as major in the original Bucktail regiment, and who commanded one of its battalions through many a hot battle with McClellan's army on the Peninsula, was directed to proceed at once to Pennsylvania and raise a Bucktail Brigade. This was in July, 1862. In less than twenty days the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiments were formed and ready to receive their equipments for the field. These two were suddenly called to the defense of the nation's capitol, as the hosts of the Confederacy had invaded Maryland and seriously threatened the whole region around Washington.

Clearfield county was represented in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, either in whole or in part, in the formation of Companies B and E. Upon the complete organization of the regiment the following were the field officers: Roy Stone, colonel; Walton Dwight, lieutenant-colonel; George W. Speer, major. For the remaining part of the year 1862, and until the middle of February of the succeeding year, the regiment remained on duty in the vicinity of Washington, after which they were ordered to the front, and proceeded to Belle Plain, Va., where with the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania they formed the Second Brigade of the First Army Corps, and Colonel Stone was placed in command.

They were first under fire from the enemy on the Rappahannock, a short distance from Pollock's Mills, and held firmly to their position. Early the next morning, May 2, it marched to join the main army in the fierce battle at Chancellorsville and arrived there before daylight on the morning of the 3d, and at once began the construction of rifle-pits. For several days and nights following the regiments were engaged, reconnoitering and skirmishing here and there, attacking the enemy's pickets and capturing several prisoners, and generally rendering commendable service, bravely facing danger with the fearlessness of veterans.

Following close upon the heels of Chancellorsville came the Gettysburg campaign, General Lee, commanding the Confederate forces, having moved northward early in June. During the first and second days the regiment was actively engaged, occupying prominent and important positions, and exposed to an almost constant fire from the enemy's battery or sharpshooters. During the third day it was held in reserve and was marching to meet Pickett's division when the Confederate forces withdrew. In this long and bloody fight the regiment certainly established the fact that the name by which they were known, "Bucktails," was worthily applied; but the command fared badly at Gettysburg. Colonel Stone, the gallant commander, was severely wounded, as was Lieutenant Colonel Dwight, Captain John Irvin, of Company B, and Lieutenant Mitchell, of Company E. In his official report of the Gettysburg fight General Doubleday says: "I relied greatly on Stone's Brigade to hold the post assigned it (between the brigades of Cutler and Meredith), as I soon saw that I should be obliged to change front with a portion of my line, to face the northwest, and his brigade held the pivot of the movement. My confidence in this noble body of men was not misplaced. They repulsed the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and maintained their position until the final retreat of the whole line." After the battle the regiment lay encamped for a day or two on the field, and started with the army in pursuit of Lee and his retreating forces. The events that followed during the fall campaign were unimportant, and early in December, they went into winter quarters near Culpepper.

Yours
John Irvin

Early in May of the year 1864, the brigade was prepared for the spring campaign and moved from their winter camp to a point near the old Wilderness Tavern, but remaining there but a single night, again moved forward out on the Log road, where a line of battle was formed, then pushing forward met the enemy in a fierce and almost hand to hand conflict, but having an inferior position for successful battle, was slowly forced back to the Lacy House, where they re-formed and were held in reserve for the rest of the day. In this encounter the regiment suffered severely at the hands of the rebels, being taken at a great disadvantage and somewhat by surprise. Early in the evening, however, the regiment retrieved its loss, having been moved to the right of the Second Corps, led the charge and drove the enemy from his position, and with but slight loss to its own force. On the morning of the 6th the battle was renewed with all its vigor, with success at first, but later the whole line was compelled to fall back leaving the brave commander, Wadsworth, dying on the field. In the afternoon the brigade was ordered to a charge against Longstreet's forces in the hope of recovering a lost position, and nobly was the order executed, after which the regiment was relieved and retired to the rear for rest and recuperation. In this two days' contest the regiment lost in killed, fifteen; in wounded, ninety-nine, and in prisoners taken, ninety-two — about one-fourth of its entire number.

On the morning of the 18th, after an all night march, the regiment reached Laurel Hill, and immediately went to the relief of the cavalry. Although very much fatigued from its long march, and being in an exposed position, it held firmly to its ground during the day, and at evening threw up breastworks. After a day in reserve it again went to the front attacking the enemy and driving them into their works. On the 12th they again charged, but were repulsed with some loss. The men then went to support the Sixth Corps, and took a position at the front where they were exposed to the merciless fire of the rebel sharpshooters. They then moved again, and during the night of the 13th to a position one mile east of Spottsylvania Court-house. With the First Division the regiment moved on to Petersburg, and both in the siege and assault upon the enemy's works it was actively engaged. It was then under command of Colonel John Irvin, he having been promoted to that rank April 22, 1864. From the time of the opening of the campaign in May, until the close of the month of July, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, according to the report of Colonel Irvin, lost two commissioned officers, and thirty-two men killed, six commissioned officers, and two hundred and forty-three men wounded, and one hundred and twenty-one missing, an aggregate of four hundred and four.

On the 18th of August, 1864, the regiment joined in the first assault on the Weldon Railroad. Although at close quarters, and in a severe struggle, on account of an admirable position, its loss was very light, while that of the beaten enemy was quite severe. On the 11th of September, they were relieved from duty at the front and went into reserve, and so continued until the 7th of December when it joined in the grand raid upon the Weldon Railroad, and on the return therefrom acted as rear guard, in which position they were continually harassed by the Confederate cavalry.

In the early part of February, 1865, it joined the movement to Dabney's Mills, and participated in the engagement at that point, the last conflict at arms in which the gallant regiment took an active part. It was then detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to Elmira, N. Y., where, with the One Hundred and Fiftieth, it was on guard duty at the camp for rebel prisoners. Here it remained until the close of its term of service, and was mustered out on the 24 of June, and proceeding to Harrisburg was paid off, and finally disbanded.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonels.—Roy Stone, August 30, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; brevetted brigadier-general September 7, 1864; discharged by special order January 27, 1865.

John Irvin, August 26, 1862; promoted from captain company B to major February 10, 1864; to lieutenant-colonel April 22, 1864; to colonel February 21, 1865; discharged by special order August 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—Walton Dwight, August 27, 1862; promoted from captain company K August 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged by special order March 31, 1864.

James Glenn, August 23, 1862; promoted from captain company D to major April 22, 1864; to lieutenant-colonel February 21, 1865; discharged by special order August 4, 1865.

Majors.—George W. Speer, August 26, 1862; promoted from captain company I August 29, 1862; discharged by special order March 23, 1865.

Edwin S. Osborne, August 30, 1862; promoted from captain company F February 25, 1865; discharged by special order July 21, 1865.

Adjutants.—John E. Parsons, August 30, 1862; promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Vols. June 30, 1864; resigned January 30, 1865.

John F. Irwin, August 26, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant company B September 5, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Quartermasters.—John M. Chase, August 26, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant company B August 29, 1862; discharged by special order May 10, 1863.

Darius F. Ellsworth, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company K to quartermaster-sergeant February 21, 1863; to quartermaster November 22, 1863; to captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols. June 30, 1864; mustered out September 20, 1865.

George W. Turner, August 22, 1862; promoted from sergeant company F to quartermaster-sergeant November 22, 1863; to quartermaster October 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Surgeons.—W. T. Humphrey, September 12, 1862; discharged by special order January 17, 1865.

Ab'm Harshberger, November 22, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon February 4, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.—W. R. D. Blackwood, September 12, 1862; promoted to surgeon 40th Regiment P. V. April 28, 1863.

White G. Hunter, September 12, 1862; promoted to surgeon 211th Regiment P. V. September 22, 1864.

William H. King, March 23, 1863; promoted to surgeon 182d Regiment P. V. July 27, 1863.

David W. Riggs, February 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1866.

John Graham, April 17, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Chaplain.—James F. Calkins, June 3, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Sergeant-Majors.—David Allen, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company H September 21, 1862; transferred to company H June 18, 1865.

William T. Easton, August 23, 1862; promoted from sergeant company D January 1, 1864; to first sergeant 32d Regiment U. S. C. T. March 28, 1864, and to captain 103d Regiment U. S. C. T. March 18, 1865; discharged May 5, 1866.

Henry Landrus, August 30, 1862; promoted from sergeant company G April 3, 1864; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order May 31, 1865.

W. M. Berkstresser, August 12, 1863; drafted; promoted from private company G June 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Hospital Steward.—Adelbert J. Higgle, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company K September 12, 1862; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Samuel L. Miles, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company B to commissary-sergeant September 12, 1862; to quartermaster-sergeant October 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Commissary-Sergeant.—Charles A. Davidson, August 26, 1862; promoted from private company F October 18, 1864: mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

Principal Musician.—Henry Moyer, August 19, 1862; promoted from musician company C March 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 24, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Captains.—John Irvin, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to major February 10, 1864.

William Holden, August 26, 1862; promoted from second to first lieutenant May 16, 1863; to captain February 11, 1864; discharged December 21, 1864.

John L. Rex, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant February 12, 1863; to second lieutenant February 20, 1864; to first lieutenant September 5, 1864; to captain January 30, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Lieutenants.—John M. Chase, August 26, 1862; promoted to quartermaster August 29, 1862.

John F. Irvin, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant September 30, 1862; to first lieutenant February 20, 1864; to adjutant September 5, 1864.

Albert B. Cole, August 26, 1862; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant September 5, 1864; to first lieutenant January 30, 1865; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865.

Milton McClure, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal February 14, 1863; to sergeant September 5, 1864; to first lieutenant March 27, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.—Newton Read, August 26, 1862; promoted from corporal to sergeant August 31, 1864; to second lieutenant June 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Sergeant.—Oscar B. Welch, August 26, 1862; wounded at Laurel Va., May 8, 1864; promoted from corporal to sergeant; to first sergeant September 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Sergeants.—William I. Bard, August 26, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. May 10, 1864; promoted from corporal February 20, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Henry, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864; promoted to corporal February 27, 1863; to sergeant June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Edward Livingston, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal September 1, 1863; to sergeant June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Charles W. Needler, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal February 14, 1863; to sergeant February 20, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Robert Fleming, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 26, 1865.

Daniel Shunkweiler, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Corporals.—Andrew S. Wall, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal February 20, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Joseph Baish, August 26, 1862; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va. May 8, 1864; promoted to corporal February 20, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John H. Smith, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel W. Sloppy, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal September 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Marion Sharp, August 26, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864; promoted to corporal June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Charles P. M'Masters, August 26, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va. May 23, 1864; promoted to corporal June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Horace N. Toby, August 19, 1863; drafted; promoted to corporal June 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

George Hagen, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal February 12, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864.

William Curry, August 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C. October 7, 1862.

Ellis Lewis, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal; killed at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

John P. Spencer, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal; killed at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864.

Thomas Adams, August 26, 1862; deserted February 8, 1863.

William Sloppy, August 26, 1862; deserted July 1, 1863.

Musicians.—George L. Way, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David A. Wilson, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Privates.—Joseph Alexander, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 10, 1865; discharged by general order June 27, 1865.

Bernard Adams, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

John Blair, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Abraham T. Bloom, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

David Bloom, August 26, 1862; misssing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Calvin Becannan, August 13, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

John W. Bowers, March 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jacob Burtner, August 13, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Benj. F. Brant, August 26, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

John B. Bott, September 19, 1863; substitute; absent in hospital at muster out.

Andrew J. Brant, September 23, 1863; substitute; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Willis G. Button, October 16, 1863; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864; discharged by general order May 31, 1865.

Simon B. Benson, October 16, 1863; substitute; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry M. Bloom, August 26, 1862; discharged by special order January 31, 1863.

Jas. M. Boal, August 26, 1862; discharged by surgeon's certificate April 14, 1863.

Reuben K. Barnhart, August 19, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order May 24, 1865.

Conrad Barrett, August 26, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va. May 22, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Jacob D. Birsh, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Chas. D. Button, October 19, 1863; substitute; killed at Laurel Hill, Va. May 5, 1864.

John H. Curry, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jas. L. Clark, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. H. Connell, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Geo. W. Curry, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

David C. Cady, August 19, 1863; drafted; transferred to United States Navy April 22, 1864.

Samuel Conner, August 13, 1864; transferred to company A, 49th Regiment, P. V. date unknown.

James Cree, September 25, 1863; substitute; died at Culpepper, Va. December 28, 1864.

John Crance, August 19, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va. May 16, 1864.

Richard A. Curry, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Joseph D. Dale, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. Delancy, March 5, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John P. Doan, August 19, 1863; drafted; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 24, 1864.

Daniel R. Davis, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; discharged by general order June 29, 1865.

Wm. P. Dixon, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps date unknown.

Rob. P. Dixon, August 26, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga. July 26, 1864; grave 4087.

Eli Erhart, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1863.

Michael Fulermer, August 13, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Cornelius Fitzgerald, August 24, 1863; drafted; absent in hospital at muster out.

Luther Fisler, August 16, 1863; substitute; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

David Fink, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Mortimer Farley, March 31, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Farley, November 7, 1863; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by special order April 8, 1865.

Morris Farley, August 26, 1862; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Wm. Fleming, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Wm. C. Gibbs, October 13, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Samuel Gafford, August 18, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 8, 1865.

Samuel George, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Benjamin F. George, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1, 1863.

David C. Heiges, August 26, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.

Andrew Heiges, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

George W. Hardinger, August 26, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Wm. Hardegan, August 26, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

James K. Hancock, August 26, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Charles Hawk, September 16, 1863; substitute; discharged by special order March 25, 1864.

James W. Henry, August 26, 1862; discharged by general order May 19, 1865.

Wm. H. Harding, November 7, 1863; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

Miles H. Hang, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order July 12, 1865.

Bailey Heiges, September 24, 1863; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., December 20, 1863, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Alexander Haney, August 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., February 5, 1864.

Andrew T. Jackson, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Barnard Kemper, September 12, 1868; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Levi Kegg, September 23, 1863; substitute; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Darius Knapp, August 19, 1863; drafted; died at Culpepper, C. H., Va., December 28, 1865.

George W. Leech, November 8, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Andrew Lembie, September 26, 1863; substitute; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David W. Lee, August 26, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jacob T. Leins, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 2, 1864.

John Lininger, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

Wm. Lewis, August 26, 1862; deserted July 1, 1863.

James B. Martin, March 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John H. Mock, October 2, 1863; substitute; mustered with company June 24, 1865.

Luke S. Munn, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1864.

Wm. A. Moore, March 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Samuel L. Miles, August 26, 1862; promoted to commissary-sergeant September 12, 1862.

John A. Murphy, August 26, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1865, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

James L. McCullough, August 26, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.

James M. McDowel, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg. Pa., July 1, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 23, 1864.

George McDowel, August 26, 1862; discharged by special order October 14, 1862.

Harvey McCracken, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order July 17, 1865.

William H. McKee, August 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., November 21, 1862.

Thomas McKenzie, August 17, 1863; drafted; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Samuel McClure, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

James M. McKee, August 26, 1862; deserted February 8, 1863.

William H. McDonald, August 26, 1862; deserted February 12, 1863.

Shadrik H. Phillips, August 26, 1862; died August 22, 1863; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 815.

Joseph G. Russell, March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Philip Rigard, September 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Runyan, August 13, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order July 18, 1865.

Richard Rowls, August 26, 1862; deserted June 14, 1865.

Harvey F. Smith, March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel Smith, August 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1865.

Samuel Stine, August 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Rob. H. Slocum, April 23, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. H. Stage, August 26, 1862; discharged by special order September 2, 1863.

Jacob Seigler, August 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Benjamin F. Shave, August 19, 1863; drafted; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865; discharged by general order May 16, 1865.

Daniel Shumber, September 15, 1863; substitute; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

William Smith, August 26, 1862; deserted February 12, 1863; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Franklin Smith, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Columbus Smith, August 26, 1862; deserted; returned; discharged by special order July 8, 1865.

Sylvanus Snyder, August 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown.

W. Stambaugh, August 26, 1862; died at Orange Court-House, Va., of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Andrew J. Sawer, August 19, 1863; substitute; killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1865.

William Slocum, August 19, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C., December 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Samuel Starr, August 26, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Willis Taylor, March 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Thomas Templeton, February 25, 1865; deserted June 14, 1865.

Martin Van Buren, March 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Amos Wall, March 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jos. G. Williams, August 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Wynn, jr., September 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 16, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Ira C. Wood, August 19, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. S. Ward, August 16, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Alex. J. Wolford, September 23, 1863; substitute; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Va., September 20, 1864.

Francis Ward, September 14, 1863; substitute; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

John Waterson, August 26, 1862; missing in acton at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

James A. Wilson, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1862.

John Wimer, August 26, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 12, 1863.

John Wolf, September 19, 1865; substitute; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

John Whitfield, August 26, 1862; drafted; discharged September 7, 1863.

Joseph Whitman, August 26, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged by general order November 18, 1865.

Jacob Zerr, September 23, 1863; drafted; absent in hospital at muster out.

COMPANY E.

Captains.—Zara C. McCullough, August 30, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 12, 1863.

Amos Row, August 30, 1862; promoted from first lieutenant January 30, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Lieutenant.—Thomas Liddell, August 23, 1862; promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant February 3, 1864; to first lieutenant April 22, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.—Meredith L. Jones, August 30, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant December 11, 1863; not mustered; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 18, 1864.

Robert A. Mitchell, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; promoted from sergeant to first sergeant February 3, 1864; to second lieutenant April 22, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

First Sergeant.—James W. Irwin, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; promoted from sergeant April 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Sergeants.—Wesley H. Shirey, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; to sergeant May 1, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Hiram H. Hawk, August 26, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; to sergeant January 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Abednego Crane, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal September 1, 1863; to sergeant April 26, 1864; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Milton S. Lawhead, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal September 1, 1863; to sergeant September 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Cornelius Owens, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to second lieutenant 41st Regiment U. S. C. T. September 26, 1864; discharged September 30, 1865.

William L. Antes, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.

George W. Miller, August 23, 1862; promoted from corporal April 26, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Corporals.—Michael B. Cramer, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; promoted to corporal November 1, 1863; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., or Salisbury, N. C., January 10, 1865.

George W. Luzere, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal November 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John M. McCumber, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John W. Dehess, August 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal April 26, 1864; discharged by general order July 6, 1865.

William F. Krise, Angust 23, 1862; promoted to corporal April 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

William L. Taylor, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; promoted to corporal April 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jason Kirk, jr., August 23, 1862; discharged by general order May 13, 1865.

John H. Mason, August 23, 1862; discharged January 28, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

William Pierce, August 25, 1862; discharged January 7, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Stephen Brundage, August 29, 1862; promoted to corporal; died at Washington, D. C., October 30, 1862.

James A. Birchfield, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal; died at Clearfield, Pa., August 18, 1863.

Abram B. Davis, August 23, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., September 29, 1862.

Benj. B. McPherson, August 23, 1862; promoted to corporal; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Musicians.—James H. West, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Hiram G. Blair, August 29, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Privates.—Henry C. Alleman, September 19, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Allen, September 14, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order December 18, 1863.

Joshua Armstrong, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 5, 1863.

John W. Alworth, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 10, 1863.

George W. Ardry, August 23, 1862; died at Bealton Station, Va., September 9, 1863.

Robert J. Alexander, September 22, 1863; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va., December 20, 1863; burial record, December 22, 1863, grave 1219.

John R. Ball, August 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel Baker, August 27, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June 2, 1865.

John A. Bobst, August 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Frederick Beesecker, August 27, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

George Baight, August 24, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Thomas Boyden, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James Baine, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John F. Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; transferred to V. R. C.; discharged by general order July 31, 1865.

James S. Bradley, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 25, 1863.

James H. Bush, August 25, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Hatcher's Run February 6, 1865; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Perry A. Bush, August 14, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

Michael Baine, September 12, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order September 13, 1864.

David B. Bernard, August 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 30, 1864; discharged August 23, 1865—expiration of term.

James R. Brewer, August 25, 1863; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va. June 6, of wounds received at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864.

George W. Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; died at Andersonville, Ga. October 18 of wounds received at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; grave 11087.

Calvin Bowman, October 14, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C. May 18, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

William Carr, August 23, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864.

Jos. P. Catherman, August 23, 1862; mustered ont with company June 24, 1865.

Benj. F. Carr, August 23, 1862; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 6, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., March 11, 1865.

Joseph M. Cook, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Francis Culloton, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Justice Carey, September 11, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by general order July 24, 1865.

John M. Caldwell, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate November 26, 1862.

Peter Curley, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 15, 1863.

David Cramer, August 23, 1862; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va. May 8, 1864; died at Washington, D. C. June 3—burial record June 6—of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. May 12, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

John L. Cavender, September 15, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5; died at Andersonville, Ga. September 14, 1864; grave 8700.

Patrick Culloton, August 29, 1862; deserted January 29, 1863.

Valentine Dice, February 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

David Dulberger, August 15, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Edwin R. Dailey, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

Jas. H. Daugherty, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

Wm. Davis, August 15, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C. January 2, 1864.

John Darcy, August 29, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va. March 11, 1863.

Tobias Edward, August 15, 1863; drafted; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va. August 21, 1864; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

John Funk, August 15, 1862; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James M. Fox, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 21, 1864.

Frank Freel, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.

Charles Fry, August 15, 1862; drafted; died December 27, 1863—burial record December 28—at Alexandria, Va.; grave 1236.

James W. Goss, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; absent in hospital at muster out.

Edward Goss, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Chas. H. Garrison, August 29, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Frederick Gamp, October 16, 1863; drafted; discharged by general order June, 1865.

Samuel C. Gephart, August 24, 1863; drafted; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va. May 8, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Jas. W. Guthery, September 22, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Augustus Grey, February 7, 1865; discharged by general order June 2, 1865.

Wm. Grey, February 24, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry P. Hummel, August 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. Gready, August 29, 1863; deserted January 29, 1863.

Nathan Haring, August 29, 1863; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

Andrew Hamaker, August 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Wm. Hoover, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 20, 1863.

Michael Hinkle, August 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; discharged by general order May 17, 1865.

Elias Heddings, October 15, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C. May 19 of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., Va. May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Martin Hashuishall, August 17, 1863; drafted; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga. September 27, 1864; grave 9843.

Wm. H. Ike, August 25, 1862; captured at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery; grave 1002.

John C. Johnson, August 23, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.

James T. Jones, August 23, 1862; died at Washington, D. C. November 20, 1862.

Oliver H. P. Krise, August 23, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Daniel S. Kephart, August 23, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

John Kivlan, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 28, 1862.

Andrew Krise, August 23, 1862; deserted; dishonorably discharged June 18, 1864.

Christian Lanich, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James Lucas, August 29, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863.

Joseph Linard, August 17, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Chas. Larimer, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1, 1863; discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

Harvey Lloyd, August 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 15, 1861.

William Mays, August 30, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Miller, September 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

David S. Maxwell, August 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James D. Maffit, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate January 12, 1863.

Alonzo J. W. Merrell, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 11, 1863.

Thomas E. Miller, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

William L. Mackey, August 23, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., January 12, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

William H. Miller, August 25, 1862; deserted February 16, 1863.

George McCanns, August 17, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James D. McMullin, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Patrick McCail, August 29, 1862; deserted January 29, 1863.

Levi F. Noss, August 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John H. Ogden, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

William H. Phillips, August 23, 1862; missing in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Henry W. Peters, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Benjamin F. Peterson, August 27, 1862; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Peter Pheffer, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 1, 1863.

James Rinehart, August 23, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry Rose, August 14, 1863; drafted; discharged by special order June 29, 1865.

Lazarus A. Riggle, August 15, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out with company June 14, 1865.

Cortes Reams, August 23, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 15, 1863.

William S. Renshaw, October 16, 1863; drafted; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 26, 1854.

J. C. W. Reynolds, August 23, 1862; deserted November 26, 1862.

Elias Schoepp, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry B. Snyder, September 14, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Henry A. Snyder, August 14, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James Steele, August 28, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

James C. Sutton, February 7, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

Oliver Smith, August 29, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Henry Shaffer, August 13, 1863; drafted; died at Warrenton Junction, Va., November 9, 1863.

William F. Snyder, September 14, 1863; drafted; died at Warrenton Junction, Va., November 12, 1863.

William O. Snyder, August 27, 1863; drafted; died at Paoli Mills, Va., December 18, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Culpepper C. H., block 1, section A, row 9, grave 302.

Samuel Smith, August 23, 1862; deserted February 3, 1863.

Levi L. Tate, August 23, 1862; absent on detached service at muster out.

John Titus, August 29, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Edward Tinsdale, October 6, 1863; drafted; captured May 21, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 28, 1864, grave 4160.

Joseph R. Weasner, August 23, 1862; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

John Woleslagle, August 29, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 2, 1864.

Chester O. Wells, August 23, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate Januray 30, 1863.

Phil. M. Woleslagle, August 29, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 1, 1863.

Edward Williamson, October 16, 1863; drafted; wounded and captured at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; died at Richmond June 6, 1864.

Samuel Yocum, August 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 59th Regiment, 2d Cavalry, 1864; mustered out with company June 24, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruited in Clearfield and Centre Counties.

Captains.—P. Benner Wilson, August 18, 1861; promoted to major October 28, 1862.

W. W. Anderson, September 14, 1861; promoted from 1st lieutenant, company E, to captain, February 2, 1863; to major 181st Regiment P. V. February 18, 1864.

Clement R See, November 10, 1861; promoted from 2d to 1st lieutenant October 2, 1862; to captain April 23, 1864; wounded at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864; discharged September 6, 1864.

William H. Sheller, October 10, 1861; promoted from 1st sergeant to 2d lieutenant May 2, 1864; to captain December 25, 1864; transferred to company F, 1st Cavalry, June 17, 1865; veteran.

IN OTHER COMMANDS.

From the upper part of the county a contingent of some fifteen men were enlisted, which formed a part of Company H, of the Sixty-fourth Regiment—the Fourth Cavalry. They were enlisted mainly in Burnside and the surrounding townships, but the military record gives this county no credit for any part of that or any other company of the Sixty-fourth. The regiment entered the service in October, 1861, and was mustered out in July, 1865.

Clearfield county was also represented in Battery A, First Regiment of artillery—Campbell's Battery, the Forty-third in the line. The contingent was small, comprising less than ten recruits.

CHAPTER XIII.

GEOLOGY OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

THE geology of Clearfield county has been written by numerous gentlemen, notably Professors Leslie, Pratt, Chance, Hoover, and Scott, while local geologists have all had a say, and the consequence has been a difference of opinion as to what should be the name, and what letter or letters should be assigned to the several coal beds.

With all due deference to the opinions of these eminent geologists, yet the necessary hurried examinations made by Messrs. Pratt and Chance, oftentimes through a primeval forest, or over nearly impassable jungles where the measures could not be exposed, and where it would take months to make a thorough examination, the chance for error would seem to be great, and their scientific knowledge could not guard them from making reports that the pick and shovel would disprove in after years; and therefore, no credit is asked for the later facts herewith presented, and it is trusted that where this paper differs from the reports named, the gentlemen will be assured that no blame is attached to their several papers, but that the region being more thoroughly developed, it is very easy to give facts that they could possibly know nothing about.

Before starting on the geology of the county, it is necessary that the reader should be made acquainted with the general principles governing the science, and what is meant by the terms employed to describe the material composing the planet called earth, and how this material was formed. The classification of formations of organic history and geological time is inserted in the following table:

Æons.	Ages.	Organic Reigns.
Cænozoic,	Quaternary,	Man.
	Tertiary,	Mammals.
Mesozoic,	Cretaceous,	Reptiles and Birds.
	Jurassic,	
	Triassic,	
Palæozoic,	Upper Carboniferous,	Amphibians and Land Animals.
	Lower Carboniferous,	
	Devonian,	Fishes.
	Silurian,	Marine Invertebrates.
	Cambrian,	
Eozoic,	Huronian,	Protozoans.
	Laurentian,	

The portion of this table most nearly concerning Clearfield county is the lower carboniferous measures of the Palœozoic formation. The rocks composing the other divisions of this æon are far below the surface, and do not crop out within the county, if we except the No. XI Red Shale and the No. X Pocono Sandstone, which are above water level for short distances along the Susquehanna and Moshannon valleys.

The base of what is known as the Lower Productive Coal Measures, is the Pottsville or Seral Conglomerate. This rock is the foundation of all the great coal measures of the Appalachian basin. It belongs to the coal era, and extends from the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, to and beyond the coal fields of Alabama and Missouri. In thickness it reaches 1,000 feet in the anthracite regions, gradually tapering to ten feet at the southwestern extremity. Its composition is a concretionary silicious quartz, in the form of a coarse sand rock, containing large, white, flint-like pebbles. In this region, the outcrop of the conglomerate forms the main crest of the Alleghenies, and is exposed by the deep basins of mountain streams, whose waters wash its surface. The Moshannon heads in this formation about twelve miles above Osceola Mills, and its presence is a never failing indication of coal.

Taking the Seral Conglomerate, or No. XII, as the foundation, a true section of the coal measures of the county would read upwards as follows, according to J. W. Scott, esq.:

"From the cannel slate and coal to Bed A, 30 feet. From A to B, 50 to 60 feet. B to intermediate vein 30 feet, and from latter to C, 30 feet. From C to slate vein (slate and coal mixed) 30 feet, and from latter to D (Lower Freeport) 30 feet. D to D2, 30 feet, and from D2 to E or Moshannon bed, 40 feet. From E to F or Rider Bed, 40 feet, and from F to G or Cap Bed, 30 feet.

"After 30 feet of cover on Cap Bed, we reach the Mahoning Sandstone with the barren measures and barren beds rising above.

"The Mahoning Sandstone does not appear in place until we pass Houtzdale. At Ramey large accumulations of barren measures superimpose the Mahoning.

"This is what may be properly called an average section, varying with locality. Each bed has its own specific bed rock as well as cover, varying in different places. The different seams or beds of coal are not uniform throughout, but vary in size and quality."

The rocks composing the barren measures are found only in a few townships of the county. According to Dr. H. M. Chance in his report H. 7, "they are capping the high summits of the Bloomington ridge, south of Curwensville and Clearfield, and also in the trough of the Andersonville sub-basin. They also cover a considerable area in Beccaria and Guelich townships."

Between these two rocks therefore lie all the mineral wealth of the Clearfield region, viz., the Seral or No. XII Conglomerate and the Mahoning Sandstone.

"The county is divided into three great coal basins, known respectively as the First, Second, and Third Basins, which pass through the county in a general southwest and northeast course.

"They are separated by two anticlinal axes, commonly known as the First and Second axes, the third basin being separated by the Third or Boon's Mountain anticlinal from the Fourth basin of Jefferson and Elk counties.

"Beginning at the southeastern corner of the county, and passing northwest to Boon's Mountain at the northwestern corner of the county, we pass over the following axes and basins:

- First Basin.
  - Eastern sub-basin (?)
  - Guelich township sub-anticlinal (?)
  - Utahville-Ramey-Houtzdale-Osceola-Philipsburg-Morrisdale basin.
- First Anticlinal Axis—Laurel Hill axis.
- Second Basin.
  - Ansonville sub-basin—Karthaus basin.
  - Marion sub-anticlinal—Nolo axis of Indiana county.
  - Pennville sub-basin.
- Second Anticlinal Axis—Chestnut Ridge—Driftwood axis.
- Third Basin.
  - Eastern sub-basin.
  - Second sub-anticlinal.
  - Du Bois—Benezette basin.
- Third Anticlinal axis—Boon's Mountain axis.

"The significance of the lines marked upon geological maps to show the axial line of anticlinal uplifts is not understood by many persons. Some imagine a distinction is to be made between an 'anticlinal' and an 'axis;' that one brings up the conglomerate, No. XII, and throws the coals out into the air, while the other does not. Others suppose that this occurs where an 'anticlinal' or an 'axis' is marked upon the map. It is, therefore, proper to explain here that—

"1st. An *anticlinal* is simply a fold or roll in the rocks, or a line along which they are uplifted.

"2d. An *axis* is the central or crest-line of an anticlinal; in other words the line along which the *greatest uplift* is found. The term *axis* is often used synonymously with *anticlinal*."—*Report H. 7.*

The trough of the first basin extends from Utahville through Ramey, Houtzdale, and Osceola. It crosses the Moshannon Creek into Centre county at the Mapleton Branch Railroad, re-crossing again into Clearfield county near the schutes of the Atalanta No. 3 colliery, crossing back into Centre county below the town of Phillipsburg, and again crossing into Clearfield county at the mouth of Emigh Run, where it gradually rises until near Morrisdale, when it "spoons" out. But still the basin can be distinctly traced north through Kylertown, when it deflects towards the east and passes over into Centre county.

The central line of this basin follows the valley of the Beaver Run from Osceola Mills to Houtzdale. The Centre county side of the basin catches only a small area of the upper beds, the rise on the southeast side of the axis being very steep.

The basin is full of faults. Three of these are found in the Moshannon workings. Serious faults have also been encountered in the Morrisdale mines (an upthrow of 42 feet) in the Allport, Franklin, Penn, Arctic, and many other collieries; in fact there are very few mines in this basin in which more or less serious disturbances have not been found.

The mines opened along the Beaver Run on the Moshannon Branch Railroad show that the measures rise towards the northwest and southwest. But in nearly all of the collieries reverse and local dips are encountered, and in some cases they are of such a serious nature as to cause much extra expense in overcoming them; Eureka No. 5 and No. 10 being examples. Clay seams and a pinching down of the roof, thereby thinning down the coal, often occurs; but the most serious disturbances, and the most difficult to overcome, are the numerous dislocations or displacements of coal seams. In every case of a "downthrow" it goes to the southwest, and in the line of fracture or slip has a southeast and northwest bearing. On the north of the Beaver Run, and extending northeast from Houtzdale to Morrisdale, these dislocations occur very often, showing displacements of the coal bed from ten to fifty feet. The first on the north side of the Beaver Run is at Stirling mine, No. 2, which shows a "downthrow" to the southwest of twenty-one feet, and having a southeast and northwest course. The next are two faults in the Laurel Run mine, which occurred within forty-five yards of each other. One indicates a "downthrow" of twelve feet, and the line of slip is south ten degrees east, the other bearing north forty degrees east, and is a "downthrow" of fifty-three feet; line of slip north forty degrees west. The next fault is at the Decatur mine, which shows a "downthrow" to the southwest of ten feet. At the Empire mine there is one twenty feet. At the Pardee, one half mile from Decatur mine, there is another, but do not know the number of feet of displacement. The general direction or bearing of the slips are southeast and northwest, and "downthrows" toward the southwest. When these faults are encountered they often destroy the whole plan of the under-ground workings, and unless the mine manager has the necessary skill and general adaptability, they are very expensive to overcome.

The majority of the mines opened in the first basin are opened on the E Bed. The exceptions are named below. This bed is called the D by Professor Chance, and the B by Professor Platt, but later developments plainly show that it is the E or Mammoth Bed of the Anthracite region.

The first bed above the Seral Conglomerate is known as Bed A, the next as Bed B, the next Bed C, and so on to the top bed which is known as Bed G, and is immediately underneath the Mahoning sandstone. If there were no disturbances it would be easy to know what bed was being worked by counting either from the bottom or from the top rock, but sundry local beds appear now and then, not true beds, but oftentimes offshoots of the regular bed, and these sporadic beds may exist over miles of area. When first found they mislead the miner and geologist into thinking they have another persistent bed, and behold another letter is wanted for it, but the letters all being appropriated some years ago they tack to their new found child a letter with the second power—for instance, A Prime, B Prime, etc. This is often the case in the Clearfield region, and thus the geologist is wrong from no fault of his. To get at the true letter then of the bed so extensively worked in the first basin we commence at the top and count *down*. We find first the Cap Bed, G, next the Rider Bed, F. This bed is worked by W. C. Langsford & Co., and the coal sold in the borough of Houtzdale for home consumption. Under Bed F is the Moshannon Bed, or E.

The reason Professor Platt called the bed at the Moshannon mine B, was due to the (then undefined) faults at this and the Beaverton mines, which throw the coal down to within a few feet of the railroad. The same mistake was made in naming the bed at the Franklin colliery, while local geologists claimed that the bed worked in the Penn colliery was not the same bed that was worked in the Eureka No. 1 mine, and this, too, after a person could enter the one mine and pass out through the other one. An erroneous opinion is one of the hardest things to correct, sometimes even when ocular proof is offered. These mistakes do not matter much to the general reader, or to the average citizen, but oftentimes properties have been condemned which have since been reclaimed by local, competent men.

The coal worked at the Philadelphia mine at Osceola Mills, and at the Reliance mine near the same place, and at the Powelton Black Diamond mine, is taken from Bed B. The coal worked in the Morrisdale mines is taken from Bed C, as traces of the ferriferous limestone is found beneath that bed. The coal from the mines on Pine Run is taken from Bed B. Bed F was opened on Hughes's Farm, and found to be two feet, six inches thick.

The mines worked along the line of the Bells's Gap Railroad are all on Bed B.

There is very little known about the second basin as yet; the region not being opened, and the country but sparsely settled, and covered in most places by dense forests.

A sub-anticlinal enters the county from Cambria county, a little southwest of East Ridge, and runs near Marion towards Kerrmoor. This anticlinal has not been fully developed. It is known as the Marion Anticlinal. The center of the trough of the second basin is supposed to extend from Lumber City, south from Curwensville and Clearfield, along the upper portion of Bradford township, and the lower east end of Girard township, and about through the center of Covington and Karthaus townships, and thence into Cameron county.

The mountainous wilderness north of Clearfield borough, embracing an area of about one hundred and fifty square miles, is without human inhabitants, is traversed by few roads, and according to Chance, is principally occupied by rocks of the Conglomerate series, forming sterile soil. Therefore it is impossible to say what this land may contain.

"North of Clearfield the measures rise steadily towards the second anticlinal axis, so that while the ground three or four miles north of the river is very high, we find the hills topped by only the lower portion of the coal measures, and six or seven miles (in an air line) north of Clearfield on the road leading towards the old Caledonia pike, we find the summits sandy and rocky and covered with blocks of conglomerate. The summits on this road are 2100 to 2150 feet above tide.

"One mile and a half north-west of Clearfield we find several banks opened. The lower bed shows about two feet and a half of coal with a slate parting one-half to one inch thick, five inches from the bottom. This bank is opened at an elevation of about 1310 feet above tide, and is probably on the Kittanning Middle coal, Bed C. The Joseph Shaw bank on the opposite side of the ravine is about twenty feet lower, but is thought to be on the same bed; it shows but little more than two feet of coal."—*Report H. 7.*

Forty-five feet above the former opening a bank was opened on Bed C, and two beds are supposed to lie in the hill above this mine, one of which showed five feet of coal, but a fault was encountered which ran the bed down to an insignificant thickness. This was Bed E.

The old Karthaus-Caledonia pike runs for about three miles through the northern part of Lawrence township, through sandy "barrens," formed by the Conglomerate, which is here elevated by the Caledonia sub-axis. But as the Elk county line is approached, the rocks rapidly sink to the northwest, towards Caledonia, and the coal measures are soon found on the hill-tops, and the character of the land is similar to that made by the coal measures in other localities.

Bed E was opened in Karthaus township many years ago, and mined extensively by old Peter Arns Karthaus, at the place named after himself; the coal averaging five feet six inches. The old workings were allowed to close, however, and to remain so until, in 1883, when John Whitehead and Berwind, White & Company opened large mines in this township, the one at Karthaus and the other at Three Runs. The coal proved to be over six feet in thickness at each of these mines. They are now both owned and worked by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. This coal, however, has the "bony" on its top, and a small slate parting in the center. This parting is not persistent, however, and is often wanting.

Bed E does not cover a large area in this township, as it lies very high on the hill-tops, and is, moreover, confined to the hills close to the river. The other beds are not yet opened.

In Covington township the lower beds have been extensively worked for home consumption, but the opening of the E at Karthaus has discouraged the farmers from attempting to compete with the mines of the Big Bed, as it is locally named, around Frenchville.

About two miles from Wallaceton a mine has been opened along the line of the Beech Creek road, which is supposed to be on Bed B.

Between Wallaceton and Woodland the rapid dip towards the center of the second basin is plainly shown by some of the railroad cuts, and in one cut a bed of coal is exposed, which shows a remarkably sharp dip to the north. The lower portion of the coal measures occupy most of the surface of Bradford township, and only a small portion is sufficiently high to take in the upper beds of the series.

There is a mine near Woodland which produces a peculiar kind of coal, which nearly resembles and is taken for cannel. On examination, however, it is found that this coal is bituminous shale, and is met with very often in the first coal basin. It makes a good house coal, but is practically worthless for other purposes. It contains a large percentage of ash, which certifies to its character. The amount being limited, however, a ready sale will be found for all that can be produced. The following facts are extracted from Report H:

" Passing west and northwest along the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Blue Ball station, about one-half mile beyond the station, is marked by a beautiful exhibition of the seral conglomerate. Enormous bowlders of fine-grained white quartzose sandstone, with some brownish massive sandstone, are found, and occasional massive layers of conglomerate rock, with rounded white quartz pebbles of the size of a pea and larger. The mass rises as a wall fifty to sixty feet high. Some of the loose blocks will contain over two thousand cubic feet. As exposed here, this mass of sandstone and conglomerate should be in all some two hundred or more feet in thickness.

" The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, following the stream, keeps in this conglomerate, sometimes dipping softly in one direction and then back again, or about flat until near Wallaceton, where overlying measures come in, and coal is found out-cropping. In wells in the village a small coal is struck only a few feet below the surface, with from six to twelve feet of fire-clay underlying it. Where the lowest exposed coal was struck in a well, about five hundred yards southwest of Wallaceton, it shows about two to two and one-half feet of coal, with fire-clay floor and sandy gray slates for cover. The dip at this point is slightly back to the southeast.

" At Shimmel's opening, two-thirds of a mile northeast of the station, the main entry has fallen in; but from the size of the opening the bed could not have been large. Gray slates overlie the bed. On the hill south of this mine two small beds were once opened up, dipping to the southeast.

" The valleys of Clearfield and Little Clearfield Creeks are sharp, narrow gorges, eroded in the hard rocks, forming the Conglomerate series No. XII. The high land back from these streams commonly contains about two hundred feet of coal measures, and the higher knobs probably take in the Mahoning sandstone."

Messrs. Chase & Van Dusen have opened up a mine on Little Clearfield Creek, which shows four feet six inches of Bed E. This mine rises southeast, towards Clearfield Creek.

A little further up the Little Clearfield the O'Shanter Coal Company have built a railroad about two miles, along a run, at right angles to the creek, and have opened up and are now shipping from Bed E. This mine rises towards the southwest. The bed here is capped by about one foot to eighteen inches of cannel, of the same quality as that mined near Woodland, and is shipped and sold separate from the other coals. The remainder of the bed measures from three feet two inches to three feet six inches, making the total width of the bed from four feet two inches to four feet six inches.

Between Curwensville and Bloomington, Bed D has been opened up in a number of places, and furnishes a bright black, shining columnar coal, with only a small amount of sulphur, and yielding a small amount of ash—in other words, a fuel of high order.

In the region between Bloomington and Little Clearfield creek a strong northwest dip pervades the rocks, so that the coal is here more than a hundred feet higher than when opened near Curwensville. This rise to the southeast continues over into Knox township, and near the Pleasant Ridge school-house on the "Barrens" road the Mahoning Sandstone is seen at an elevation of 1650 feet, more or less, above tide.

A large number of country banks have been opened on beds A and B in the neighborhood of Curwensville, but they rarely found more than two and a half to three feet of coal, and that of rather poor quality and often very sulphurous. These workings have, therefore, been abandoned, the banks have long since fallen shut and the beds cannot be measured.

The line of greatest elevation of the first anticlinal axis passes through the northwestern part of Bigler township, lifting the top of the Conglomerate No. XII about 240 feet above Clearfield Creek in the hills near the mouth of Lost Run. The prevailing dip is north of west towards the central line of the Second Basin, but local dips to the southeast are occasionally observed. The northwest dip is very strong in the vicinity of the head-waters of Potts Run. Some of the high land between Potts and Lost Runs takes in all the productive measures, but the area underlaid by the Freeport Beds is comparatively small. Limestone occurs near the Cove Run school-house, and a bed of coal five feet thick is found on the Irvin estate on Lost Run.

Throughout the southeastern part of Jordan township the coals are elevated by this uplift of the first anticlinal axis, but the prevailing dip is gently to the northwest towards Ansonville. On the road from Glen Hope to Ansonville and Gazzam, the Mahoning sandstone is seen capping the summits of the hills. In the vicinity of Ansonville this rock does not out-crop prominently, but its place is about 200 feet lower down than where seen near Glen Hope, showing a dip to the northwest.

Going northwest into Ferguson township, we find the Mahoning sandstone 125 feet higher on Campbell Run. This fact locates the central line of the Second Basin near Ansonville. In the extreme western corner of this township the Mahoning sandstone lies 150 to 175 feet higher than on Campbell Run, which helps to prove where the trough of the basin may be found.

The coal is opened and worked very extensively in and around Gazzam by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, and finds its way to market over the Beech Creek Railroad. The bed worked is the E, and varies from three feet six inches to four feet. The coal is clean, bright, shining, columnar, and with an almost inappreciable amount of sulphur, and is low in ash.

Bed E is opened up near Pennville, though no shipments are made from there. The coal is about five feet thick, and resembles the coal mined in the First Basin from that bed.

A three foot bed was opened about three miles above Bellville. The coal was not of good quality, and appeared as if it was taken from Bed B. This, however, is not certain. Future developments may change the whole character of this coal.

" Three beds of limestone have been found in the hills south of the river, Greenwood township. They are probably the Freeport Upper and Lower Limestones and the Johnstown Cement Bed, and this is the only locality at which the presence of all three beds are known or even suspected. The coals are opened up, but the upper beds are all thin, barely reaching three feet, but one of the lower beds (probably Bed B) is quite thick. In the absence of openings that may be examined, the thickness and character of the coals in this township must be judged from openings in the adjoining townships.

" At Lewisville the Johnstown Cement (limestone) Seam was opened and the product burnt some years ago, but as it was found to be very impure, the enterprise was abandoned and the kiln torn down. The seam lies about two hundred feet above the river.

" In the northern part of Bell township the land is very high, the crest of the divide between the waters of the Susquehanna River and Mahoning Creek often reaching a height (by barometer) of more than 2200 feet above tide. This high land marks the uplift of the Second or Chestnut Ridge anticlinal axis. It is capped by the Mahoning sandstone.

" From this ridge southwardly and southeastwardly towards the river we find the measures dipping rapidly, so that the place of Bed B is about three hundred and fifty feet above the river near McGee's.

"In the country drained by streams flowing west and northwest to the Mahoning, the dip is probably west or northwest towards the center of the Third Basin."—*Report H. 7.*

The Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad extends from Irvona to Chests. This road will be extended to Punxsutawney on the west and to Madera on the east, and will fully open up all this section of country.

The coal is not opened up enough either in Burnside or Chest townships to warrant any record of their quality or the thickness of the beds being given at this time. From what can be learned, however, it is safe to say that the beds are of moderate thickness. From local openings they have been found to be as high as six feet and as low as four feet in thickness. In Burnside township the No. XII Seral Conglomerate is above water level along the Susquehanna River, but passes beneath water level on either side of the river. The Mahoning sandstone is seen in place as a massive conglomerate capping the summits of the hills east of Cherry Tree.

"Going east towards Somerville's Mill, on Chest Creek, the summits reach a height of 400 feet above the river, and still show the Mahoning sandstone as a prominent cap-rock.

"Going north towards New Washington there are higher summits, but the Mahoning sandstone does not show prominently. It is possible that many of these hills are not quite high enough to catch this rock, but it is more probable that the rock here exists as a soft, shaly sandstone and does not make a well-marked outcrop. East of New Washington it is plainly seen in the high knobs overlooking Chest Creek."—*Report H. 7.*

The trough of the Third Coal Basin, within the county follows the line of the Low Grade railroad from Tylers southwest to within a few miles of Du Bois, and then apparently leaves the valley to run under the high land near or south of West Liberty. It is a continuation northeast of the Punxsutawney coal field.

The third anticlinal axis (or Boon's Mountain axis) crosses the extreme northwestern corner of the county, in a northeast and southwest direction. It is probable that only five miles of the axis lie within the county.

Within the third coal basin are all the mines that are worked along the line of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from Du Bois on the west to Tylers on the east, and lying in Huston and Brady townships.

From West Liberty northward towards Du Bois the measures lie flat, so that, while the center of the basin is near West Liberty, the Freeport coals do not come above water-level until we reach Du Bois.

The coal worked west of the latter town, by the Rochester and Hildrup Companies, is the same that is worked at Reynoldsville, *i. e.*, Bed E.

At the Rochester mine the bed shows very thick, in some parts of the workings approaching seven feet, with a slate parting about two feet below the roof.

Coming eastward, up the Low Grade Railroad, towards the town of Du Bois, we find the Barren measures coming down to water-level. This accounts for the absence of this coal in the Du Bois hills—it there lies below water-level. This has been proven by several holes drilled for water in and near the town.

From Du Bois eastward to the Summit tunnel the cuttings on the railroad are all in Barren measure rocks, and at the tunnel there is a thickness of over two hundred feet of these measures.

Between Luthersburg and Rockton the hills are rarely high enough to catch the Freeport lower coal with sufficient mining cover. The lower coals have been opened on the head-waters of the Luthersburg branch of Sandy Lick Creek, but they are rather thin—commonly two and a half or three feet thick. The Freeport lower limestone outcrops in the road on the summit.

The Barren measures occupy the central part of this basin from near Winterburn southwest to Brady township. The coal opened at Winterburn may be one of the higher beds, probably Bed F, and the same may be said of the openings made at Penfield, but at Tylers the bed worked has every indication of being Bed E. The coal in the mine at Tylers is nearly four feet thick, but is very sulphurous. The product of this mine is crushed, washed, and coked before being shipped.

Clearfield County Fire Clays.—Fire clay is found and worked in the first and second coal basins in the county, and near the borders of the county in the third coal basin.

The fire-brick works at Retort and Sandy Ridge, about three and four miles respectively from Osceola Mills, are in Centre county, not far from the line. The clay worked ranges from four feet to six feet thick, averaging five feet or more; but ranges in places from four feet to twelve feet in thickness.

The clay worked is in three layers, and these are kept separate, the different qualities of these layers making them specially valuable for different purposes. The top layer is said to be adapted for furnace bottoms; the middle layer, the hard clay, is used for bricks, and the third layer for making tiles and the in-walls of furnaces. The hard, sandy clay in the bottom is not worked. These clays rest upon the conglomerate (XII) and are therefore at the bottom of the lower coal measures.

Three miles west of Blue Ball station, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, the Harrisburg Fire Brick Company have opened and are working an extensive fire-clay mine. The clay is shipped to Harrisburg, where it is manufactured into bricks. These bricks are used for heating and puddling furnaces, and for the lining of blast furnaces, chiefly in the Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Cumberland Valleys. The clay is also shipped to Pittsburgh, where it is made into pots for the use of glass works.

The clays worked are in three layers, called respectively the upper layer, or "shell clay;" the middle layer, or "block clay," called the best of the three; the lower layer, or "flag clay."

These clays, in their floor, cover, character, and size, resemble strongly the Sandy Ridge fire-clays, and give every evidence of being the same bed, altered but little in its passage underground from the Sandy Ridge mine, on the crest of the Allegheny Mountain, to this Blue Ball mine, where the clay is again raised high up and comes out to daylight near the summit of the first anticlinal sub-axis.

The Wallaceton Fire Brick Company have opened the clay bed at a point below Wallaceton, and are extensively working it. The Woodland Fire Brick Company have opened and are working the clay on both sides of Roaring Run Brook, about forty feet above the stream. The hill rises fifty feet above, covered on the surface with sandstone lumps, usually of moderate size, without any pebble rock conglomerate.

The working face of clay exposed measured an average of about five feet of hard, good-looking clay, with softer or more impure fire-clay in roof and floor. While a part of this five-foot clay occasionally deteriorated temporarily in character, yet the general average of the bed, both in size and quality is sustained with much regularity.

Another drift, about one hundred yards away, shows nearly the same thing, but with perhaps more of the inferior, and less of the valuable, clay showing in the working face.

The mine opened at Barrett Station, some years ago, was never worked to any great extent. In fact the clay was not worth much, and the mine was abandoned soon after its opening.

The mine opened in Clearfield town, east of the depot, according to Professor Platt, "showed a curious exaggeration of an ordinary fire-clay deposit," being mixed with coal, iron ore, sandstone, and black slate. There were eight layers of fire-clay, some impure mixed with shales, some mixed with sand, while others were mixed with nodular iron ore balls. There were, however, eight feet of fairly good clay in the mine at the beginning, but it soon diminished in size and quality, and the mine was abandoned. The clay now used in the works is brought from around Woodland and Blue Ball.

R. B. Wigton & Sons have opened up the clay at the head of the Ashland siding on the Coal Run Branch Railroad. This clay is evidently the same clay that is worked at Sandy Ridge, as it also rests upon the conglomerate (XII) here, coming to the surface within a mile of the works, at the summit of the anticlinal axis.

A very fine bed of clay was exposed in a railroad cutting of an extension of the Moshannon Branch to Madera, on W. C. Dickinson's place. The clay showed up eleven feet, but at this present writing it has not been worked. It is supposed to be the same bed worked elsewhere in the county, but this is not asserted, because so little of the bed has been exposed that it is impossible, as yet, to say that it lies on the conglomerate.

This fire-clay, no doubt, covers the conglomerate over a large area of the county, and future generations will be the parties who will have the pleasure of proving whether this is so or not.

The mineral wealth of Clearfield county might be said to have been only touched so far. The vast deposits of coal that are known to lie within her territory will give employment to thousands, and enlist the capital of moneyed men for hundreds of years to come. Though the woods are nearly cut down and the lumber industry might be said to be passing away, yet it is only to make room for the young giant now lying in swaddling clothes in the cradle of the present. This giant will, in a very few years, give evidence of its power, and the geologist of the future will know a great deal more than can be known or can even be dreamed of at present.

CHAPTER XIV.

A REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAL INTERESTS OF THE CELEBRATED HOUTZDALE-OSCEOLA-PHILIPSBURG REGION.

THE coal production of the county has been developed in so short a time that, to the general reader not knowing the full facts, it may appear like a tale copied from the "Arabian Nights," or told by a second Munchausen.

Beginning in the year 1862, with only 7,239 tons output for that year, it has grown in the short time of twenty-four years to near four millions of tons in 1885. No comparison is made with the year 1886, for the reason that a three months' strike, which then occurred, limited the product some 330,000 tons, while the scarcity of cars for transporting the output must have cut off some 200,000 tons more, a total loss of about 530,000 tons in round numbers.

It is the purpose of this chapter to show how this great industry has been developed, and trace it, step by step, to the present time, and, as near as possible, to make an accurate record of the several collieries comprising the now world-renowned Houtzdale-Osceola-Philipsburg region. So great, indeed, has been this output that it is deemed of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a special chapter in this work. The other coal-producing localities will receive full mention in the several townships of which they form a part.

This region, geologically, is known as the first bituminous coal basin, and extends from Utahville in the southwest, to Peale in the northeast, of the lower or southeastern part of the county, and embraces within its borders the Houtzdale, Osceola, and Philipsburg sub-regions. The south and east lines of the county having for its boundaries Cambria and Centre counties respectively, the first basin naturally extends over into these counties; but, with the exception of four mines near to Osceola, that ore worked in Centre county, and the mines at Ansonville in the E basin, all the production passing over the railroads leading from the county is mined within its limits.

The first basin contains several workable veins or beds of coal; among the number being the celebrated "Moshannon vein," from which is taken, with one, or possibly two exceptions, all the coals known as the "Clearfield coals," and which has given this region its reputation. This Moshannon bed is known as "Bed E," and varies in thickness from two feet and under to over ten feet, but its normal thickness is from four and one half to five feet, and is generally without slate partings, but with a "bony" coal immediately beneath its top rock. That also varies in thickness—from three inches to one foot—but normally about five inches, and has no parting from the coal.

At times, however, a parting of "bituminous shale," or false cannel, forms near the center of the bed, and in one instance at least this "cannel" became rock, over a foot in thickness. This is not general, however, and the bed is free from all impurities except the "bone" on its top, which is easily separated and cast away by the miner.

The coal from the Moshannon Bed early became noted for its freedom from sulphur and other impurities, and therefore its small percentage of ash. Very little of it was "coked," as it was too good to coke, and the coal was used in its raw state for the generation of steam (especially in locomotives and ocean steamers), for rolling-mills, and blacksmith forges, and for the making of glass, and other products requiring specially pure coals. Its freedom from sulphur made it very desirable as a cargo for ocean-going vessels, and for the firing of ocean steamers, as there was no danger incurred from spontaneous combustion.

The coal is not screened for the market, but "slack" and "lump" is shipped together, and commonly known as the "run of the mine." True, there are one or two screens erected in the region, but these are not used to get the "lump," but on the contrary, the customer wants the "slack," without the lump.

These coals did not win their way into public favor without the usual drawbacks. It was not generally known that the purer the coal the finer would it be mined, and as there was and is very few lumps in this coal, and as it did not make the favorable appearance "on board cars," that screened bituminous coals generally does, it was condemned at sight, and before trial on locomotive engines that were used to draw the first of these coals to market; and they therefore burned coal brought from Westmoreland county, and the engines, with one accord, agreed that the Clearfield county coal was worth nothing as a steam producer until after an exhaustive analysis, this coal, when it was found to contain more pure carbon than bituminous coal generally, and then the superintendents of the roads near the region concluded to try it in their locomotives, upon which it was found to be far superior to all other steam producers, not excepting anthracite coal, and at once it jumped public favor, and to-day all the important railroads in Northern New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, use coal from these mines, while the great Pennsylvania road draws nearly all its supplies from the county for its system eastward of Tyrone; and many of the large ocean-going steamers derive their power from the wealth that once laid in the hills of this county.

The first shipment of coal over the Tyrone and Clearfield railway was made from the mine now known as the "Powelton," three miles south of Osceola Mills, and though in Centre county, yet its production is added in the total mined from Clearfield county, so that we will have to note it. The railroad was finished to that point in 1862, and the mine shipped 7,239 net tons for that year. It was then owned by John Nuttal, afterwards by the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, who worked it for a number of years, and then leased it to W. J. Jackson, who named the mine "Black Diamond," and still works it.

There were sundry local openings on the bed made before this time, and the coal sold to the citizens about the locality, but none was carried any great distance, with the exception of the coal from the Goss Farm, in Decatur township, where an opening was made as early as 1830, and the coal conveyed to Spruce Creek by wagons. The Drane colliery is now working this ancient mine.

The Derby mine, about three-fourths of a mile west of Philipsburg, was opened in 1860 by George Zeiglar, and the coal hauled on a tram-road to Philipsburg and sold for local use. When the railroad reached that point in 1864 this mine was ready to ship; its schutes were located nearly opposite the depot, and it can justly claim being the first mine in the county to ship its coal to market over the new railroad. This mine is still being worked by the Barnes Brothers, but an extension known as the Derby Branch was built in 1870, and the coal is now loaded and shipped on that branch.

The next mine to ship was the "Cuba," immediately opposite Philipsburg. This mine was opened in 1863 by a Mr. Saltilda, and afterwards worked under the name of "Cody Ridge," by J. N. Cassanova, who owns the lands on which this and Derby mines are placed, and is now worked again under the name of "Cuba," by the Cuba Coal Company.

The year 1864 also witnessed the opening of a mine about half a mile east of Osceola Mills, and opposite the old Enterprise mine, by a Mr. Fulton, who only shipped a few cars, when he abandoned his enterprise, and retired from the field. This mine was long known as "Fulton's Folly," why, it is hard to ascertain at this late date.

There was another mine opened during 1864 immediately opposite Osceola Mills, and just over the line in Centre county, and known as the "Smith," on the lands of A. G. Curtin, D. I. Pruner, and others. The lease was transferred afterward to John Miller, and he conveyed it to William Wallace and John Tucker, who re-named the colliery the "Wallace." In the mean time the Osceola Company had acquired by purchase all the rights of Curtin *et. als.* in the lands, and that company was merged afterwards in the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company. On the 31st of July, 1873, the lease expired, and the mine reverted to the land owners, who subsequently leased it to Isaac Rose and Michael McHugh. They re-named the colliery the "Philadelphia," by which it still appears on the record, though not shipping much coal. The vein worked is the B.

The coal production had increased in 1863 to 24,330 net tons, and in 1864 to 65,380 net tons (and here it might be mentioned that in all computations of coal production, where tons are spoken of, it will mean net tons). In 1865, however, there was only shipped 60,629 tons, a decrease of 4,751 tons, though another colliery was opened during that year on the Crane estate, opposite which, in 1867, there was another mine opened, and both named "Enterprise." The "Enterprise" that was opened on the Crane property was in Clearfield county, and its coal was hauled across the creek on trestle work, and dumped into cars in Centre county. The mine ran for about five years, when it was abandoned. The "Enterprise" that was opened in 1867 on lands of Fred. Dale, in Centre county, is still running, the property now being owned by Judge Orvis and Colonel D H. Hastings. This mine has been operated by numerous parties, and under several names, but is now known as the "Phœnix," and operated by the Elizabeth Coal Company.

The Moshannon Branch Railroad was commenced in 1864, and completed as far as Moshannon in 1866, with a branch up Coal Run to the old Decatur mine. In June, 1866, a mine on the lands of the Moshannon Coal Company, on the south side of the railroad, was opened by the land owners, the Moshannon Coal Company on the tract formerly known as the John Anderson, and called "Moshannon," J. H. H. Walters, superintendent. This mine ran until about 1880, when it was abandoned by its owners, a new one having been opened immediately opposite in 1876, and called "New Moshannon," and which is still in operation, though now leased to the Clearfield Consolidated Coal Company. Both of these mines were very successful ventures, and first brought to general notice the Clearfield coals.

The old Decatur colliery, of which mention has been made, was also opened in June, 1866, on the lands of the Decatur Coal Company, on the Coal Run Branch. The owner or operator was John Nuttal, who had previously operated the Powelton colliery. This mine ran for about two years, when it was abandoned, the pioneer coal operator having other works opened, and the rails on the branch were taken up in 1869, and the branch abandoned as they thought for all time. Little did they know at that time what wealth lay hidden in the hills surrounding them. The shipments for the year 1866 reached 107,878 tons.

In the fall of 1868 the Kittanning Coal Company, or rather the Beaver Branch Coal Company, which was an offshoot of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, opened the Beaverton colliery on their lands about a quarter of a mile above Moshannon. This became the largest colliery in the region at the time, though, in this day, it would not be counted very great. The colliery has been "worked out" for some time and is now abandoned. The region shipments for the year 1867 were 169,219, and for 1868 reached 171,238 tons.

During the summer of 1868 the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended about two miles further west, and in the summer of 1869 the rails were laid upon the portion graded, and Sterling No. 1 commenced August 11, 1869, to add to the production. This colliery was opened upon the lands of A. B. Long, formerly the Casper Haines tract, and in a very short time became the largest colliery in the region. This supremacy it retains to this time. The colliery was opened by the Sterling Coal Company; John F. Blandy, agent; George D. Wood was the superintendent. In 1870 the Stirling Coal Company sold half of their interest to the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, and in 1872 sold the remaining half to the same parties, who are still the owners. The present superintendent is James Campbell.

The Mapleton Branch was completed in 1869, and Mapleton colliery was opened during this year, on the lands of the Mapleton Land Company (formerly the Hammerslag farm) and D. W. McCurdy. This mine had been producing coal for some time, as a "country" bank, the coal being sold to the farmers and others who lived around the opening. It is still "at work," having passed through the hands of Schofield & Weaver to White & Lingle; from them to Berwind, White & Company, and from them to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, the present operators.

The amount shipped from the region for the year 1869 was 259,994 tons.

During the following year, 1870, the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended a quarter of a mile further, and the Eureka colliery opened and commenced to ship coal March 14, 1870. This colliery was owned by White & Lingle, and was situated on the lands of Dr. Houtz, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county. The coal in this mine proved to be the purest of any that had been opened up to that time, and the mine itself was without a "fault" from the beginning to the end. In 1874 the mine passed into the hands of Berwind, White & Company, and from them to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. It shipped coal to November 18, 1886, when it was closed, except that the company is still mining a small amount and selling it to the citizens of the town of Houtzdale.

The name "Eureka" was registered as a trade-mark by the Berwind-White Company, and its name is significant of the purity of this company's production.

The Morrisdale Branch Railroad from Philipsburg was commenced in 1867, and graded towards Loch Lomond to accommodate the interests of the lumbermen at that point.

At Hawk Run, about two miles from the town named, another branch northward was built, and the "New Decatur" colliery opened in July, 1868, by John Nuttal, George W. McGaffey, and others, under the name of the "Decatur Coal Company," Mr. Nuttal being the same person who successfully operated the Powelton and the Decatur collieries heretofore mentioned. Some time afterwards they moved further northward and opened another colliery, which they also named "Decatur," and which is still being operated; George W. McGaffey, superintendent.

In 1869 this second branch railroad, mentioned as being opened at Hawk Run, was still further extended northward, and Wigton, Doris, Holt and others opened the first of the Morrisdale collieries. These mines were opened on the tract of land originally warranted to Robert Morris, and were named "Morrisdale" in honor of that distinguished Revolutionary patriot. The first change in the firm name was when Doris retired, and the firm was styled Wigton & Holt. Afterwards Mr. Holt retired, Mr. Wigton buying his interest, and he, associating his sons with him in the business, the firm became R. B. Wigton & Sons, the present name. This firm has been very successful, and now operate about six "Morrisdales" in and around the first opening, besides being the owner of the Fire Brick Works at Steiner Station, near Philipsburg. They opened a fire clay mine at the head of the Coal Run Railroad in 1883, and are now working it.

In the fall of 1870 the Kitanning Coal Company made a lease with the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company to mine the coal on the lands owned by the latter company in Woodward township, and proceeded to open the Franklin colliery, at the same time grading a branch from the end of the Moshannon Branch to their proposed site. This branch was finished, and the colliery commenced to ship coal in the spring of 1871. The lands upon which the openings were made were owned by Dr. Houtz, who owned all the country thereabouts, at that time, he having bought the Philip Loast, William Johnson, Jacob R. Howell, and the George Beckham warrants, in 1852.

The Moshannon Land and Lumber Company were possessed of about 30,000 acres of land behind, or south of Dr. Houtz's lands, but they could not reach their property and ship without first going for some distance through the lands of Dr. Houtz, and a lease was made with that person accordingly. This colliery was worked until 1886 by the parties who opened it, but it was then transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, who are still working it. The colliery has been, and is still a very large one, its daily out-put at this time averaging 1,100 tons. John Lawshe was its first superintendent, then in succession Arthur McHugh, John Cameron, Mr. Ramsey, Alexander Thompson, E. A. Foster, and Alexander Cameron, the present superintendent.

In 1871 the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended about half a mile further west, and J. A. Blattenberger & Company opened their Penn mine on the lands of Dr. Houtz. This mine adjoins on the west the Eureka No. 1, and is situated with the Eureka, Franklin, Harrison, and Eureka No. 10 in the borough of Houtzdale. The Penn was never a very successful mine, the coal being thinned out in various places to about two feet in thickness, but whatever the bed lacked in thickness it made up in purity. The Penn coals have a wide reputation, and the mine is still producing, though not more than about five cars per day. George Gould is the present superintendent, and the mine is owned and operated by Rickert Brothers & Co.

In 1872 J. P. Hale opened a colliery on the lands owned by himself, and known as the Reading lands, about one and one-half miles northeast of Osceola Mills. The coal was shipped over the Mapleton Branch. This mine was not a success, and in 1873 he opened another mine opposite, and called it "Reading." The Reading is still being operated by Henry Liveright, though not to any great extent. Its production will average one hundred and fifty tons per day.

In 1871 William Wallace, of Philadelphia, opened the "Logan" colliery, on lands owned by himself, on the Mapleton Branch. After successfully operating the mine for some time he sold all his right and title to the "Logan Coal Company," J. M. Reed, president. They, in turn, sold or leased the property to John Whitehead & Co., who worked it for some years, after which they sold to Barnhurst, Good & Co., January 7, 1878. The latter, meeting with some difficulty, sold to H. J. Smith & Co., and they, January 1, 1883, sold to Henry Liveright & Co., who are still successfully working the colliery. The mine is now shipping about 8,000 tons per month, and its product is looked upon as of superior quality.

In 1873 Nuttal & Bacon opened a mine on the Mapleton Branch, which they called "Laurel Run." This mine was sold soon after 1880 to Josiah M. Bacon, who still works it. In 1882 "Laurel Run No. 2" was opened at the head of the Crowel Run Branch, or, as it is generally known, Mapleton No. 2 Branch. The No. 1 mine was on lands owned by Richard Hughes; the No. 2 on lands formerly known as the "Shaw tract," but now owned by Mr. Bacon. Mine No. 1 has been driven through the hill, and is now connected with No. 2.

Richard Langdon opened a mine on the Crane farm, about a mile below Osceola Mills, in 1873, which he named the "Langdon." This coal was taken over the creek by trestle, and by a tram-road to Dunbar Station, where it was loaded in cars on a siding from the main line of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. This mine was not a success, and was therefore abandoned in 1874.

During the fall of 1873 and the spring of 1874, the Goss Run Branch Railroad was built, extending from Goss Run Junction with the Moshannon Branch, four miles above Osceola Mills, to lands owned by Samuel Henderson, two miles; and several very important collieries were opened, which materially increased the production.

The first mine to ship on this branch was the "Webster," or, as it was known at that time, "Skaith's." It was opened on lands of the late Dr. Houtz, by Schuykill county men—Samuel Parmley, Sheriff Matz, James Simons, Mr. Skaith, and others. They also opened a mine east of the Webster and opposite, across Goss Run, which they called "Diamond." These mines were opened for some time before the railroad reached them, as the Kittanning Company, who owned the land at the junction with the Moshannon Branch, refused to sell or permit the road to cross their lands for some time, and the patience of Messrs. Parmley, *et als.*, was rapidly being exhausted, when arrangements were effected with the Kittanning Coal Company, whereby the road was graded a little way farther. Another obstacle presented itself; they ran against the lands of the Powelton Coal and Iron Company, and another negotiation had to take place. This resulting satisfactorily, the road was permitted to go on, and it was then finished. The Webster folks, though, had thought seriously of building a tram-road, about two miles long, to bring their coal to the Moshannon Branch, and then build their schutes a little above Stirling. This mine is still at work, the firm name being J. C. Scott & Sons. The "Diamond" mine is worked out and has been abandoned for about two years. The "Webster" was another of the very successful collieries, and handsomely paid its owners for their outlay in opening it. The coal from the "Diamond" mine was brought across the ravine on trestle-work and dumped from the same schutes as the "Webster," practically making one operation of the two openings. The present superintendent's name is Philip Hartman. He has been superintendent during the greatest part of the time the mine has been running.

The next colliery opened on the Goss Run sub-branch was the "Ocean," at the head of the branch. This colliery was situated on the lands of Samuel Henderson, and was opened by John Whitehead, of Huntingdon, an old "Broad Top" operator. He bought the farm of Henderson, and on the 23d day of November, 1874, shipped the first coal. This colliery, though not the largest, has shipped more coal in one day, and made the largest monthly shipment of any colliery in the region. In August, 1878, the mine worked twenty-seven days, and shipped 36,091½ tons, and mined 1,563 tons two hundred pounds in one day. In September, 1878, the mine shipped 26,280 tons four hundred pounds, and in July, 1879, in twenty-five days' work, they shipped 31,435 tons one hundred pounds.

The firm operating this mine was Harned, Ogle & Co., the "Co." being John Whitehead. Afterwards, Mr. Ogle dying, a Mr. Jacobs was admitted to the firm, which was styled Harned, Jacobs & Co. Subsequently this firm opened and operated several other collieries in the region, all of which will be noticed in their proper places. They remained in business until November 15, 1885, when they sold all their interests in the Clearfield and Snow Shoe regions to Berwind, White & Co., Mr. Whitehead, however, retaining his interest until January 1, 1887, when he sold out to the remainder of the firm; the firm name now being Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, who are still operating the colliery under review, and which still produces about 350 tons per day. The superintendent of this mine, from its commencement until the present time, is Hugh Roland.

The next to be opened on this branch was the "Excelsior," opposite the "Ocean," at the head of the branch. This mine made its first shipments in January, 1873, from the Jeffry tract, and was opened by Fisher, Miller & Co., of Huntingdon, Pa., their superintendent being Thomas Richards. This mine is still working, and producing quite a respectable amount of coal daily. The firm has been changed since its commencement by the death of one of the Fishers and the withdrawal of Mr. Miller. Mr. Richards is still the superintendent for the firm.

In the spring of 1875 the "Mears Bank" was opened on this branch by George Mears, of Broad Top, who, after working it for about a year, concluded there was no coal in the mine, and sold all his interest to Berwind, White & Co., who altered its name to "Goss Run," and proceeded to make a first class colliery of it. Instead of there being no coal in the mine, it proved to be over six feet thick in a number of places, and of the purest quality. The mine was situated on the land of David Blair, of Huntingdon, and was a little below the "Diamond" and opposite the "Webster." The superintendent is Peter Cameron, sr.

There was one other mine opened on this branch during 1875, about a half a mile above the junction, and was called "Stirling No. 2." It was opened by the Powelton Coal and Iron Company on lands of their own. This company it will be remembered was one of the objectors to the Goss Run Branch going forward, and when they asked for a switch to connect their siding with the branch it was refused them unless they paid their share towards the cost of the branch. This they refused in their turn, and the issue was joined. The coal company sought to put in their own "frog," and for that purpose shipped one by freight, but it was lost. They then hauled one over the mountain by wagon to make sure that it would not get lost, but the railroad people found it very convenient to make a siding of the lower part of this branch during each night, consequently no "frog" could be laid. Matters rested thus for some weeks, when an amicable understanding was arrived at, and the siding connected with the branch, and Stirling No. 2 added its quota to the already long list of coal producing collieries. The mine is still at work, though nearly exhausted.

The Moshannon Branch was extended during the year 1875 three miles, to enable D. K. Ramey, of Altoona, who owned the lands at the then terminus, to get his lumber to market. The extension of this branch also opened the way to a very extensive coal field, and in the fall of 1874 William Kendrick commenced to sink a shaft two miles from Houtzdale, on lands of Mr. Ramey, for the purpose of proving the "E Bed," which had dropped below water-level at that point. This shaft is seventy feet deep, and was the first in the region, if we except the Sackett shaft at Osceola Mills, sunk in 1866, to reach the "A Bed," but which was never worked. Mr. Kendrick, however, did not work this shaft to any great extent, but considering the cost of producing the coal too great for that time, he abandoned it, and going east for about three-fourths of a mile nearer Houtzdale, he sank a slope and opened an extensive colliery. This slope he called "Beaver Run." It was situated on lands of the Madera Improvement Company. After working this colliery for some time he sold it to the Beaver Run Coal Company, who operated it for some time longer. They, in turn, leased it to Barnhurst, Good & Co., who failed, and the property reverted to the Beaver Run Coal Company. They sold the improvements to John Whitehead, who removed them. The coal remaining in the ground was leased to the Houtzdale Coal Company. In 1882 Mr. Whitehead commenced to pump out the Kendrick shaft, repaired it and commenced to ship coal from it March 10, 1882. He called the colliery "Ocean No. 2." This mine was turned over to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, along with the other mines of Mr. Whitehead, in 1885, and is now being operated by the latter company.

During 1876, '77, '78 and '79 there seemed to be a falling off in the opening of new collieries, but the spring of 1880 witnessed quite a revival in the business. It is true the production steadily increased during these years of seeming stagnation, but some mines that had been previously opened showed signs of exhaustion, and new fields were explored. The "Goss Run, No. 2," sub-branch, was built in the spring, commencing one mile above its junction, and Berwind, White & Co. opened a new colliery at its head, calling it "Eureka No. 2." This colliery was ready for work July 3, 1880, in fact, made its first shipment (one car) on that day. It is still working and good for 20,000 tons per month. It was situated on the Petrican & McNeil tract, formerly warranted to Mathias Barton, two miles northwest of Houtzdale. This has also been a very successful venture. Its superintendent is Peter Cameron, jr.

On the same day, viz., July 3, 1880, the new colliery, a mile and a half west of Houtzdale, opened by the Moshannon Coal Company, on the Moshannon Branch, also made its first shipment (one car). This mine was named "West Moshannon." There was quite a rivalry between the superintendent of the "Eureka No. 2," and the superintendent of the "West Moshannon," as to who should ship the first car to market. As stated before, both collieries shipped one car on the same day, and both were hauled to Osceola by the same engine, the Moshannon car ahead. At Osceola the first car down the branch became the hind car when placed on the parent road, and the coal from "Eureka No. 2" was hauled over the mountain first.

The "West Moshannon" was opened on the Loraine tract, owned by Dr. Loraine, of Philipsburg. It was originally warranted in the name of Israel Wheeling, and adjoins lands of the Houtz estate on the east. P. B. Zentmeyer was and is the superintendent of the company. The coal in this mine has rarely decreased below six feet in thickness, while in places it is up to seven feet. This was the first mine in the region to employ "rope haulage," the tail rope system being in successful operation. The mine was worked by its owners up to January 1, 1887, when it was leased to the Clearfield Consolidated Coal Company, who are operating it at present. Its capacity is about 750 tons daily.

During the summer of 1880 John Whitehead commenced the Atlantic mine on lands of Wallace, Reading & Company, formerly a part of the estate of Samuel Hagerty. This mine was situated on the Moshannon Branch, two miles above Houtzdale, and nearly opposite the Kendrick shaft. The coal here rose up to about water level, or very near it, and the drainage of the mine was had through the shaft. The first shipment from this mine was made in January, 1881. This was another of the Harned, Jacobs & Company collieries, and passed with the rest to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, by whom it is now operated; Robert Whitehead, superintendent.

During the fall of 1886 the company determined to place "rope haulage" in this mine, as the territory that could be reached by this opening was very extensive, and to that end they employed Mr. H. M. Morrison, of England, to place his system in the colliery. This system is the "cable," or endless rope haulage, and is now in successful operation, it being the first of its kind in the region. The opening for this mine is erroneously called a "slope," but it is not a slope in the general acceptation of the term, as nearly all of its coal is above water level, and a "slope," as generally understood, means an opening to bring coal or other substance to the surface, by means of an inclined plane, and from below water level.

In the spring of 1881 another sub-branch was built from the Goss Run Branch, commencing about a mile and a half above its junction, and about half a mile above the junction of the No. 2 Branch. This was called "Goss

Run No. 3 Branch." It is about a mile in length, and was built to enable Harned, Jacobs & Company to open another colliery on the Hagerty estate, which they called "Pacific." This mine commenced to ship June 3, 1881, and its present daily production is about 1,200 tons; David Allgood, superintendent.

On November 16, 1882, another colliery was opened by the same company at the head of this branch, and on the same estate, which they named "Pacific No. 2." This colliery has a capacity of 1,000 tons daily, and was transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, with the other mines mentioned before. Edward Lloyd is superintendent of No. 2. This makes three large collieries mining coal from this estate, viz: "Atlantic" and "Pacific" Nos. 1 and 2. The company has also opened another mine on the western side of these lands, which they have named "Atlantic No. 2." This colliery commenced shipping this present year. The mine is fitted with air compressor, hoisting engines, and other appliances to make it a first class colliery.

In the summer of 1881 Beadling Brothers effected a lease with Dr. Houtz's heirs, whereby they opened a colliery on a piece of land between Stirling and Franklin collieries, and called it "Harrison." Coal was shipped from this mine August 10, 1881. The mine is situated opposite Eureka No. 1, and south of the railroad. The coal is carried over the Moshannon Branch and Beaver Run by means of a trestle, and is dumped from the schutes and shipped over the siding of the Eureka. After operating this mine for about a year, they sold to Lang & Company, who operated it until December, 1886, when they sold to the Elizabeth Coal Company, by whom it is now operated.

The year 1881 was productive of new collieries. On August 22 of that year the Empire Coal Co. commenced to ship from their colliery "Empire," situated on the Pardee Branch. This connected with the Morrisdale Branch at Hawk Run. The coal from this mine is now being shipped over the Beech Creek Railroad, the Pardee Branch becoming a part of the Philipsburg Branch of that road.

In September, 1881, the Spring Hill mine was opened by the Leonard Coal Co. on the Derby Branch. This company also own the "Leonard" on the same branch. The Leonard was opened some time before and was worked by John Ashcroft. The combined production of these collieries will average 500 tons daily.

Another mine was opened by R. H. Chipman & Co. during the year 1881, at Coal Run Junction with the Moshannon Branch, which was called "Coaldale." The territory upon which this mine was operated was small and the coal was soon exhausted, consequently the mine is now abandoned.

At the head of the No. 1 Mapleton Branch in September, 1881, Mitchell & Keller commenced to ship from their Columbia mine. At the beginning this mine gave its proprietors much trouble, and local prophets predicted a failure. In December, 1881, Mitchell bought out Mr. Keller, and worked the mine alone. His faith in the property was justified in a short time, for the objections were overcome, and the Columbia is now a good producer. Its average capacity is 700 tons daily.

Griffiths, Neil & Co. opened up Victor No. 1 on the Derby Branch during 1881. This mine was sold to the Victor Coal Company some time in the year 1883, and is now capable of producing 500 tons daily. The same company opened up Victor No. 2 and 3, on the Crowell Run Branch, in 1883, and are able to ship about 1,500 tons daily. John Walton is their superintendent.

In August, 1881, Jones, Mull & Co. opened a colliery on the Pardee Branch, which they called "Hawk Run." This mine is not a very extensive operation, and now ships its coal over the Beech Creek Road.

During the year 1880 the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, combined to grade a branch road up the Moshannon creek to reach their lands on Whiteside Run and beyond. This road joins the Moshannon Branch Road a mile above Osceola Mills, and at the present time is six and a half miles long, with a branch two miles above its junction leading to the Central and Leskie collieries, a mile long. The Leskie colliery was opened for shipments September 26, 1881, but was sold to R. H. Powell & Co. immediately afterwards, and by them renamed "Stirling No. 3." This colliery, with the Central, are in Centre county. The Stirling is not working at present.

The "Central" was opened by the Mears Brothers in 1883, and by them called "Rush." They did not work it more than a year, when, getting into trouble, they were sold out. The colliery then passed into the hands of T. C. Heims, of Osceola Mills, who gave it its present name, and by whom it is now worked. Its capacity is about 300 tons per day; superintendent, W. R. Edwards.

The "Glenwood" colliery, situated on the Derby Branch, was also opened in 1881, by R. C. Colburn. He sold the mine soon afterwards to George F. Huff & Co., and they to Williams & Morris, by whom it is now worked. Its capacity is about 600 tons daily, and its coal is well and favorably known in the market.

"Lancashire No. 1," also situated on the Derby Branch (this branch is also known as the Campbell), was opened for business during the year 1881, by Thomas Barnes & Brother, and during the following year they opened "Lancashire No. 2," on the Crowel Run Branch. Both these collieries are now being worked by Campbell, Tucker & Co., and are able to produce 1,000 tons per day. The Barnes Brothers are working the "Baltic," a mine opened during 1885, whose capacity is 400 tons per day.

The "Colorado" was another mine opened in 1881, by A. & W. H. Barlow, on the Derby Branch. They operated it until some time in 1883, when their rights were transferred to Hoyt & Jackman, by whom it is still operated. Its daily capacity is about 400 tons; Thomas Pilkington, superintendent.

During the year 1882 the branch up the Moshannon Creek, and known as the Moshannon Extension, was graded to its present terminus, but the rails were not laid upon it until the spring of 1883. A road was also projected and commenced, during 1882, up Coal Run, following the old Decatur Branch. This road was also completed in the early part of 1883, and other collieries were opened upon it.

The first of these was a mine called the "Ashland," which was opened upon the lands of Wallace & Reading, at the head of Coal Run, by a party of Schuylkill county capitalists, prominent among whom was the late State senator, J. P. Colihan. The company did not succeed very well, and the colliery reverted to the land owners, by whom it was leased, in 1885, to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, and who operate it at present.

The next opening on this branch was made by Holt, Lewis & Co., who opened the old "Decatur" of 1866 fame, which they renamed the "Arctic," and its name is appropriate, as it soon froze out its new owners, and the mine is again deserted.

The Crowel Run, or Mapleton No. 2, Branch was also completed during the latter part of 1882, and J. A. Losie opened his "Keystone" mine on this road. He did not have very good success, however, and in 1885 he sold the plant to Graham & Passmore. The mine is now abandoned.

H. J. Smith opened a mine on this branch during the year 1882, and commenced shipping coal during 1883, which mine he called "Logan Ridge." This is north of Logan mine, but in the same hill. Its capacity now is about 400 tons daily.

The Atalanta Coal Company also opened its Atalanta collieries Nos. 1 and 2, on Crowel Run, in November, 1882. These collieries have a capacity of about 700 tons daily, and their coals compare favorably with any other in the market. Charles Welch is the superintendent.

In March, 1882, D. D. Dodge & Co. opened a mine on the main line near Steiner's Station, which they called "Hudson." This mine the Dodge & Co. sold to the Atalanta Coal Company, by whom it is now operated under the name of "Atalanta No. 3." Its capacity is 400 tons daily.

Berwind, White & Co. opened up a colliery, and commenced to ship coal in March, 1882, which they called "Eureka No. 3." This colliery was located on lands of the Kittanning Coal Company, two miles above Osceola Mills. It was originally opened by T. C. Heims, W. A. Crist, and Peter Cameron, sr., and called "Bonanza." They never operated it, however, but sold it before ready to ship.

The Pardee Branch was also extended northward during 1882, and Duncan, Lingle & Co. opened up the "Pardee," which commenced shipping March,

1882. This mine is still in operation, and is looked upon as a very successful colliery, though it met some very serious faults in its infancy. Mr. Lingle, one of its owners, died in March, 1886, but the firm name remains unchanged. W. C. Lingle is the superintendent. Its production is now being shipped over the Beech Creek Railroad.

In November, 1882, Holt, Schoonover & Co. opened up a mine at the head of this branch (the Pardee), which was named the "Allport." They soon after sold to Holt, Chipman & Co., and the colliery was renamed the "Coaldale No. 3." It is an extensive opening, its coal being shipped over the Beech Creek road. W. H. Blackburn, superintendent. The proprietors have introduced rope haulage in this mine, and have thus more than doubled its capacity. Holt, Chipman & Co. have other mines shipping coal over the Beech Creek, called "Coaldale No. 3," and "Coaldale No. 4" on the Mapleton No. 2 Branch, shipping over the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, which they opened in the latter part of 1884.

In the fall of 1882 a company was formed in Houtzdale, called the Houtzdale Coal Company, consisting of Charles and Theodore Van Dusen, W. A. Chase, and J. C. Scott & Sons, for the purpose of mining coal. They leased from the Houtz heirs a tract of land that had previously been condemned, and proceeded to sink a slope therein, the coal being found under water-level at that point. On February 23, 1883, all things being ready, they made their first shipment. This colliery lies in the borough of Houtzdale, about half a mile from the Moshannon Branch, and a spur was built to enable the colliery to ship. James Mines was the superintendent, who also owned an interest in the company. This mine was sold to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, July, 1886, and by them named "Eureka N. 10." Its present capacity is about 1,000 tons per day.

In the spring of 1883 John Wilkinson reopened old Moshannon mine, three miles above Osceola Mills, on the Moshannon Branch, and commenced to ship about two cars per day from it. This mine he renamed "Sobieski." In 1885 he opened the "F Bed," over the old Beaverton mine, and named this mine "Sobieski No. 2." The capacity of both will equal 200 tons daily.

In May, 1883, Berwind, White & Co. commenced to ship coal from two mines they had opened at the head of the Moshannon extension, two miles south of Houtzdale. These mines they had named "Eureka No. 4" and "5." No. 4 was a drift opening, and having only a limited territory it is now worked out. No. 5 was opened by a slope and is a very extensive mine, though not very valuable. The company, in 1884, opened another mine half a mile further west, which they called "Eureka No. 6," and are now engaged in opening another one still further west a half mile, and which is called "Eureka No. 8." The mines have an extensive territory and will make large collieries. William Pollock is superintendent of No. 5, and John Allen is superintendent of Nos. 6 and 8.

On August 17, 1883, John Maurice successfully opened a colliery in the abandoned territory of the old Eureka No. 1, which he called "Mount Vernon." This colliery was situated on the Goss Run No. 2 Branch, about one-fourth of a mile above its junction. Mr. Maurice soon sold an interest to the Elizabeth Coal Company, and by them the mine was renamed "Elizabeth." Its schutes were burned down in May, 1884, on the occasion of the Brisbin fire, but they were soon rebuilt, and the mine is still working, but will not last much longer, as its territory is limited.

During the year 1883 the Mapleton No. 1 Branch was extended two miles to enable T. C. Heims to ship from his new opening on the Drane farm, and which he had called "Drane." This mine was situate on the old Goss lands, and coal was taken from them some fifty years ago and hauled in wagons over the mountain to Spruce Creek. The Drane commenced to ship November 8, 1883, and its present capacity is 500 tons per day. It is situate about two miles north of the town of Osceola Mills.

Reakirt Bros. & Co. opened, during 1884, a mine north of, and in the same hill as their Penn, on the lands of the Houtz heirs. This mine was situate on Goss Run Branch No. 3, about half a mile above Brisbin, and was called "Loraine." Its present capacity is about 400 tons daily, and the coal is equal to the "Penn" coals; George Gould, superintendent.

The Coal Run Branch was extended, in the summer of 1884, from the Ashland mine, some two miles west, and on October 9th of that year Harned, Jacobs & Co. opened "Ocean No. 3." This mine was formerly called "Newcastle," and its coal was hauled through the hill, under ground, to Ocean No. 1 tipple, and there shipped as coal from No. 1, but on the day mentioned it entered a separate existence. This mine followed the others of Harned, Jacobs & Co., and was sold to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, in 1885, and Harned, Jacobs & Co. ceased to exist as a coal firm.

Fisher & Miller also opened a mine on this branch in October, 1884, which they called "Excelsior No. 2." This mine worked the same tract as Excelsior No. 1 and Eureka No. 2. Its present capacity is about 500 tons daily.

During the year 1882 Messrs. R. B. Wigton & Sons purchased from Aaron and Frederick Schoff, Boaz Alexander, and Bigler Dunlap, an extensive tract of land just west of Amesville, Bigler township, and in 1885 they proceeded to open a colliery upon it which they called "Vulcan." This caused the Moshannon Branch Railroad to be extended two miles to reach the mine, and coal was shipped over the Vulcan Branch in the fall of that year. This mine is quite an extensive one, and its present capacity will equal 700 tons daily.

The Messrs. Wigton also opened a new mine on the Beech Creek Road in 1885, and named it "Rothrock." This colliery is on the Hawk Run Branch, and is fitted up with coal cutting machines, a Norwalk air compressor, and every appliance for the mining of coal quickly and cheaply.

During the year 1884 R. H. Powell & Co. erected a powerful air compressor at their Stirling No. 1 mine, and placed three coal cutting machines in their No. 2 opening. These have been very successful. They had formerly hauled their coal out of this opening with a locomotive, but in 1885 they placed a pair of stationary engines at the drift mouth, and hauled the coal with a wire rope. This was a very great improvement, and largely increased the capacity of the colliery.

The Beech Creek Railroad was finished to Peale in July, 1884, and 114,151 tons were shipped from the "Grass Flat" mines, located in and around that place during the year. The road was finished to Gazzam July, 1885, and that point commenced to add its quota to the general production. The Philipsburg Branch was completed February, 1885.

In the year 1885 the Karthaus mines of John Whitehead & Co. commenced to ship over the Clearfield and Susquehanna Railroad. This road joins the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Keating, thirteen miles above Renovo. This mine was also transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, November 15.

The Three Runs Mine, or "Cataract" was opened in the spring of 1885 by Berwind, White & Co. on the same railroad, six miles lower down the river than Karthaus, on the lands of Weaver & Betts, and is now a very large colliery.

In June, 1885, the Excelsior No. 3 colliery was opened on the Moshannon Branch, about a half mile below Ramey by Fisher, Miller & Co. This mine is a "slope," and is without exception the most completely equipped colliery in the region. Its superintendent is Thomas Richards. The vein is pinched and at places not over two feet in thickness. At the present time they are opening another mine on the north side of the tract, where the coal is of normal thickness. This coal reaches the market over an extension of the Vulcan Branch. The mine is known as Excelsior No. 4.

In the spring of 1886 the Clearfield Consolidated Coal Company leased a tract of land north of the Moshannon Creek, and south of the old Beaverton mine, owned by the Kittanning Coal Company, and opened two mines on it, which they called "Mount Vernon No 1" and "2." The capacity of the mines amounts to 300 tons per day, and the coal is shipped over the Moshannon Extension Branch.

John Maurice also opened a mine on lands of the Houtz heirs, and commenced to ship in the spring of 1886. He called his mine "Ferndale." It is situated on the Goss Run No. 2 Branch, about a quarter of a mile below Eureka No. 2, and its capacity is 100 tons daily. Mr. Maurice is now opening a mine on the Beech Creek Road, below Gazzam, from which he is now shipping coal.

In the fall of 1886 Reece & Long opened a colliery near the main line, a mile below Philipsburg, and called it "Glenwood No. 2." This is a new operation, but its projectors expect it to make its mark before long.

In 1885 J. C. Scott & Sons and James Mines withdrew from the Houtzdale Coal Company, and formed a partnership among themselves under the name of James Mines & Co. They procured a lease on some lands at Ramey, and proceeded to open a colliery, which they called "Webster No. 4." This mine is now at work, and its outfit is very satisfactory to its owners. James Mines is its superintendent.

There are a few local "banks" shipping a car or two now and then to market, prominent among whom is the "Esteps" at Osceola Mills, but with this exception it is believed that every mine within the region has been reviewed, a total of over eighty.

It is possible, however, that some of the small producing mines may have been omitted; some that are still in their infancy and just preparing to ship; others that are owned by individuals who ship occasionally, and produce an amount so inconsiderable that no record has ever been made concerning them.

A statement of the tonnage from the year 1862 to the year 1886, inclusive, will be found of interest as showing the comparative growth of this most valuable industry in this wonderful coal-producing region:

1862, 7,239 tons; 1863, 24,330; 1864, 65,380; 1866, 107,878; 1867, 169,219; 1868, 171,238; 1869, 259,994; 1870, 379,863; 1871, 542,896; 1872, 644,246; 1873, 592,860; 1874, 654,251; 1875, 926,834; 1876, 1,218,789; 1877, 1,374,927; 1878, 1,298,452; 1879, 1,622,976; 1880, 1,739,872; 1881, 2,401,987; 1882, 2,838,970; 1883, 2,866,174; 1884, 3,287,514; 1885, 3,663,466; 1886, 3,331,020; a grand total of 30,251,004 tons.

This is not the total production of all the mines in the region. It represents only the amount that was passed over the Tyrone and Beech Creek scales. The amount used in the county for locomotives, stationary engines, household purposes, fire brick manufacturers, etc., will amount to 200,000 per annum; nor does it represent the amount shipped over the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad from Du Bois and vicinity, or the amount shipped by the Bell's Gap Railroad, nor over the Keating scales.

The region, however, is only in its infancy, and twenty years from now, it would not be a surprising fact, that a shipment of 10,000,000 tons per annum will be reached, judging from the improvements now being made. The Moshannon Branch Railroad has been opened nine miles further west to Knox township, and openings have been made, and schutes erected on the lands of William A. Wallace, on Pine Run, and in a short time this new field will add its out-put of both coal and coke to the general result.

CHAPTER XV.

BENCH AND BAR.

History of the Courts — Supreme Court — Common Pleas — Other Courts — The Judiciary — The Bench and Bar of Clearfield County.

TO properly understand and fully appreciate the history of the judiciary of any nation or commonwealth, and the worth and attainments of the magistrates and practitioners at its bar, some knowledge of the origin and development of the machinery and spirit of this branch of civil government is indispensable.

The sentiment is commonly expressed that the judicial system of the State of Pennsylvania is largely copied or derived from the common law of England, and slightly from the civil law of the continent. In many respects this is true, and resemblances may be traced therein; there are certain changeless principles running throughout the laws of every state and people from time immemorial. The statute and common laws of England are the recognized fundamental principles upon which are based the legislative and constitutional enactments of this Commonwealth.

We may look briefly at the past and present disposition and powers of the courts of the State and observe from what elements they have grown.

In the year 1722 a law was passed by the General Assembly of the province establishing a court of record to be known and styled the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and by the same enactment was empowered to hear and determine all pleas, plaints and causes removed or brought there from the various Courts of Common Pleas of the province, by virtue of writs of error, *habeas corpus*, or *certiorari*, or other writs or process remedial in nature; and furthermore to administer justice to all persons, exercising the full powers and authority granted by the act creating it as the King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer at Westminster. This court was not made the court of last resort in the State until 1806. By the terms of the charter or grant to William Penn by Charles II, then on the throne of Great Britain, the right to review any proceeding or judgment of the court in the province was reserved to the king and his successors. This reserved power was, of course, overthrown by the Revolution, and in the year 1780 was vested in a Court of Error and Appeals. In the year 1791 the act of 1780 was repealed, and the court organized upon a plan agreeable to the constitution of the United States and that of the State of Pennsylvania.

The constitution of the State adopted and ratified in convention on the 2d day of September, 1790, article V, provided for the judiciary, as follows:

Section 1. "The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Registers Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish."

Section 2 provides that judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior; but that for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, they may be removed by the governor on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The article further provides that the jurisdiction of judges of this court shall extend over the State, and that by virtue of their offices they shall be justices of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery in the several counties.

Section 4 of the same article in making provision for the Courts of Common Pleas, says: "The governor shall appoint in each county not fewer than three, nor more than four judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside in the county. The State shall be divided by law, into circuits, none of which shall include more than six, nor fewer than three counties. A president shall be appointed by the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the respective Courts of Common Pleas."

The judges of the Common Pleas, thus created, were made *ex officio* justices of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of capital and other offenders within their respective districts. While the act provides that any two of the judges shall constitute a quorum, it further directs that the president shall be one of them.

The Supreme Court and the Common Pleas, as well, are made Courts of Chancery for purposes therein fully set forth. The Common Pleas judges are further made to preside at the Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, Registers of Wills, and are made within their respective counties justices of the peace so far as relates to criminal matters.

By section 10 it is further provided that the governor shall appoint a competent number of justices of the peace, and that they shall be commissioned during good behavior, but they may be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office, or on any infamous crime, or on the address of both houses of the Legislature.

In the selection of officers to represent the Commonwealth, provided for above, the chief executive was the sole appointing power, and this continued a law until changed by act of the State Legislature, approved April 15, 1851, which provided for the election of each by ballot by a majority of the electors.

By the ratification and adoption of the constitution of 1790, the people of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania laid the foundation for a grand system of jurisprudence which has commanded the admiration not alone of the entire people but of the nation—a system under which, with some modifications, some necessary additions, her people were content to live for nearly a half century.

Prior to 1836 the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court were not expressly defined or fixed by the constitution, or by definite enactment of the Legislature. Statutes were passed from time to time, as occasion or exigencies demanded. In territorial extent its jurisdiction and powers reached throughout the entire State; it had and retained jurisdiction co-extensive with the three great courts at Westminster—the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer.

The act of June 16, 1836, re-confirms the powers vested in the Supreme Court by the constitution, and, in addition thereto, somewhat enlarges those powers and defines more clearly its jurisdiction in certain cases.

From the year 1786 to 1799 Courts of *Nisi Prius* were held in the several counties by the justices of the Supreme Court, at such times as they deemed most convenient for the people. Original writs did not issue from the Supreme Court to the several counties, but writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* only, by virtue of which actions were removed from the inferior courts, and the issues in fact arising in them were tried at *Nisi Prius*, after which judgment was rendered in bank. Circuit Courts were substituted for Courts of *Nisi Prius* in 1799, only so far as concerned the State outside the county of Philadelphia. The Circuits were of the same nature as the *Nisi Prius*, except that judgment could be rendered at Circuits, subject in certain cases to revision on appeal. Having been found impracticable and inconvenient, the Circuit Courts were abolished in 1809, the *Nisi Prius* re-established, only applicable, however, to the county of Philadelphia, and the same act that restored the *Nisi Prius* also revived the Circuit Courts for the other counties, but after a faithful trial of several years were again abolished in 1834.

In the year 1838 a new constitutional convention was organized for the purpose of revising, amending, and enlarging upon the constitution of 1790. By the adoption of the amendments, the appointing power remained in the executive, by and with the consent of the Senate. The tenure of office of Supreme Court justices was fixed at fifteen years, "if they should so long behave themselves well." The president judges of the several courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, "if they shall so long behave themselves well." The term of office of associate judges is fixed at five years, subject to the conditions quoted above. This embraces substantially the amendments to the old constitution applicable to the judiciary of the State, except that provision is therein made for the election of justices of the peace by the qualified voters of the several wards, boroughs, and townships.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 15, 1851, in pursuance of an amendment to the constitution, the creating power in the judiciary was transferred from the chief executive to the people of the Commonwealth. This is such a radical change from former procedure, that the text of the leading enacting clauses are quoted in full.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. " That the qualified electors of each of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall, at the next general election, at the times and places of electing representatives, and whenever it shall thereafter become necessary for an election under this act, and under the constitution of this Commonwealth, vote for five persons at the first election, and at every election thereafter as many as may be necessary under the provisions hereof, to serve as judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, one person to serve as president judge of the judicial district in which such county shall lie, and two persons to serve as associate judges of the several courts of such county."

The next section provides " That the qualified electors residing within the jurisdiction of any District Court or other Court of Record now existing or hereafter to be created by law, shall, at the next general election, and whenever thereafter the same shall be necessary, at the times and places for holding such election within their respective election districts, vote for one person for president judge of such court, and for as many persons for associate judges thereof as shall be required by law."

Under the new constitution adopted in 1873, and which became operative on the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four, " Article V, Section 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, Magistrates' Courts, and in such other courts as the general assembly may from time to time establish.

" Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice."

By section three, the jurisdiction of justices of the Supreme Court extends throughout the State, and they are *ex-officio* justices of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery over the several counties; they have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction against corporations, *habeas corpus*, of *mandamus*, to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of *quo warranto* as to all officers of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction over the State. They have jurisdiction by appeal, *certiorari*, or writ of error in all cases.

The Courts of Common Pleas by the act remain unchanged, except that not more than four counties shall be included in any one judicial district.

The Court of *Nisi Prius* is abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction, to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be established.

Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand population it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts.

The intent of the foregoing portion of this chapter has been only to furnish a synopsis or outline of the organization of the various courts, or the judiciary of the Commonwealth, as based upon the constitutions adopted from time to time, and of the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and upon such further acts as the legislative body of the Commonwealth were empowered to adopt. Detail has been avoided, and possibly some facts should have been stated that are omitted. In the preparation of it, reference was had, not only to the several constitutions as adopted, but other acts of the Legislature, passed from time to time, and the works of standard text and elementary writers, from all of which free quotation and use of material has been made.

In pursuance of the changes and amendments adopted under the constitution of 1790, the Commonwealth was divided into five judicial districts or circuits, the first comprising the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware; the second, Chester, Lancaster, York, and Dauphin; the third, Berks, Northampton, Luzerne, and Northumberland; the fourth, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Mifflin; the fifth, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Allegheny.

But, as the population of the Commonwealth increased, new counties were organized to suit the convenience of the people. This necessitated frequent changes in the districts throughout the entire State, and it can hardly be within the province of this chapter to follow them.

The Bench of Clearfield County.—While Clearfield was organized as a separate county by act of the Legislature in the year 1804, it was several years attached to and under the jurisdiction of the officers of Centre county. The act provides that, for the present convenience of the inhabitants of the county, and until an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the county shall be made, and it shall be otherwise directed by law, the said county of Clearfield shall be, and the same is hereby annexed to the county of Centre, and the jurisdiction of the several courts of the county of Centre, and the authority of the judges thereof shall extend over, and shall operate and be effectual within said county of Clearfield.

This act remained in full force until January, 1822, when the Legislature passed a further law organizing Clearfield county for judicial purposes, and authorizing courts to be held therein.

The first court was held in the county in October, 1822, Hon. Charles Huston, president judge.

At a special session of the Legislature held in the year 1883, and pursuant to the provisions of the constitution relating to counties having over forty thousand population, Clearfield county was organized as a separate judicial district.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by the constitution of 1874, upon counties forming separate judicial districts, the office of associate judge of Clearfield county was abolished, but by serving out their unexpired term, the law became operative January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Charles Huston was born in Bucks county, Pa., January 16, 1771. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and graduated in 1789, after which he taught a select school for two years. While teaching he studied law, and was afterward admitted to the bar, in August, 1795. In the early part of 1795 he went to Williamsport, Lycoming county, and in 1807 removed to Bellefonte, Centre county, where he resided at the time of his appointment to the presidency of the courts of the district. His sterling worth as a jurist and strict integrity as a man were fully eulogized by Judge Walker, whom he succeeded upon the bench. A man of plain manners, integrity, learning, sound understanding, deep legal research and natural eloquence. For eight years Judge Huston presided over the Fourth district, and, in 1826, was advanced to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, where he served until 1845. The latter years of his life were devoted to the preparation of a text work on the "History and Nature of Original Titles to Land in the Province and State of Pennsylvania." Judge Huston died November 10, 1849.

Judge Thomas Burnside next succeeded to the bench. Thomas Burnside was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 22, 1782, and at the age of ten years came to this country with his father. His studies for the bar were prosecuted in the office of Hon. Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, and in 1804 he was admitted to practice, after which he came to Bellefonte; was chosen State senator in 1811, and elected to Congress in 1815. He was appointed judge of the Luzerne district in 1816, but resigned in 1818. In 1823 he was again State senator. He was appointed judge of the Fourth district in 1826, and of the Seventh district in 1841. In 1845 he was advanced to the Supreme Court bench. Judge Burnside was an exceptional man. Every lawyer, young and old, knows well his eccentricities and peculiarities. He possessed unusual determination, having a full understanding of the law and an abundance of courage to enforce. He enjoyed a joke at whosever expense, and was, withal, one of the most popular judges on the bench. Judge Burnside died at Germantown, March 25, 1857.

George W. Woodward next came upon the bench. Judge Woodward is described as a tall, heavy, and well proportioned man, of excellent personal appearance and remarkably good address. On the bench he presided with dignity and ability; always courteous and affable, he became one of the most popular judges in the State. He was, after serving a full term on the Common Pleas bench and performing other judicial service, made chief justice of the State. Judge Woodward died about twenty years ago.

Robert G. White, of Tioga, succeeded Judge Woodward. Judge White was in this district but a single year, when, by legislative act the district was changed and he was transferred. He died before his term of office expired. During his incumbency an assistant law judge was appointed in his district to assist in the transaction of business. Judge White died from an epileptic attack.

John C. Knox, of Venango county, came next. He presided but a short time, and was consequently advanced to the Supreme Bench. He died in an asylum for insane. At one time Judge Knox was attorney-general of the Commonwealth.

James T. Hale, the next president judge of the district, was born in Bradford county, October 14, 1810. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1832, and in 1835 moved to Bellefonte. In the month of April, 1851, he was appointed president judge to succeed Judge Knox in the district. Judge Hale occupied the bench but a short time, but during his incumbency discharged the duties of the office impartially and with marked ability. After retiring from the bench Judge Hale practiced a few years and then retired from the profession to engage in other pursuits. He became largely interested in the development of the coal and timber lands of Centre, Clearfield, and Cambria counties, and was largely instrumental in the construction of the Clearfield and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In March, 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession, but was suddenly taken sick and died in the early part of April of that year.

James Burnside, the next judge upon the bench in this district, was born at Bellefonte, February 22, 1807. Of the children of Hon. Thomas Burnside, formerly judge, he was the eldest. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to practice in November, 1830. In 1844 he was chosen to represent his assembly district in the State Legislature, and was re-elected for a second term. Upon the erection of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District Governor Bigler appointed James Burnside as president judge April 20, 1853, and in the month of October following, at the general election (the office having become elective instead of appointive), he was elected without opposition. Judge James Burnside was instantly killed by being thrown from a buggy July 1, 1859.

Next in the succession of presidents came Judge James Gamble. Judge Gamble is remembered on the bench as a dignified, strict, and careful presiding officer. He made no pretension to extensive social qualities, but as a judge was universally respected. As a jurist he ranked high and his opinions were frequently quoted.

Samuel Linn next came upon the bench. He was born in February, 1820, and at the age of twenty-four years commenced to prepare himself for the legal profession, to which he was duly admitted. In 1847 he formed a partnership with James T., afterward Judge Hale, which continued until 1851. He then practiced with W. P. Wilson, and so continued up to 1859, when he was elected president judge of the district comprising Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton counties. In 1868 he resigned his position and resumed the practice as an attorney.

Joseph Benson McEnally, who succeeded Judge Linn by appointment from the governor, was the first person residing in Clearfield to be honored by elevation to the bench of the district. Mr. McEnally was born in Lycoming county, January 25, 1825. At the time of entering an office for the purpose of fitting himself for the profession, he was well prepared, having taken a preparatory and regular course at Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., from which he graduated in June, 1845. After a course of study in the office of Alexander, afterward Judge Jordon, he was admitted to the bar in 1849. He practiced a short time in Schuylkill county, and from there came to Clearfield, where he has since resided. In 1868 he was appointed president judge to succeed Judge Samuel Linn, in the district comprising Clearfield, Centre, and Clinton counties. Judge McEnally presided over the courts of the district for several months, and at the next general election a successor was chosen. At that time he was the nominee of his party (the Republican), but as the district was largely Democratic he was defeated. In 1872 Judge McEnally formed a law partnership with Daniel W. McCurdy, which relation has ever since continued.

Charles A. Mayer, the successful candidate for the office of president judge of this district, over Judge McEnally, was born in York county, Pa., December 15, 1830. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the office of White & Quiggle, at Lock Haven, as a student at law, and after two years' course of study was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected to the office of attorney for Clinton county and served in that capacity two terms. In 1868 he became a candidate for the president judgship of the Twenty-fifth District, and was elected. In 1878 he was re-nominated and elected for a second term and is now engaged in the discharge of his official duties, but does not now preside over the courts of Clearfield county, it having been made a separate judicial district. In fact Judge Mayer held but few courts here after the creation of the office of "addition law judge," that duty having fallen to his associate, Judge John H. Orvis.

John Holden Orvis was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pa., February 24, 1835. At nineteen years of age he commenced the study of the

J. B. McEnally

law under the direction of N. L. Atwood, esq., of Lock Haven. Mr. Orvis spent a greater portion of his time in a printing office, and read law in connection with his labors as a printer, not being sufficiently possessed of money to prosecute his legal studies unassisted. In February, 1856, he was admitted to practice, a few weeks prior to having attained his majority; but as the question of age was not asked on his examination he was admitted; had he been questioned as to his age he would have been disqualified. In December, 1862, Mr. Orvis went to Bellefonte, where he has since resided. Upon the petition of the attorneys in all parts of his district he was appointed by Governor Hartranft to the office of additional law judge of the Twenty-fifth District, to assist President Judge, Charles A. Mayer. His appointment was made April 10, 1874. At the general election in November following, he was elected to the same office for a full term of ten years, which he held until November, 1883, when he resigned and resumed practice as an attorney.

David Luther Krebs, the present president judge of the courts of Clearfield county, was born in Ferguson township, Centre county, on the 5th day of October, 1846. David was brought up on a farm, and in his younger days received only a common school education, under what was formerly known as the "old academy" system. He was engaged in preparing himself for a collegiate course when the war broke out, which event entirely changed his plans. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Krebs came to Clearfield county and engaged in teaching school, and at the same time studied law with Hon. William A. Wallace. At the time of the last draft ordered by the general government, two older brothers of David were drafted into the service; one of them was rejected on account of physical disabilities, and the other having the care of a family on his hands disliked to enter the service. David L., the subject of this sketch, offered to, and did take his brother's place, and was assigned to military duty in the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, where he served until mustered out by general orders in 1865. After returning from the service Mr. Krebs spent a year in the oil regions of Venango county, and afterward taught school at Limestoneville, Montour county.

In 1867 he returned to Centre county and read law under the instruction of Adam Hoy, esq., and at the same time performed clerical duties in the office of the prothonotary of the county. He was examined in open court in May, 1869, and admitted to the bar, and on June 1, following, came to Clearfield, where he has since resided. In the year 1870, Mr. Krebs, in company with John P. Irvin, succeeded to the business of H. B. Swoope, esq., then recently appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This firm relation continued about two years, when Mr. Krebs purchased the entire business and practiced alone until late in the fall of 1873. A law partnership was then formed with Hon. William A. Wallace, which continued up to the time of Mr. Krebs's election to the office of president judge of Clearfield county in the year 1883. The county, by act of the Legislature in 1883, was made a separate judicial district.

It is eminently fitting and proper that in the succession of events and lives of those who have presided over the courts of the judicial district in which Clearfield county is situate, there should be mentioned one person, who, although he was never on the bench in the district, but occasionally presided at the courts thereof by invitation, yet has been a life long resident of the county, and has ever been identified with its substantial growth and prosperity.

George Rodden Barrett was born in Curwensville on the 31st day of March, in the year 1815. In the year 1831 he was apprenticed to Governor John Bigler, to learn the printer's trade. In 1833 he became editor of the *Brookville Jeffersonian*, published at Brookville, Jefferson county, which he continued for two years. He moved to Lewisburg in 1835 and edited the *Lewisburg Democrat*. While there he read law with James F. Linn, and was admitted to practice in 1836, and, in the same year came to Clearfield. The next year, 1837, he was made deputy attorney-general for Clearfield and Jefferson counties. Mr. Barrett was elected to the State Legislature in 1840, and re-elected the succeeding year. He served as a member of the judiciary committee when the law abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed. In 1852 he was chosen as one of the presidential electors. On account of his recognized legal ability he was selected by President Pierce for the purpose of codifying the revenue laws. He was appointed president judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, comprising the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe, and Carbon, in the year 1853. At the general election in the district in 1855, he was elected to the same position and re-elected in 1865. He resigned in 1869, but was appointed to the same office by Governor Geary, and served one year. In 1872 Judge Barrett returned to Clearfield and resumed the practice of the law, which practice he continued up to 1884, at which time he retired from the active duties of the profession, content to rest upon the well earned honors of nearly a half century. During his long years of practice Mr. Barrett never lost a case in the Supreme Court, and during his sixteen years of duty on the bench, his decisions were reversed but thirteen times.

THE CLEARFIELD BAR.

Of the practitioners at the bar of Clearfield county, past and present, many have attained distinction, and some eminence. Among the leading legal minds of the Commonwealth, this county has furnished her full quota. On the bench and at the bar of her courts, have been found lawyers of rare ability and strict integrity—men of worth, men of character, men whose social and mental qualities have made them famous, men whose marked attainments have made for them a high standard in the legislative halls of the Commonwealth, and of the nation; men whose influence has been so pervading and salutary that the whole

G. R. Barrett

bar seems to have caught something of their spirit, and maintained a freedom from all unworthy methods that can be found in very few communities.

The pioneer of the bar of Clearfield county was Josiah W. Smith. Mr. Smith was a native of Philadelphia, and came when quite young to this county, in company with his brother, Lewis Smith. They occupied a farm tract in the south part of Lawrence township, known in later years as the Benjamin Spackman farm, and is situate about four miles up the West Branch. Josiah, not being accustomed to farm life and its consequent labors, conceived the idea of studying law, and in pursuance of it commenced a course of study in the office of Judge Thomas Burnside, of Centre county. In the year 1826 he was examined and admitted to practice, and in the month of December of the same year was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county of Clearfield, an office equal to that now known as District Attorney. No accurate information is at hand as to how long Mr. Smith held this office. He continued practice, however, up to 1856, when he retired and moved to his native city of Philadelphia. There he resided until 1862, and then returned to Clearfield, where he lived at the time of his death, March 22, 1882, in the eighty-first year of his age.

After returning from Philadelphia Mr. Smith never engaged in active practice, but was always ready to assist any who were in trouble. As an evidence of the high regard and esteem in which he was universally held by his associates at the bar, the following action of the court and bar of the county as entered upon the records of the Common Pleas will fully attest:

"At a meeting of the bar, held in open court, convened for that purpose by Hon. George R. Barrett, the following resolutions were offered by Hon. William A. Wallace, and seconded by Hon. J. B. McEnally and Thomas H. Murray, esq.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Josiah W. Smith, esq., the senior member of the bar of this county, his family has lost a loving and affectionate husband and father, the community at large an upright, pure and respected citizen; these courts a link of the past history more than half a century old, and the bar has lost a member whose legal knowledge was unexcelled, whose experience and skill is attested by the records of the court from 1825 to the date of his retirement from active practice, and whose personal character remains to us pure and spotless."

Lewis Smith, brother of Josiah W. Smith, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and the circumstances of his coming to this county are the same as those related in the foregoing sketch of Josiah W. Lewis Smith read law with his brother, and was regularly admitted to practice at the courts of the county. Lewis was more of an advocate at the bar, and more successful in practice relating to contested cases, while Josiah W. was a counselor and mediator, frequently endeavoring to compromise causes that most lawyers would desire to litigate. Lewis Smith died in the year 1847.

Joseph M. Martin came from the interior of the State about the year 1830; he practiced up to about 1835, when he died. Mr. Martin is remembered as a lawyer of ability, and established a fair business in his profession. He was a bachelor.

William Christie came to practice at the courts of the county about the time that Josiah W. Smith was admitted. He located at Curwensville. He was a strong lawyer and a man of good understanding, but possessed some faults, and indulged in excesses which hastened his death. He had no family, but boarded with "Aunt" Ann Reed, a prominent figure in the schools of Curwensville at an early day.

James B. Marr, another old-time lawyer and a man of excellent family connections, became a member of the Clearfield bar about the year 1839. His brother, Phineas, is remembered as a prominent Presbyterian clergyman at Lewisburg, Pa. James B. Marr read law in the office of James F. Linn, esq., of Lewisburg, and was admitted to practice at that place. He came to Clearfield with a letter of introduction, written by Mr. Linn and addressed to George R., afterward Judge Barrett, recommending the bearer as a competent person as a lawyer, and suggesting the formation of a partnership if agreeable to Mr. Barrett. The partnership was never formed, as business was not sufficiently lucrative to bear a division. Mr. Marr practiced here several years with moderate success. He died here, leaving no family. He was the fifth resident lawyer in the county.

Daniel G. Fenton came, a single man, from New Jersey, and was admitted to practice at the courts of the county. He came here about 1830, and left somewhat hurriedly in 1836. The circumstances of his leaving were about as follows: He had became considerably involved with debts variously contracted, and, in order to escape from his creditors, sold his law books to John R. Bloom, a merchant of the town, and in the night time decamped, using the proceeds of the sale of his library to take him away. He went to Iowa, where he afterward died. Mr. Fenton was a weak lawyer, but very popular in the town.

Elmer S. Dundy read law in Clearfield, and was admitted here, but never practiced at the courts of the county. He migrated westward and settled at Falls City, Neb., where he was appointed justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Lewis J. Krans first started in business as a merchant at Curwensville, but became involved and failed. His failure embarrassed his brother of Philadelphia, who had made advances to him, and he also failed. After that, Lewis read law in the office of Joseph S. Frantz, of Clearfield, and was admitted to practice. He remained here six or seven years and then went to Philadelphia. He stayed there a short time and moved to Concordia, Kan.

Isaac G. Gordon was a native of Union county. He read law in the office of James F. Linn, of Lewisburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1843.

From there he came to Clearfield, armed with a letter of introduction to Mr. Barrett, with a request that he be taken as a partner. Mr. Barrett at that time did not see fit to take a partner. Mr. Gordon remained in Clearfield until the next spring, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Barrett, he went to Erie with a view of locating there, but remained there only four weeks and then returned to Clearfield county and established an office at Curwensville. In February of the next year he came to the county seat to attend a term of court. Here he again met Mr. Barrett and informed him that he (Gordon) had made just three dollars as the result of his winter's practice at Curwensville. A partnership was then formed and Mr. Gordon again located at Clearfield. Their association continued for about three years. Mr. Gordon could prepare a case ably, but as a trial lawyer he was not a success; he, in fact, disliked to try causes, and avoided that part of the practice as much as possible. In the mean time Mr. Barrett had an extensive and growing practice in Jefferson county, and at last suggested that Mr. Gordon should locate there and take charge of that branch of the business in an equal partnership. This Mr. Gordon assented to, and moved to Brookville. After a short time Mr. Heath (afterward Judge Heath) was taken into the firm, under the name and style of Barrett, Heath & Gordon. Upon the advancement of Mr. Barrett to the bench, he surrendered his interest to his partners. Mr. Gordon is an upright, conscientious, modest gentleman; a lawyer of ability and sound learning. He is now on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

James Harvey Larrimer was born in Centre county; he read law in the office of Judge James Burnside, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Centre county. In the spring of 1854 he came to Clearfield and took up his residence. He practiced until 1858, when he became associated with R. F. Ward, jr., as editors and publishers of the *Clearfield Republican*, and so continued until the spring of 1860, when he retired from its management and resumed the practice of law. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed first lieutenant of a company under Captain Loraine, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves. Before arriving at the front he was elected captain of a company in the same regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to the office of major, and transferred to the staff of General Samuel W. Crawford. Major Larrimer was killed by guerrillas near Collett's Station, Va., February 14, 1863. His remains were brought home and buried in the Clearfield Cemetery. Larrimer Post, G. A. R., was so named in honor of Major James Harvey Larrimer.

Joseph S. Frantz came to Clearfield from Kittanning, Armstrong county, about the year 1850. He practiced law here about three or four years and then went west.

J. Biddle Gordon, son of Judge Gordon, of Reading, Pa., located in Clearfield as a lawyer about the year 1853. Mr. Gordon was a highly educated man and possessed great ability as a lawyer, but his inclinations and habits led him sadly astray. He was wild, reckless, and dissipated. In one of his adventures he spent a large sum of money that he had collected for a client, and when a demand for it was made of him he promised to settle the next day. The same evening, however, he poisoned himself and died in a few hours. J. Biddle Gordon was not, in any manner, related to either Isaac G. Gordon or Cyrus Gordon, of the Clearfield bar.

Israel Test was born in Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., September 28, 1831. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, and by economy and industry accumulated sufficient means to enable him to attend Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport. In 1854 he entered the law office of J. M. Carlisle, esq., at Chambersburg, Franklin county, and in June, 1856, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Test came to Clearfield in 1858, and resided and practiced here until the time of his death, August 12, 1886. Israel Test was a peculiar and eccentric person. During his many years of practice in the courts of the county, he was always known as the "wag of the bar." This peculiar faculty often stood him well, as many a case he has laughed out of court and succeeded in gaining when his side possessed doubtful merit. In later years his associates, and especially the younger persons, named him "Father" Test. Mr. Test, notwithstanding his eccentricities, was a good lawyer and advocate; a man of ability and thorough knowledge of the law, and more than that, a man universally respected by his fellow men.

Thomas J. McCullough was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of July, 1828. In the year 1840, he came with the family of his father, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church, to Clearfield county and located at New Washington, in Burnside township. Here Thomas received such elementary education as the schools of the vicinity afforded. About the year 1851, he came to Clearfield and entered the office of Hon. George R. Barrett, where he read law until his admission to the bar some few years later. In 1868–9 he represented the county in the State Legislature. After his term of office expired Mr. McCullough went into the oil fields of Pennsylvania and operated for a time with indifferent success. He returned to the county after about ten years in the oil regions and established an office for the practice of his profession at Philipsburg, Centre county, still making his home with his family at Clearfield. Thomas J. McCullough died at Philipsburg, December 27, 1885.

John H. Fulford was born in Bedford, Bedford county, February 11, 1838. While residing in Bedford he read law in the office of Frank Gordon, esq., but left there before completing his studies and came to Clearfield, where he entered the office of Joseph B. McEnally, esq. During his course of study with Mr. McEnally, Mr. Fulford was chosen principal of the school at Clearfield, held in the old town hall, an office that he filled very acceptably for some time. After completing his law course, Mr. Fulford was admitted to practice, about the year 1860. As a lawyer, he was honorable, conscientious, and thorough; as a politician, he was a staunch, shrewd and uncompromising Republican. John H. Fulford died June 27, 1877. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, the lodge, and the bar as well, attending the funeral in a body.

William Miller McCullough, a brother of Thomas J. McCullough hereinbefore mentioned, was a native of Beaver county, Pa., born on the 1st day of October, 1837, and came to this county with his father's family. William received but little education prior to the time of commencing the study of law· He entered the office of H. B. Swoope, esq., who instructed him in the elementary school branches as well as those branches appertaining to legal practice. He was admitted to practice prior to 1856, and subsequently became one of the brightest and ablest lawyers of the county. He was twice chosen District Attorney of the county. In later years failing health forced him to retire from active practice and he went to the Southern States and died at Thomasville, Georgia, on the 26th day of January, 1884.

Robert Wallace was born in Barony Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, on the 13th day of March, 1792. He came to America and settled in Mifflin county, Pa., in the year 1819, where he taught school. He read law with Ephraim Banks, esq., at Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. Mr. Wallace soon after his admission moved to Huntingdon, where he practiced law about a year, when he came to Clearfield in the year 1825. After staying here about a year he returned to Huntingdon and resumed practice, still retaining his practice at Clearfield. In the year 1826, Mr. Wallace married and resided in Huntingdon until the year 1836. He held the office of Deputy Attorney-general of Huntingdon county for three years. During the year 1836 Mr. W. with his family moved to Clearfield and engaged in active practice up to the year 1847, when he moved to Holidaysburg, Blair county, where he lived until 1854. He then returned to Clearfield to live, but did not engage actively in practice. Robert Wallace died at Wallaceton, Clearfield county, January 2, 1875.

Henry Bucher Swoope was born in Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., in the year 1831. He was the son of William Swoope, M. D. of that town. He was educated at the academy at Academia, Pa., and read law in the office of John Scott, esq., of Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar of Huntingdon county in 1852. After residing and practicing there about a year, Mr. Swoope came to Clearfield, where he lived and practiced until 1869, when he was appointed, by President Grant, to the office of United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Swoope then located at Pittsburgh and fulfilled the duties of the office until the time of his death in 1874. H. Bucher Swoope was one of the best criminal lawyers in this section of the State; as an orator, he was eloquent and brilliant and one of the most successful political speakers in the Middle States.

James Hepburn came to Clearfield from Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of the county in 1822. No accurate information is obtainable concerning Mr. Hepburn, but he continued to practice here until his death, many years ago.

James Peterkin also appears as one of the old practitioners at the bar in early days.

Frederick O'Leary Buck, an Englishman by birth, practiced in Clearfield. At one time he was associated in business with William McCullough.

Alfred A. Graham was born in Clearfield, February 3, 1845. He read law by himself and was admitted to the bar. He practiced for a time in partnership with William McCullough. Mr. Graham also read with William A. Wallace. At the time of his death, February 23, 1880, he resided at Du Bois.

Robert J. Wallace, another member of the old bar of the county, was born in Clearfield. He was a brother of William A. Wallace and read law in his office. Robert was admitted to practice and was at one time district attorney of the county. He died many years ago.

Samuel M. Green came to Clearfield from Centre county on the occasion of the organization of the courts in October, 1822. He was admitted to the bar of the county on that memorable occasion and was appointed Deputy Attorney-general for Clearfield county at that term. He stayed in the county several years.

An organization was formed about twelve years ago known as the Clearfield Bar Association. Officers were elected and meetings occasionally held. At one time J. B. McEnally was president. The association, however, came to grief through the sudden departure of the treasurer with the records and funds, and no trace of his whereabouts was ever discovered. Since that time the association have rarely held meetings, but it is believed that Mr. McEnally is still president. Of late an effort has been made to revive the organization, but as yet without success.

THE PRESENT CLEARFIELD BAR.

William A. Wallace was born in Huntingdon, November 27, 1827. During his youth he was educated liberally and with a desire to train his mind to that branch of education that would tend to fit him for the legal profession. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in September, 1847, in Clearfield county, where he had lived since 1836, having come here at that time with his father's family. In 1862 Mr. Wallace was elected to the State Senate representing the counties of Clearfield, Cambria and Blair. He was re-elected in 1865, '68, '71 and '74, serving fifteen consecutive years therein. In 1871 he was elected speaker of the Senate. He was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1865, and held the position during 1866–7–8, and again in 1871. In 1875 he was the successful candidate in the

Legislature for the office of United States Senator, and succeeded Hon. John Scott. During later years Mr. Wallace has retired from active professional and political life and devotes his time to business pursuits. He has extensive coal interests in the county and large mining interests in the Western States which demand constant attention.

Joseph Benson McEnally, born January 25, 1825, admitted to the bar in 1849. (See sketch in preceding portion of this chapter).

John F. Weaver was admitted to the bar in 1844, after a course of study in the office of James Burnside, of Centre county. Mr. Weaver came to Clearfield in 1845; was made deputy attorney-general of Clearfield county in 1848 and served three years, after which he retired from practice and engaged mainly in the lumber business.

Walter Barrett was born in Clearfield, August 2, 1839; attended the common schools at Clearfield, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He remained at the university but a short time, and in the fall of 1853, received an appointment as midshipman in the navy and stationed at Annapolis, Md. In the spring of 1855 he attended the Moravian boarding-school at Nazareth, Northampton county, and remained nearly two years, after which he again entered the university at Philadelphia. He spent one year as civil engineer on the Philadelphia Railroad, after which he returned home and resumed the study of law, having previously studied during vacation time with his father, Hon. George R. Barrett. In 1859, Walter was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. At the breaking out of the war Walter Barrett was the first man that left Clearfield county to enter the service. He was appointed major of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel William G. Murray, regimental commander, was killed at Winchester, and the command devolved upon Major Barrett, and so continued until the battle at Fort Republic, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. After the battle at Cloud's Mills Colonel Barrett was injured by the falling of a bridge, his horse falling on him in the accident, and he was compelled to leave the service and return home in the early part of 1862. Colonel Barrett, although an active participant in legal and political life, never held any office. He was a candidate for judicial honors against Judge Krebs, but was defeated by the latter in the nominating convention.

Joseph W. Parker has been a practitioner in the courts of the State for about thirty years, but is not an old member of the Clearfield bar, having located here within the last five years. Mr. Parker was born in Mifflin county, Pa., read law and was admitted to the bar there. He lived in Virginia five years, practicing law and engaging in politics. During his residence there he served in the State Legislature three years. On his return to Pennsylvania he was elected to the Legislature and served one term.

Frank Fielding was born at Slippery Rock, Butler county, Pa. He was educated at Saint Francis College, at Loretta, Pa., and at Saint Vincent's, at Latrobe, Pa., but was not a graduate from either. He received further instruction from Rev. W. T. Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala., while the reverend professor was in the Northern States. Mr. Fielding studied law with Hon. Wm. P. Hill, at Marshall, Texas; continued his course with John N. Thompson, of Butler, Pa., and finished in the office of Hon. James Bredin, of Butler, now of Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1864, Mr. Fielding came to Clearfield to practice. He became a member of the law firm of Wallace, Bigler & Fielding. The firm was afterward changed to Wallace & Fielding, and still later to Fielding, Bigler & Wilson. Of late years, however, Mr. Fielding has practiced without a partner. He was elected to the office of District Attorney and served one term.

William Dock Bigler is a native of Clearfield, and was born September 17, 1841. He received a preparatory course of study at the West Jersey Academy at Bridgton, N. J., remaining there about two years. In 1859 he entered Princeton College and left in 1861. Mr. Bigler read law with William A. Wallace from 1862 to 1866, but did not give his exclusive attention to law studies during that time. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. The law firm of Wallace, Bigler & Fielding was soon formed and Mr. Bigler became a member of it. Their firm relations continued about three years. Since 1870 Mr. Bigler has given his attention mainly to business interests outside the profession. He is now engaged in lumbering and the manufacture of fire brick, and is also a member of the firm of Bigler, Reed & Co.

Thomas Holt Murray was born in Girard township, Clearfield county, on the 5th day of April, 1845. His early education was somewhat limited, being confined to such branches as were taught at the "country schools." In 1862 he entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, but was soon afterward compelled to leave on account of a severe illness. From this time until 1864 he remained at home, teaching school and working on the farm, when he returned to the seminary. During his course of study at the college Mr. Murray read law under the direction of Robert Fleming, esq. He graduated in 1867. In the month of May, 1868, he entered the office of H. B. Swoope, esq., at Clearfield, where he completed his legal course, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1869. The firm of Murray & Gordon, of which Thomas H. Murray is a member, was formed in September, 1874.

David S. Herron was born in Center township, Indiana county, Pa., April, 24, 1844. He received an academic education, and afterward entered the Ohio University, at Athens, O., from which he graduated with the class of 1866; read law with Hugh W. Weir, esq., at Indiana, for two years, and was admitted to practice at the Indiana county bar in June, 1868. He then located in Clarion county and practiced until 1876, at which time he embarked in the mercantile and oil business. In 1883 he came to Du Bois, Clearfield

Thos. H. Murray

county, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1874 Mr. Herron was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the year following was admited to practice in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Since 1874 Mr. Herron has held the office of United States Commissioner for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

David Luther Krebs, born October 5, 1846. (See *ante*, Bench of the county).

Hurxthal W. Smith was born in Clearfield county and was a son of Josiah W. Smith, one of the pioneer lawyers of the county. H. W. Smith read law in the office of Hon. William A. Wallace, and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

Alonzo A. Adams was born in Boggs township, Clearfield county, December 3, 1847. He read law in the office of H. Bucher Swoope, esq., and after a four years' course of study was admitted to the bar at the June term of court, 1869.

From the alumni record of the Pennsylvania State College the following record is taken relating to Cyrus Gordon, B. S., LL. B. Born December 1, 1846, near Hecla Furnace, Centre county, Pa.; 1864, entered sophomore class, Agricultural College; 1866, graduated and returned to college as tutor and post-graduate; 1867–9, studied law at Michigan University; 1869, admitted to the bar of Centre county, Pa.; 1870, removed to Clearfield and began the practice of law; 1876, elected alumni trustee, State College, for one year; 1877, re-elected for full term of three years; 1880, re-elected alumni trustee. In explanation of the foregoing record it may be well to state that Mr. Gordon read law with Judge Samuel Linn, in Centre county, and that upon coming to Clearfield he was in the office of McEnally & McCurdy about one year prior to his partnership with T. H. Murray, esq.

Daniel W. McCurdy was born in Charleston township, Chester county, August 30, 1841. He received a preparatory education at Freeland Seminary, Montgomery county, and entered Dickinson College in 1858. After a full collegiate course Mr. McCurdy graduated with the class of 1862. He then taught school in Luzerne county about two years, and then came to Clearfield where he continued teaching until the early part of the year 1865. He then entered the office of Joseph B. McEnally and studied law until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar of the county. In 1872 the law firm of McEnally & McCurdy was formed.

Aaron G. Kramer was born in Centre county, August 10, 1844. He came to Clearfield in the spring of 1866, and entered the office of Israel Test, esq., as a student at law; was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in September, 1871, and has since practiced in the county. In the fall of 1886, Mr. Kramer was elected member of Assembly to represent Clearfield county.

John Lever Cuttle was born in Lancashire, England, June 22, 1809, and came to this country in the year 1823, and to Clearfield county in 1839. He was entered as a student at law with George R. Barrett, and read in connection with his labors as a machinist until 1853, when he was admitted to practice. In 1845 he was elected justice of the peace and served one term; in 1852 county surveyor, and served two terms; in 1859 prothonotary, and served one term; in 1882 became associate judge and served one term.

Harry Frank Wallace was born August 8, 1852, in Clearfield borough. He was educated at Lawrenceville, N. J., entering school there in 1867 and graduated in 1869; entered Princeton College in 1869 and graduated with the class of '73. He then returned home and read law in the office of Wallace & Krebs until 1875; then entered Harvard Law School and attended lectures one year; was admitted to the Clearfield bar in 1876. Mr. Wallace then became a member of the firm of Wallace & Krebs, and so continued until the election of Mr. Krebs to the office of president judge. The firm then became Wallace Bros., Harry F. and William E. Wallace constituting the firm.

William E. Wallace was born in Clearfield, February 24, 1855. After attending the common schools at Clearfield he entered Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated in 1873; attended Harvard Law School two years; read law with Wallace & Krebs three years, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. Mr. Wallace is now one of the members of the law firm of Wallace Bros., successors to Wallace & Krebs.

Oscar Mitchell was a native of Lawrence township, born February 28, 1849. He was educated at the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., but did not graduate from there. In 1874 he commenced the study of law with Frank Fielding, esq., and was admitted to the Clearfield bar in June, 1876.

Smith Van Valzah Wilson was born in Clearfield, November 21, 1853. He attended the Clearfield school and afterwards took a two years' preparatory course at Lawrenceville High School. From there he returned home and read law with Hon. William A. Wallace nearly a year, when he concluded to attend college. In the fall of 1871 he entered Lehigh University for the regular classical course, and graduated in 1874. Mr. Wilson then resumed his law studies with Senator Wallace, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1877. Smith V. Wilson was elected district attorney in November, 1885.

Joseph Francis McKenrick was born in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., May 9, 1845. He received a common school education and entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1869, where he finished the college course. In 1865 he came to Clearfield and worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer and taught school in the winter. Mr. McKenrick was a teacher in the Leonard Graded School at Clearfield from 1874 to 1877. In the latter year he commenced the study of law with Hon. William A. Wallace, and was admitted to the bar June 24, 1878. In 1879 he was elected district attorney of the county and re-elected in 1882.

Frank Graham Harris was born in Karthaus township, this county, November 6, 1845. In the month of September, 1876, he commenced the study of law in the office of Murray & Gordon, esqs., and continued until 1879, when on June 14th of that year he was admitted to the Clearfield bar. In connection with his law practice Mr. Harris does a fire and life insurance business.

William Carlisle Arnold was born in Luthersburg, Clearfield county, July 15, 1851. He read law in the office of J. B. McEnally, esq., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1875. Mr. Arnold resides and has an office at Curwensville.

William H. Patterson was born near Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, Pa., November 14, 1851, read law with H. M. Aldridge, esq., of Holidaysburg, Blair county, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1878. Mr. Patterson came to Houtzdale, Clearfield county, in May, 1878, and has since practiced law at that place.

Roland D. Swoope, son of H. Bucher Swoope, was born in Clearfield, Pa., in the year 1856. He was educated at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and at the Western University, Pittsburgh, Pa., read law in the office of Murray & Gordon, esqs., at Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Since admission Mr. Swoope has practiced at Curwensville.

William A. Chase, born in Knox township, Clearfield county, July 24, 1847; was educated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated with the class of 1877, and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan in March, 1877. Mr. Chase was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in 1879, and commenced practice at Houtzdale, where he remained till 1886. He then moved to Jeffries, this county, but has not practiced since April, 1886.

John Franklin Snyder was born in Clearfield borough, June 23, 1855. He was educated at the common schools and at the Leonard Graded School of Clearfield, but when not at school worked with his father, Henry E. Snyder, in a blacksmith shop. In 1876 he graduated from school and then resumed his place in the shop. He entered the law office of Hon. Augustus Landis, at Holidaysburg, Blair county, and studied law until 1878, when he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Snyder practiced alone until January 1, 1884, when he associated with Hon. John H. Orvis, and established an office at Clearfield under the firm name and style of Orvis & Snyder. In the celebrated Curtin-Yocum contest, Mr. Snyder acted as associate counsel with D. L. Krebs, esq.

William Alexander Hagerty was born in Glen Hope, this county, January 22, 1857. He attended the Free School at Lumber City, the academy and Leonard Graded School at Clearfield, and the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa. He read law in the office of McEnally & McCurdy, and, after a course of study for three years was admitted to the bar in 1879.

George D. Hamer was born in Freeport, Armstrong county, June 21, 1855. He graduated from Mount Union College in 1873; read law with Coulter & Martin, esqs., of Parker City, Pa., until 1875, when he moved to Butler and completed his studies with L. Z. Mitchell, esq., and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1876. Mr. Hamer practiced law in Butler county until 1880, when he came to Du Bois and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in March of that year. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Hamer has engaged extensively in lumbering and building.

Truman Ames was born in the town of Antioch, Lake county, Ill., June 25, 1851. In 1872 he attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., and continued there about eighteen weeks. He again, in 1873, entered the school and graduated therefrom in June, 1874. In the fall of 1876 he commenced the study of law with Hall & Ames, St. Mary's, Elk county, but was obliged to leave in the following spring on account of poor health. In 1878 Mr. Ames resumed study in the office of H. T. Ames, esq., Williamsport, and was admitted to the Lycoming bar in May, 1880. Truman Ames came to Du Bois in February, 1881.

William Irvin Shaw, born at Clearfield March 20, 1860, attended lectures at Yale Law School, and read law with Murray & Gordon, esqs., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1882. Mr. Shaw is now practicing at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa.

Arthur Le Roy Cole, born in Potter county, Pa., December 24, 1857, read law with Olmsted & Larraber, esqs., at Coudersport, Potter county, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. Mr. Cole located at Du Bois in October, 1881.

Allison O. Smith, born October 23, 1857, in Montour county, Pa.; attended University of Pennsylvania two years, read law with Redding, Jones & Carson, esqs., and also with Oscar Foust, of Northumberland county, and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in June, 1882, and came to Clearfield in September, 1882.

W. Clarence Pentz, born in Brady township, Clearfield county, May 9, 1858; read law with Frank Fielding, esq., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. Mr. Pentz began practice at Du Bois, August 15, 1883.

Martin Luther McQuown was born in Indiana county, January 18, 1852; read law in the office of Murray & Gordon, esqs., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1883. Mr. McQuown was elected county superintendent in 1878, and re-elected in 1881. He was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1886, and reappointed for the year 1887.

George Washington Easton, born in Clinton county May 16, 1860; read law with Wallace & Krebs, and was admitted to the Clearfield bar in June, 1883.

James Horton Kelley was born in Bell township, Clearfield county, October 4, 1852. He attended the Dayton Union Academy in Armstrong county, and the Tuscarora Academy in Juniata county; read law in the office of Wallace & Fielding, and afterward with Frank Fielding, esq., and was admitted to the bar in January, 1884.

Alonzo Potter MacLeod, born in Clearfield May 29, 1861; attended Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., and Columbia Law School at New York city. He read law under the instruction of Colonel Walter Barrett, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1884. Mr. MacLeod commenced practice at Coalport, Clearfield county, in February, 1885.

Singleton Bell, a grandson of the first white male child born in the county, was born in Ferguson township, February 12, 1862; read law in the office of Wallace & Krebs, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1884.

Americus Hodge Woodward, born in Luzerne county, Pa., May 1, 1859; graduated from the State Normal School at Millersburg in July, 1878; entered the University of Michigan in 1881, and graduated in 1882; read law in 1882 in the office of McEnally & McCurdy, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1883.

George W. Zeigler, born at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., August 23, 1861; read law with George B. Orlady, esq., and B. G. Zeigler, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Huntingdon county April, 1883. In 1884 he was admitted to the Clearfield bar. After three months at Clearfield he removed to Houtzdale, where he has since practiced.

George M. Bilger was born at Curwensville, Clearfield county, September 15, 1861; was entered as a law student with William C. Arnold, esq., of Curwensville, in 1883, while attending the Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of the county March 22, 1886. Since October, 1886, Mr. Bilger has been located at Coalport.

William I. Swoope was born in Clearfield in 1862; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. He read law in the office of Roland D. Swoope, at Curwensville, and was admitted to the bar at Clearfield in December, 1886.

Alexander Patterson was born in Airdire, Scotland, December 19, 1857; came to this country in 1874; entered the office of McEnally & McCurdy in 1884, and was admitted to practice in 1887.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY PRESTON WILSON, M. D.

WHO was the doctor that came first to Clearfield county? This question naturally arises before all others, and the answer is found in what information can now be gained concerning Dr. Samuel Colman. For his history—which is interesting—the writer is mostly indebted to the *Raftsman's Journal* of May 25, 1859. It says: "Dr. Samuel Colman was a man of ability. Though eccentric in his habits, which, as he was taciturn and indisposed to take any one into his confidence, were known to but few, he had a warm heart. Of his early history nothing is known. He was supposed to have been the son of an English nobleman, who, for some reason, did not acknowledge his paternity, but who provided the means to insure him a superior education and maintenance. Colman was never known to speak of his birth place or parentage. He would sometimes remark, "at the place where I was raised, was done," and "the woman who raised me, did" so and so. He practiced medicine for some years at Williamsport, where he acquired considerable reputation. As he was known by some of the early settlers, to whom he had formed an attachment, he would occasionally, when his services were needed, come up to administer to their wants. Not liking the practice of medicine, he removed here, and settled near the residence of his friend Joseph Boone, where he cleared out the farm now in possession of Thomas Dougherty in Penn township. He called his farm Grampian Hills, because of the resemblance which his neighborhood bore to those celebrated hills of Scotland; and this has since given rise to the name of one of the most thriving and productive agricultural settlements in the county. Here he labored with his hands, gaining his bread "in the sweat of his face," and only visiting the sick bed when his services were deemed indispensable. In the earlier part of his career, he was never known to use profane language and invariably reproved the use of it by others. He led a single life, and died at the early age of forty years, on his farm, where it was his request to be buried "in the middle of a large field,—habited in his best suit of clothes, including hat, boots, and spurs,—without a stone to mark his resting place, and where the plow might ever after move over his remains." He came to Clearfield county in 1808, and died in 1819.

Dr. J. P. Hoyt, a native of Troy, N. Y., came to Curwensville in 1819. He died March 1, 1885. He took a prominent part as a physician in the great epidemic of 1824, of which mention is made below.

Dr. Alexander McLeod, while living in Phillipsburg, began to practice medicine in Clearfield in 1824, during the epidemic of dysentery then at this place, which destroyed entire families. A certain writer has this to say concerning it: "1824 was a memorable year in Clearfield county. Mounds covering the remains of the young, the middle-aged and the old in every place of sepulture in the county are sad monuments of that period. Along the valley of the West Branch, and on the highlands, an epidemic dysentery raged like the pestilence. Whole families were prostrated, and scarce a family escaped without losing one or more of its members. Anxiety and alarm sat on every countenance. He alone who was without friends and kindred mourned not broken ties. Dr. John P. Hoyt and Dr. McLeod, who came out and made his headquarters at Job Packer's tavern, were untiring in their exertions in allaying the consternation which had spread through the community, and ministering to the relief of the afflicted. During the prevalence of the epidemic, these physicians were on the go day and night in the saddle. For four weeks, Dr. McLeod could not return home. Often worn out by fatigue, he slept in his saddle, and at times tying his horse out of sight, he caught a short repose in a barn or by the roadside. For a whole month he was a Nazarite by compulsion as he could not find time to shave." Dr. McLeod resigned the profession of medicine in 1843 and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in 1877 at Meadville, Pa.

In 1826, Dr. A. T. Schryver came to Clearfield, but did not begin the practice of medicine till 1830. In 1854, he was elected superintendent of common schools for this county at the first election held for that position. In the early part of his professional career, he practiced for a while at Glen Hope.

Dr. Henry Lorain located as a physician in Phillipsburg in 1825, but he practiced a great deal in this county, driving over frequently. He removed to Clearfield in 1835, where he died March 3, 1859. A tribute to his memory thus speaks of him: "Professional eminence crowned the life and labors of Dr. Lorain. Enjoying at the outset as a student of medicine distinguished advantages, he laid the foundation of what proved afterwards to be a long, useful and honorable career. Thirty-five years of professional toil and devotion secured him a name and a place high up in the roll of medical men. As the brother-in-law and pupil of the late Prof. Dewees, of the University of Pennsylvania, he sat at the feet of a great medical Gamaliel. Most men in most vocations have individuality. Dr. Lorain was distinguished by marked traits, admirable in his profession. To be sent for, to be called in, was for him to go at once. Nothing delayed or prevented him. Dispatch was not only the word, but the act. Quick to decide, and generally prompt to execute, he would go, prescribe, and possibly be half way back before many a tardy practitioner would be well on the way. He accomplished a great deal in a short time. Delay or inattention were never laid to his charge. The summons to the bedside of the poor was obeyed with as much alacrity as that to the more favored of fortune—and their grateful tears bedew his memory. Though his field of labor was wide and rough, he never hesitated. His habit was energy, and so it continued to be until his bodily infirmities began to bear upon him."

Dr. Lewis Iddings located at Curwensville in 1827, where he remained several years, and then moved away. He was always regarded as a successful physician.

Dr. Perdue came to Clearfield in 1834; he moved away after a few years.

Dr. Henry Houtz, a brother of Dr. Daniel Houtz, who was the founder of Houtzdale, practiced a short time in Curwensville and Clearfield some where in the decade between 1837 and 1847.

Dr. Matthew Woods, a native of Penn's Valley, Center county, located at Curwensville in 1844. In 1856 he removed to Clearfield where he remained in active practice for ten years. Then he went to Mercer, Pa., where he resided until his death on December 16, 1868.

Dr. William P. Hills, a native of Prattsburg, N. Y., located in Clearfield in the spring of 1846, and practiced about six years, then went West where he died June, 1885.

Dr. John C. Richards practiced medicine in Curwensville from the fall of 1846 to the spring of 1851. Then he moved to Bloomington where he practiced two years. He practiced after this near Glen Hope until 1859, and now resides in Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Dr. James Irwin, a native of Centre county, now residing in Wyoming Territory, practiced medicine during the years 1847 and 1848 at Curwensville.

Dr. R. V. Wilson, a native of Centre county located in Curwensville in 1850. He soon after moved to Clearfield where he passed the rest of his life. He was widely and favorably known, and enjoyed a very large practice. A distinguished gentleman, who was a warm friend of his, gave this tribute: "Dr. Wilson ranked with the first men in this section of the State as a man of talent, intelligence, and polite accomplishments. In his profession he had attained to marked eminence, and was held in the highest esteem by the medical profession, not only in this locality, but in many parts of the State, and especially by such eminent men as Drs. Gross and Pancoast, of Philadelphia. This high appreciation was manifested mainly by the frequent calls that were made upon him for his opinion and advice in cases of rare difficulty in the line of his profession." He died February 13, 1878.

Dr. Thomas R. Blandy, a native of Delaware, began the practice of medicine about the year 1851, at Osceola, and practiced in that region and at Houtzdale till 1881, when he removed to Huntingdon, Pa., where he died April 21, 1885. He was a good physician, and held in the highest esteem.

Dr. Hardman Thompson, a native of Clearfield, came to Curwensville to practice medicine in 1851. He studied medicine under Dr. Loraine, and bore the reputation of being a remarbably diligent student, which he sustained all his life. He had an abundant practice, and was highly esteemed both as a physician and as a citizen and a friend. He died September 19, 1866.

Rt Wilson

Dr. G. W. Caldwell, a native of Union county, Pa., established himself as a physician in 1851 at Beccaria Mills, from which place he shortly afterwards moved to Glen Hope, where he lived till his death, October 5, 1885. He was regarded as a man possessing a high order of intellect. His practice was large and lucrative, extending over an area sixty miles in diameter. Many of the older residents of Cambria and Clearfield counties will recall his timely visits made by day and night during the years gone by.

Dr. Thomas J. Boyer, a native of Bernville, Berks county, Pa., located at Luthersburg in 1853, where he practiced medicine until 1868, when he removed to Clearfield. He was well known throughout the county in political and professional circles. He represented this district both in the House of Representatives, and in the State Senate. He died October 23, 1882.

Dr. D. O. Crouch, a native of Washington county, Pa., first practiced medicine at Luthersburg in 1855. The following year he moved to Curwensville, where he resided until his death, December 26, 1880. The writer of his obituary has these words to say concerning him: "By the country people I am told he labored without respect to persons, and the poor were never neglected because they were poor, and when we add that in his case the safety of his own health was neglected, and even the burial of his brother, not far away was denied himself, lest he should desert his post in the midst of this unconquerable disease (diphtheria) which has swept so many joys from so many of our homes. We owe a peculiar debt of gratitude to one who has fallen among us in the forefront of the battle, and in a nobler cause than which a soul never gave out its life so nobly. He did not die of diphtheria, but diphtheria killed him. His own sympathetic heart was bound up in his little ones, and death on every hand giving him no rest, death at last gave him eternal rest."

Dr. D. A. Fetzer, a native of Clarion county, Pa., began the practice of medicine in Lumber City in December, 1855, where he still resides.

The Clearfield County Medical Society was organized in 1864, in connection with the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. According to its constitution, "The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the professional interests of its members, the extension of the bounds of medical science, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of suffering, the improvement of the health, and the protection of the lives of the community. This society recognizes as binding upon its members the code of medical ethics as established by the American Medical Association."

Below is given, in alphabetical order a list with data of those physicians who have came into the county since 1855. It has been obtained with but few exceptions from the list of registered physicians which is contained in the "Medical Register. This book is kept in the prothonotary's office in the court-house, and, according to the law passed in 1881, physicians are now required to register therein their name, the place of their nativity, places of practice, place of residence, time of continuous practice, and if a graduate when and where they graduated. There are now practicing in this county about ninety-four registered physicians who are resident.

Ackley, B. F., a native of Juniata county, Pa.; places of practice, Lancaster City and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; attended lectures at Pennsylvania College 1859–60, and Jefferson Medical College, 1862–63.

Balliet, L. D., a native of Milton, Pa.; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Hahneman Medical College, March 10, 1880.

Baird, J. A., a native of Houtzdale, Pa.; places of practice, Saxton, Bedford county, Pa., and Houtzdale; place of residence, Houtzdale, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1878.

Bailey, S. D., a native of Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Clearfield, Pa; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 27, 1884.

Barnfield, J. H., a native of Jersey Shore, Pa.; place of residence, Irvona; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1886.

Bennett, Ash. D., a native of Linden, Lycoming county, Pa.; place of residence, New Washington; degree of M. D. conferred by Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, March 20, 1860.

Belcher, E. C., a native of Newark Valley, N. Y.; places of practice, Newark Valley, N. Y., English Center, Pa., Kylertown, Peale, and Morrisdale Mines; place of residence, Morrisdale Mines; degree of M. D. conferred by the Cincinnati College of Medicine, February 26, 1877.

Bell, J. Finley, a native of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa.; places of practice, Glen Hope and Osceola; place of residence, Osceola; degree of M. D. conferred by the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, March 13, 1873.

Bollinger, William E., a native of Huntingdon county, Pa.; places of practice, Cawker, Kansas, Mount Union, Pa., and Coalport; place of residence, Coalport; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March, 1878.

Boyer, T. J., jr., a native of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Madera; degree of M. D. conferred by the Baltimore Medical College, March 8, 1886.

Boyles, Robert M., a native of Clarion county, Pa.; places of practice, Reynoldsville and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Cleveland Medical College, February 4, 1869, and Western Reserve College, March 15, 1882.

Bullock, J. O., a native of Columbia, Bradford county, Pa.; places of practice, Canton, McIntyre, and Peale; place of residence, Peale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of City of New York, March, 1872.

Burchfield, James P., a native of Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa.; places of practice, Philipsburg, U. S. Army, and Clearfield, Pa.; place of residence, Clearfield, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Michigan, March 26, 1862.

Burchfield, Samuel E., a native of Allegheny county, Pa.; places of practice, Latrobe, Pa. and Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Homœopathic Medical Department of University of Michigan, June 30, 1881.

Bunn, J. McGirk, a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa; place of residence, New Washington; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, session of 1846–7.

Burkhart, S. P., a native of Blair county, Pa.; places of practice, Altoona, Philipsburg, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1859, and the University of Pennsylvania, 1872.

Brockbank, John I., a native of Elk county, Pa.; place of residence, Luthersburg; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore University School of Medicine, March 4, 1886.

Calhoun, Grier O., a native of Armstrong county; place of residence, Madera; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore Medical College.

Cherry, Emel T., a native of Altoona, Pa.; places of practice, Indianapolis, Ind., Ansonville, and Madera; place of residence, Madera; degree of M. D. conferred by medical college of Indiana, February 28, 1884.

Cresswell, A. E., a native of Missouri; places of practice, Cherry Tree, Fair View, and Ansonville; place of residence, near Ansonville; attended lectures in 1871 and 1872 at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and in 1872 at the medical department of University of Michigan.

Coltman, Robert J., a native of Washington, D. C.; place of residence, Houtzdale, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881.

Corey, Horace M., a native of Tioga county, N. Y.; places of practice, Sayre, Pa., Waverly, N. Y., Pine City, N. Y., and Peale; place of residence, Peale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Michigan, March 27, 1878.

Currier, J., a native of Port Deposit, Md.; places of practice, Troutville and Pennville; place of residence, Pennville; degree of M. D. conferred by Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., June 28, 1881.

Davis, Thomas E., a native of Cambria county, Pa.; place of residence, Burnside; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 20, 1867.

Dyson, William W., a native of Greensburg, Pa.; places of practice, Chambersburg and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; degree of M D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 30, 1882.

Elliott, C. B., a native of Mount Savage, Md.; places of practice, Osceola, Altoona, and Utahville; place of residence, Utahville; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 14, 1873.

Edwards, William H., a native of Industry, Me.; place of residence, Janesville; degree of M. D. conferred by Bowdoin Medical College of Maine, June 8, 1868.

Emigh, George W., a native of Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Woodland; degree of M. D. conferred by University Medical College of New York, March 11, 1884.

Feltwell, John, a native of Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa.; places of practice, Little Marsh, Tioga county, Pa., and Houtzdale; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879.

Gallagher, John A., a native of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.; places of practice, Madera, Loraine, and Houtzdale; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1886.

Gifford, Willis B., a native of Lee, Mass.; places of practice, Attica, Buffalo, N. Y., and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Buffalo, February 23, 1876.

Gilliland, William S., a native of Centreville, Centre county, Pa.; places of practice, Central Point, and Congress Hill, Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Central Point; attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in the winter of 1865–66.

Good, D. R., retired, a native of Franklin county, Pa.; places of practice, Altoona and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, 1858.

Griffith, Matthew M., a native of York, Pa.; places of practice, Parsons, Pa., Irwin, N. Y., Bradford and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867.

Gregory, John A., a native of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.; places of practice, Luthersburg and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1883.

Haines, Jeremiah, a native of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pa.; place of residence, Woodward township; time of continuous practice, twelve years.

Hartswick, John G., a native of Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa.; places of practice, Hublersburg, Pa., and Clearfield, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1854.

Hartwick, T. H., a native of Clearfield, Pa.; place of residence, Clearfield; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1887.

Henderson, James L., a native of Lewistown, Pa.; places of practice, Pendleton, O., and Karthaus; place of residence, Karthaus; degree of M. D. conferred by Ohio Medical College, March 1, 1882.

Hindman, Charles C., a native of Jefferson county, Pa.; places of practice, Clarion county, Jefferson county, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; deree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1876.

Hogue, Davis A., a native of Watsontown, Pa.; places of practice, Glen Hope, Madera, and Houtzdale, Pa.; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1875.

Hogue, Herbert J., a native of Watsontown, Pa.; places of practice, Du Bois and Coalport; place of residence, Coalport; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1885

Hotchkin, Gurdon B., a native of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.; place of residence, Morrisdale Mines; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 31, 1855.

Hurd, Michael E., a native of Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Newburg; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1883.

Jenkins, George C., a native of Curwensville, Pa.; place of residence, Curwensville; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, June 14, 1878.

Kline, John H., a native of Centre county, Pa.; place of residence, Penfield; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, January 24, 1867.

Lewis, Edward C., a native of Northumberland, Pa.; place of residence, Penfield, Clearfield county, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 10, 1881.

Litz, Jefferson, a native of Clearfield, Pa.; places of practice, Johnstown, Woodland, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March, 1862.

Maloy, John D., a native of Ireland; places of practice, Bradford, Emporium, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by medical department University of Buffalo, N. Y.

Lydic, Joseph M., a native of East Mahoning, Indiana county, Pa,; places of practice, Smithport, Pa., and Troutville; place of residence, Troutville; attended medical lectures at the University of Ann Arbor during the sessions of 1868–69, and 1869–70.

Mangon, John M., a native of Ireland; places of practice, Kansas and Houtzdale; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, 1857.

Mott, William S., a native of Clearfield county, Pa.; place of residence, Wallaceton; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., June 2, 1885.

Maxwell, J. A.; place of residence, Curwensville; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 10, 1866.

Means, William A., a native of Punxsutawney; places of practice, Luthersburg and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, February 3, 1865.

Miller, S. J., a native of Clearfield county; place of residence, Ansonville; degree of M. D. conferred by University of City of New York in 1886.

Mortimer, James I., a native of Clarion county, Pa.; places of practice, East Brady, Pa., Warren, O., McKean county, Allegheny City and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; time of continuous practice, 14 years.

Murray, John A., a native of Hudson, Jefferson county, Pa.; places of practice, Ansonville and Mahaffey; place of residence, Mahaffey; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Maryland, March, 1885.

Myers, J. G. L., a native of Huntingdon county, Pa.; places of practice, Burlington, Ind., Hill Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., Port Matilda, Pa., and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; attended one course of lectures at Ann Arbor University of Michigan, 1887–8.

Nevling, F. S., a native of Brownsville, Ind.; places of practice, St. Lawrence, Cambria county, Pa., Glen Hope and Frenchville; place of residence, Frenchville; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, January 1, 1870.

Park, William C., a native of Whitesburg, Pa.; places of practice, Cochran Mills, Armstrong county, Pa., and New Millport; place of residence, New Millport; degree of M. D. conferred by Western Reserve University of Cleveland, O., March 12, 1882.

Park, Milo E., a native of Armstrong county, Pa.; place of residence, Utahville; degree of M. D. conferred by Medical department of Western Reserve University, March 27, 1884.

Pettigrew, S. H., a native of Kittaning, Pa.; places of practice, Karns City, Butler county, Pa., and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College.

Potter, J. W., retired; a native of Clarion county, Pa.; practiced at Mulsonburg from 1860 to 1868; resides now at Keewaydin, Clearfield county, Pa.; attended lectures at the National Medical College of Washington, D. C.

Prowell, George F., a native of Lewisburg, York county, Pa.; places of practice, Carlisle, Pa., and Burnside; place of residence, Burnside; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 15, 1871.

Read, Frederick B., a native of Clearfield, Pa.; places of practice, Woodland and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 10, 1867.

Reese, Oliver P., a native of Centre county, Pa.; place of residence, Kylertown; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Michigan, March 9, 1865.

Rhoads, John W., a native of Harrisburg, Va.; places of practice, Danville, Pa., Tunkhannock, Pa., Northumberland, Pa. and Houtzdale; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March, 1854.

Ross, J. Miller, a native of Morgantown, W. Va.; place of residence, Lumber City; degree of M. D. conferred by Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, May 5, 1857.

Scheffer, Julius, a native of Germany; places of practice, Allegheny county, Pa., Butler county, Pa., McKean county, Pa., Warren county, Pa., Jefferson county, Pa., and Troutville; place of residence, Troutville; degree of M. D. conferred by Medical College of Herford, Prussia, May, 1865; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1867–68.

Scheurer, E. M., a native of Hanover, York county, Pa.; places of practice, Bellefonte and Clearfield; place of residence, Clearfield; degree of M. D. conferred by Hahneman Medical College, March, 1871.

Schneider, Charles, a native of Tyrone, Pa.; places of practice, Winterburn, Driftwood, Cameron county, Pa., and Karthaus; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 1, 1881.

Smith, Joseph W., a native of York, Pa.; places of practice, New Oxford, Pa., University Hospital, Philadelphia, and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1870.

Smith, Reuben, a native of Tioga county, Pa.; places of practice, Elk county, Pa., and Penfield; place of residence, Penfield; degree of M. D. conferred by American Eclectic College, February 18, 1886.

Smathers, W. J., a native of Jefferson county, Pa.; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1873.

Smead, J. J., a native of Clearfield, Pa.; places of practice, Chest township and New Washington; place of residence, New Washington; time of continuous practice, twenty-three years.

Stewart, S. C., a native of Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa.; places of practice, Woodland and Clearfield; place of residence, Clearfield; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 12, 1881.

Strowbridge, H. P., places of practice, Oil City and Rouseville, Venango county, and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; time of continuous practice, twenty-three years.

Spackman, R. V., a native of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.; place of residence, Luthersburg, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March, 1870.

Sweeny, Daniel H., a native of Peru Village, Clinton county, N. Y.; places of practice, New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., and Clearfield; place of residence, Clearfield; time of continuous practice, forty-four years.

Sweeny, Barnabas, a native of Allegheny county, Pa.; places of practice, Brookville, Pa. and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; time of practice, thirty-seven years.

Sweeny, G. B., a native of Latrobe, Pa.; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 15, 1886.

Thorn A. I., a native of Clearfield, Pa.; place of residence, Kylertown; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1872.

Thorn, Paul, a native of Clearfield, Pa.; place of residence, Kylertown; degree of M. D. conferred by Baltimore University School of Medicine, March 16, 1867.

Todd, Fernandez, a native of Summitville, Cambria county, Pa.; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875.

Taylor, J. Richard, a native of Philadelphia; places of practice, Philadelphia, Breck, Colorado, and Morrisdale Mines; place of residence, Morrisdale Mines; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, 1875.

Vaughn, John E., a native of Madison, Me.; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1880.

Van Fleet, Walter, a native of Piermont, N. Y.; places of practice, Watsontown and Du Bois; place of residence, Du Bois; degree of M. D. conferred by Hahneman Medical College, March 10, 1880.

Van Valzah, H. B., a native of Millheim, Centre county, Pa.; place of residence, Clearfield, Pa.; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1873.

Wagoner, Edward F., a native of York, Pa.; places of practice, York, Pa., Manchester, Pa., and Osceola Mills; place of residence, Osceola Mills; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884.

Walters, J. L., a native of Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1881.

Wesner, Michael A., a native of Bald Eagle, Blair county, Pa.; places of practice, Loretto, Pa., Carlton, Pa., and Houtzdale; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1876.

Whittier, G. M., a native of Maine; place of residence, Houtzdale; degree of M. D. conferred by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, March 1, 1875.

Wilson, Preston, a native of Clearfield, Pa.; place of residence, Clearfield; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1886.

Wilson, George, a native of Washington, Indiana county, Pa.; places of practice, Big Run, Pa., Pennville, Pa., and Luthersburg; place of residence, Luthersburg; time of continuous practice, thirty-six years.

Wilson, A. J., a native of Juniata county, Pa.; places of practice, Osceola Mills and Glen Hope; place of residence, Glen Hope; degree of M. D. conferred by University of Pennsylvania, May 10, 1876.

Winslow, Byron, a native of Elk county, Pa.; places of practice, Philadelphia, Clearfield, and Curwensville; place of residence, Curwensville; degree of M. D. conferred by Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879.

Wood, Charles D., a native of Elmira, N. Y.; place of residence, Coalport; degree of M. D. conferred by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., 1880.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

AS no history of Clearfield county that fails to furnish a full and accurate account of its newspapers—their planting and growth—can be complete, the author of this chapter has made special effort to be, not only perfectly accurate as to dates and names, but full and complete as to material facts.

The press in Clearfield county had a beginning quite as humble as that of any other of its institutions, and whether or not it has kept even pace with them in this age of human progress the reader must judge. It will not be questioned that, in very many respects, as a community, the people of Clearfield county have kept even step with the spirit of advancement in human progress that has so signally distinguished the past and present generations. Our churches and our schools will compare favorably with those of any other of the several counties of the State; and as for the general characteristics of her people, whether as to enterprise, industry, morality, or intelligence, it is claimed—and with much show of reason—that she occupies an advanced position among the counties similarly situated. This may not be the case at this time. We speak rather of the situation forty and fifty years ago. Since the introduction of railroads and mammoth coal-mining corporations, an entirely new element of population and industry has been introduced. Years ago when our annual shipment of the products of the forest, in the shape of square timber, spars, sawed lumber, etc., would reach two millions of dollars, the profits were well distributed among the people; very rich men were few and far between in those days; but the indigent poor were much farther apart. And as for the general intelligence of the people there exists many indubitable proofs that their standard in this respect was much above that of their neighbors.

The late eminent jurists, George W. Woodward and John C. Knox, who both filled the office of president judge of the district of which Clearfield county formed part, and both of whom afterwards filled seats on the Supreme

Bench of the State—the latter as chief justice—and who had thus had the best opportunities to judge of the facts, were frequently heard to remark that there were fewer really ignorant men in Clearfield county in proportion to the population than in any other part of the State of which they had any knowledge. Similar remarks were frequently made by other strangers having intercourse with the masses of our people. This was not because schools and educational opportunities were convenient. By no means. School-houses were far apart in those days, and only open for two or three of the winter months. But at that time there were few able-bodied men or boys in any part of the county who failed to make at least one or two trips down the river every season—mostly to Marietta, but frequently to tide-water—no one of whom was known to return home without having learned something he didn't know before. They were a hardy, healthy, wide-awake race of people, and if there was anything to be heard or seen on such expeditions they were sure to be treasured up.

But there was still another reason for the more than average general information and good common sense of the people, and which, to the credit of the press, must not be omitted. At that time there were very few families in the county that were without one or the other of the county papers. They may not have been all subscribers, but like the school-master of ancient days, the newspaper "boarded around" from house to house until it was literally read through and through. And here, as an illustration of the result of newspaper reading at that time, we cannot resist the temptation to repeat the observation frequently made some forty years ago by a worthy old citizen long since gathered to his fathers. There was a family of six or seven sons born and raised in the vicinity of the mouth of Trout Run, or what is now known as the village of Shawsville, of the name of Bomgardner. William Leonard, one of three brothers, who were among the first settlers of the county, then resided on his farm about a mile distant, now occupied by a Mr. Wood, in Goshen township. The Bomgardner boys were industrious, hard-working citizens, mostly employed in the woods, and on the river, and by no means void of intelligence, although neither of them, according to Mr. Leonard, had ever been inside of school-house, and yet, when in a convivial spirit, Mr. Leonard would say, they could argue politics, preach Democracy, and blackguard us Whigs equal to any congressman, and the only opportunity they ever had of learning anything was furnished them by Billy Moore's *Banner*.

But this was not the only family of which quite as much might be said; there were many similar instances. Now-a-days the newspaper is simply looked into to see who is married and who has died, and what, if any, local events have occurred within the week that is past. Then all that the columns of the weekly papers contained was not only read but carefully pondered over and not infrequently made the subject of the family discussion for the ensuing week.

These were, of course, the primitive days of newspaper history in Clearfield county. Up to 1854, with but two brief intervals, there was but one newspaper in the county, and that for most part of the time, less than half the size of several of the journals now published. Now there are ten regular publications within the county, each of them having, with perhaps three or four exceptions, as large a circulation and general patronage as the single one could boast of at that day. Is there any other business or industry, private or public, having a beginning at that time, that can show anything like a similar degree of advancement?

We shall now proceed to give chronologically as to dates, the history of each newspaper that now exists, or ever did exist within the limits of Clearfield county, together with the names of the founders and those connected with them either as editors, proprietors or publishers, with such additional facts as may seem to be of public interest.

The Pennsylvania Banner.—This paper first made its appearance during the latter part of the year 1827. Christopher Kratzer and George S. Irvin were its founders. Mr. Kratzer still lives in the enjoyment of good health for a man of some eighty-five or eighty-six winters, and is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Clearfield. Mr. Irvin died a few years ago in the western part of the State. That the *Banner* was not specially attractive, in fact was not much of an improvement on John Guttenberg's first venture of the kind in Germany, some four hundred years previously, is readily conceded. Irvin was a practical printer—Kratzer an ingenious worker in wood as a cabinet-maker, both then living in Philipsburg. Kratzer proposed to his partner, that if he would find the type he would build the press, and proceeded to Huntingdon, where he took the dimensions of a Ramage press then in the *Journal* office of that place, returned to Philipsburg where a screw of the proper dimensions was procured, and in a few days a press was completed that did the press-work in the *Banner* office until 1844, when it was replaced by an iron press of the Washington style. Mr. Irvin was on time with his type, and the first newspaper in Clearfield county soon made its appearance. This was before the era of composition rollers for inking the type. That indispensable process was then, and for several years thereafter, performed by two large "balls" say ten inches in diameter—two sacks of leather (sheepskin generally) stuffed with wool and nailed to handles. Mr. Kratzer's career as a publisher was of short duration, and he sold his interest to his partner. How long Mr. Irvin continued the paper by himself is not clearly ascertained. It is certain that either in 1829 or 1830, it was in the possession of Samuel Townsend Shugart and Thomas Moore. Mr. Moore was a school teacher from Half Moon, Centre county. Mr. Shugart was also from Centre county, a mere boy, but a practical printer, and with another boy of about the same age, did all the work. Mr. Shugart is still living, after spending many years in the newspaper business in Bellefonte as editor of the old Centre *Democrat*, and also many years at Washington as chief clerk of the patent office, and frequently as acting commissioner of patents, and latterly as State senator, and is now enjoying the comforts of a well-spent life at his home in Bellefonte. Mr. Moore soon tired of the business, and sold his interest to Joseph M. Martin, an attorney-at-law, and the paper was conducted under the firm name of Shugart & Martin until some time in the year 1831, when Shugart sold his interest to his partner. It is well verified that it was in that year (1831) that William C. Moore came to Clearfield from Bellefonte as a practical printer to conduct the paper in the pay of Mr. Martin, the then proprietor. Mr. Martin is represented as being an able lawyer, and as a citizen held in the highest esteem. He died a few years after the period of which we speak. Up to this time it is not known that the *Banner* had any political bias; but Martin was a Whig, and under him the paper was recognized as a whig organ. It is not certain that Martin & Moore had a joint interest in the paper as partners, but it is certain that in 1833, it was the property of Matthew Brown and William L. Moore as the successors of Martin. Brown was engaged in the mercantile business at the time and an active Whig, while Moore was quite as strenuous a Democrat, and each had his separate portion of the paper to advocate and defend his party. As might be expected this double-barrelled enterprise did not prosper, and in 1834 Mr. Brown sold his interest to Levi L. Tate, a graduate of the *Banner* office, and for about two years it was conducted by Moore & Tate and changed to the name of *Pioneer and Banner*. About the beginning of 1836, Mr. Tate sold his interest to his partner, and soon afterwards established a paper at Berwick, Pa., and after spending more than half a century in the newspaper business recently died as the proprietor of the *Sun and Banner* at Williamsport, Pa. The name was then (1836), changed to Clearfield *Banner*, and, in January, 1838, W. L. Moore sold half the establishment to his brother D. W. Moore, and in January, 1839, the latter purchased the other half—W. L. Moore retiring to engage in the mercantile and lumbering business, and has now been dead some twenty odd years. The name of the paper was then, (1839), changed to *Democratic Banner* under which title it was known until June 21, 1849, when *Banner* was dropped not again to be restored, and for the years 1849 and 1850—or from June 21, 1849, to February 15, 1851, it was called *The Country Dollar*, dropping its partisan character. Up to this time, from the retirement of Matthew Brown in 1834, the *Banner* had always been recognized as an advocate of democratic principles. On the 15th February, 1851, its political character as an exponent of democratic principles was restored under the name of Clearfield *Republican*, which name it still retains. During this long period of more than twenty-seven years—from January, 1838 to July, 1865—D. W. Moore was either sole or part owner. His first partner was the late Dr. Hardman P. Thompson, of Curwensville, who was a graduate of the office. His partnership commenced November, ——, 1845, and expired November, 1847. His next partner was A. J. Hemphill, another native of the place and practical printer, and extended from November, 1847, to sometime in the fall of 1849. Clark Wilson, present proprietor of the McKean *Democrat*, became part owner in the spring of 1852, continuing for a little more than two years, when his partner (Moore) became sole owner for the fourth time. In the fall of 1856 the establishment was leased to Major J. Harvey Larrimer and R. F. Ward, the former an attorney-at-law from Bellefonte, who was killed in the late war, and over whose remains a handsome monument now adorns the cemetery at Clearfield; while the latter (Mr. Ward) was a graduate of the office, and recently died in New York. As showing what the newspaper business was in Clearfield county at that time as a financial investment, the terms of the lease to Larrimer & Ward secured to the lessor one-third of the net profits. Mr. Moore now says he has the documents to show that, without ever having received a single dollar on the lease, he paid out for stock, material, etc., during the three years, nearly one thousand dollars. In the spring of 1860, Moore sold half the establishment to George B. Goodlander, which firm continued until July, 1864, when Goodlander re-sold his interest to Moore, who thus became sole owner for the fifth time, and after running it for another year, until the close of the war, in July, 1865—which he claims was the only year it ever fully paid expenses during his connection with it—he sold the whole establishment to his late partner, Mr. Goodlander, who has continued either sole or part owner ever since, having in the mean time as partners, at least nominally, first, George W. Snyder, a practical printer from Bedford county, and now a respected citizen of West Clearfield; and second, George Hagerty, a graduate of the office, a young man of much promise, whose health failing, sought relief in Colorado, but there died. We thus find that in all the *Republican* has had seventeen owners or part owners, including two lessees, as follows: Christopher Kratzer, George S. Irvin, Thomas Moore, S. Townsend Shugart, Joseph M. Martin, William L. Moore, Matthew Brown, Levi L. Tate, D. W. Moore, H. P. Thompson, A. J. Hemphill, Clark Wilson, J. Harvey Larrimer, R. F. Ward, Geo. W. Snyder, George Hagerty and George B. Goodlander. Of these twelve were practical printers, to wit: Irvin, Shugart, the three Moores, Tate, Thompson, Hemphill, Wilson, Ward, Snyder and Hagerty, and of the whole seventeen only six are now living, to wit: Kratzer, Shugart, D. W. Moore, Wilson, Goodlander and Snyder. The *Republican*, being the oldest paper in the county, and recognized as democratic in its political sentiment—the county being largely democratic—has always been a leading, well patronized and influential journal in the county, and is now one of the best equipped, both as to presses and type, among country newspaper establishments.

The Clearfield Democrat.—The second newspaper that appeared in the county was established in 1834, by ex-Governor Bigler, now deceased. Mr.

Bigler was a practical printer, having learned the art with his brother, John, in Bellefonte. It was, as its name indicated, democratic in its political bias, and ably edited. After some two years or more its proprietor, entering into the more lucrative business of lumbering, soon to become the famous "raftsman of the West Branch,"—and afterwards State senator, then governor, and lastly United States senator—allowed his paper to die a natural death, and most of the material was sold to William L. Moore.

The Clearfield Whig.—The third newspaper venture in Clearfield made its first appearance about the time the *Democrat* ceased to exist. John R. Edie, at that time in charge of the Clearfield Academy, and still living, a distinguished member of the bar in Somerset, was its founder. He was followed by Samuel H. Tyson, an attorney at law, now deceased, and brother of the then distinguished Job R. Tyson, of Philadelphia. Tyson was succeeded by Samuel T. Williams, a practical printer of Bellefonte, who had charge of the paper for a few months. As indicated by the name, it was an organ of the Whig party, and soon after the election of Governor Porter, in 1838, it suspended, and most of the material was transferred to W. L. and D. W. Moore, Mr. Williams, some years afterwards, migrating to California, where he died. The *Whig* was a fairly well equipped office for the time, was well printed, and its general appearance much superior to its neighbor, the *Banner.*

The Raftsman's Journal.—The *Journal* first appeared on the 15th of June, 1854, with the late Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, a young and talented lawyer, then recently from Huntingdon, as editor and proprietor. The paper made a good appearance, was well printed and ably edited, making a reputation that has well been sustained ever since. The *Journal* commenced its career just at the period of the dissolution of the old Whig party, and the organization of the American, or Know-Nothing party, and from its first appearance until Mr. Swoope retired from its control, it was edited with marked ability and gained a high rank as a party organ. But Mr. Swoope was nothing if not radical in whatever position he filled; so that, with all his energy and talents and untiring industry, he failed to make any strong impression on the public mind, for the people of Clearfield—after the Know-Nothing craze of 1854—continued to vote as they had been doing in former years. Mr. Swoope was succeeded January 2, 1856, by S. B. Row, esq., a practical printer, and latterly proprietor of the Lloyd House in Philipsburg. This being about the period of the organization of the Republican party, the *Journal* became at once one of its most active advocates, as it has been ever since. Mr. Row was a complete printer himself, and by giving his personal attention to his business, he published one of the most creditable of the country newspapers in the State. Indeed the *Journal*, so far as concerns its mechanical execution, always did, and does now, surpass any of its competitors in the county. On the 27th of March, 1861, S. B. Row, having been appointed special agent of the post-office department as successor to D. W. Moore, sold the establishment to his brother, S. J. Row, also a practical printer, who still resides in Clearfield. He conducted the establishment until February 17, 1875, when he sold a half-interest to his son, A. M. Row, a graduate of the office, and from that time until the present it has been the property, and under the management of S. J. Row & Son. As a printing-office, the *Journal* is very complete, both as to presses and type, the latter having been selected with much judgment and taste, and capable of turning out a superior style of job and fancy work.

As far as regards the journals of Clearfield heretofore noticed, all of them printed their editions on clean white paper—that is, neither of them practiced the modern style of procuring their supply of paper already printed on one side, but did their own selection and composition of matter to fill their columns. Recently, however, we believe they have adopted a system of procuring stereotyped matter on blocks at so much per foot, or yard.

The Clearfield Citizen (now) Democrat.—This paper was established in 1878, by John Ray Bixler, now on the editorial staff of the *Sun and Banner*, at Williamsport, Pa. It vigorously advocated the doctrine of the Greenback party. Within the next year or two the editor, seeing his party growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and with the hope of finding better pasture in the Democratic camp, severed his connection with the Greenbackers, and ever since the paper has been recognized as an advocate of democratic principles. Mr. Bixler was an excellent practical printer, and a capable editor, though not a success on questions affecting partisan politics. In 1884, J. F. McKenrick, then district attorney, and still practicing law at the Clearfield bar, purchased a half-interest in the establishment. His career as an editor was brief, and he retired. In 1885, the name was changed to that of *Democrat*, which it still retains, and Allison O. Smith, an attorney at law, secured an interest therein. The partnership existed until March, 1886, when the establishment was purchased by John F. and W. A. Short, and published under the firm name of Short Brothers. In the following June W. A. Short retired, selling his interest to his brother, who, about the 1st of February of the present year (1887), in turn, sold it to his brother, W. A. Short, who is now the owner. The *Democrat* is an eight-page paper, with patent inside, and is well patronized.

The Multum in Parvo.—The last venture in the newspaper business at the county seat was that of the eccentric Dr. Sweeney, with his little patent-sided *Multum in Parvo.* Its first appearance was some time in 1883, but it did not live very long, long enough, however, to become quite distinguished, and to get its worthy founder into the Quarter Sessions on the charge of libel, convincing him that it was really *permultum in parvo*, and soon thereafter it ceased to appear.

This completes the history of the newspapers in the county so far as the county seat is concerned. Those published elsewhere in the county are of comparatively recent origin. Curwensville, however, being the next oldest village in the county, very appropriately had the honor of leading the way with the third newspaper then in the county with

The Clearfield County Times.—During the summer of 1872, a stock company was formed in the borough of Curwensville consisting of W. and Z. McNaul, E. A. Irvin, Samuel Arnold, A. H. Irvin, W. C. Arnold, Faust & Goodwin, John P. Irvin, John Patton, T. W. Flemming, N. E. Arnold, J. R. Jenkins, Edward Livingston, J. F. Irwin, John Irvin, and L. B. V. Soper, for the purpose of establishing a weekly newspaper and doing job work. The paper was named the *Clearfield County Times*, a seven-column folio, all home work, and published by Tolbert J. Robinson. The editorial committee consisted of Daniel Faust, W. C. Arnold, J. P. Irvin, John Patton, jr., and Edward Livingston. The outfit was entirely new, and the first number of the paper appeared the 10th of September, 1872, and during the memorable Grant-Greely campaign of that year the *Times* vigorously supported the Republican National and State tickets. On July 15, 1873, R. W. Brainard became editor, proprietor, and publisher, and in December, 1875, adopted a patent side, John H. Patton and L. J. Laporte, employees under Brainard, assisting him part of this time as publishers and local editors. On June 10, 1882, W. F. Whittaker and John R. Fee, under the name of Whittaker & Fee, became publishers, and as Mr. Fee was a Democrat, and Mr. Whittaker a Republican, the *Times* became an independent, or rather a neutral paper. They don't appear to have tried to follow the example of Brown & Moore with the old *Banner*, at Clearfield, some fifty years previously, and try to sustain both parties in a single paper. A few months later R. R. Stevenson became the purchaser, and soon after G. M. Bilger became associated with him. In a few weeks thereafter Mr. Bilger dropped out, and Stevenson again became the sole publisher. During this period, that is to say, from June, 1882, the *Times* kept up its claim to independence, or neutrality, and saving its patent outsides, kept up its high standing among the country newspapers of the State. On, or about January 1, 1885, John P. Bard purchased the paper, added considerable to the stock, made it an all home-work, enlarged it to an eight-column folio, and christened it *The Curwensville Herald*. Mr. Bard, as editor and proprietor, issued a handsomely printed, wide-a-wake Republican paper; the circulation rapidly increased, and the *Herald* seemed to be firmly established, and on the high road to prosperity, when on January 12, 1886, Mr. Bard retired, and R. R. Stevenson took charge as lessee. On March 4, following, the *Herald* stopped—like grandfather's clock, never to go again. The material was all sold and removed from the county.

When the *Times* was started, Edward Livingston and T. J. Robinson were the only practical printers. Brainard, John H. Patton, Laporte, Whittaker, and

Stevenson were also practical printers. All of these gentlemen are still residing in Curwensville, except Mr. Patton and Mr. Whittaker. Mr. Patton is now residing in Iowa, and Mr. Whittaker resides somewhere in the eastern part of the State.

The County Review.—During the year 1881, Professor C. C. McDonald, a teacher of music, established a neat little six-column folio, called *The Ancillia*, at Curwenswille, devoted principally to the science of music. In January, 1882, however, he changed it to a sixteen page monthly, and the name to *The County Review*. It was independent in politics, and devoted to industrial interests, historical and biographical sketches of prominent families, societies and orders. It was handsomely printed, and a very creditable production. In November, 1883, it was changed to a quarto and issued weekly, and in January, 4, 1884, R. H. Brainard succeeded Mr. McDonald as editor and publisher, and in whose hands it has continued without any change up to this time, other than the adoption of a patent side. Although not a practical printer, McDonald was an experienced newspaper man, and is now understood to be connected with the Associated Press, and resides in Buffalo, N. Y.

The next newspaper started in the county was in the next year following the establishment of the *Times* at Curwensville, at the flourishing town of Osceola.

The Osceola Reveille.—This paper was established January 1, 1873, by George M. Brisbin and his two brothers, the former of whom is still living and in active life at Osceola. The *Reveille* was a very complete printing office of its class, the presses and type all new and selected with excellent taste, and the proprietors being practical printers and complete masters of the art, enabled them to present to the public one of the cleanest and neatest newspapers then in the county—a reputation it has well sustained through all its vicissitudes up to this date. The *Reveille* claimed to be strictly independent in politics, and was really, or as nearly so as could be reasonably expected under three rampant democratic editors in an era of hot political warfare. On January 1, 1876, at the end of three years from the establishment of the paper, the Brisbins retired, and the *Reveille* was supplanted by the *Independent World*, under the management of O. E. M'Fadden, and in nine months thereafter it was changed to *Campaign World*, and after three issues preceding the November election of 1876, under this title, its original name of *Reveille* was restored by J. B. M'Fadden, J. W. Scott, editor, and published for five years, or until the beginning of 1882, when, Mr. Scott retiring, it was continued by Mr. M'Fadden for three years, say January 1, 1885, when R. A. Kinsloe, a good, practical printer, came into possession, and still continues it as an independent democratic journal, "giving special attention to the coal interests of the Clearfield region."

The Houtzdale Squib.—This paper was started in August, 1878, by L. A.

Frazer, on a sheet nine by twelve inches. In November of the same year it was enlarged to a four column quarto sheet with patent inside, and called the *Houtzdale News*, W. R. and L. A. Frazer publishers, continuing until January 13, 1880, when it expired.

The Houtzdale Observer first made its appearance December 15, 1881, as a five-column quarto, by the "Observer Publishing Company," and published until April, 1882, when W. R. Frazer took charge, enlarging it to a six-column quarto, running it until December, 1882, when L. A. Frazer again stepped in and published it until March, 1883, then transferring it to B. W. Hess. At the end of two weeks he was succeeded by B. F. Difibough, who shortly afterwards turned it over to White Nixon, who is now its publisher and part owner. The *Observer* has always been a well conducted and well printed sheet, with patent outside.

The Houtzdale Mining Record was commenced in April, 1886, by Kinsloe & Kinsloe, as publishers, and D. St. George Frazier, a mining engineer, as editor. The *Record* is a six-column folio, all "home work," and specially devoted to the mining interests of the Houtzdale region. It started and was published for about three months as a weekly paper, when it was changed to a semi-weekly, and still continues as such.

The Du Bois Courier.—This paper made its first appearance January 15, 1879, Butler & Horton editors and proprietors. The paper, a seven-column folio, with patent side, was well printed on good type, and independent in political sentiment. In June, 1882, J. A. Johnston succeeded Butler & Horton, and the following spring dispensed with its patent attachment, and in one year thereafter enlarged it to an eight-column quarto, thus placing it among the foremost papers of the county. In October, 1884, E. W. Gray purchased a half interest of Mr. Johnston, and under the firm of Johnston & Gray the *Courier* was published for about two years, or until October, 1886, when it was sold to R. L. Earle, who changed it to a full-fledged and radical Republican organ, and it is now recognized and valued as such.

The Du Bois Express.—The *Express* was established October 12, 1883, as an independent paper, by H. C. Wilson, B. S. Hoag, and Frank M'Michael, a four page, eight-column folio, on good clean type, and with patent outside. The *Express*, like the *Courier*, seems to have been well patronized locally, and has always presented a creditable appearance. Mr. Hoag retired January 14 of the present year, transferring his interest to the present firm of John P. Wilson, C. A. Read, H. C. Wilson, and Frank M'Michael, and to be known as the "Express Publishing Company." All the members of this firm are active, intelligent, and enterprising practical printers, and promise to give the *Express* a prominent place among the country newspapers of Pennsylvania, and with this hope in view have recently put in new presses and material preparatory to enlarging it to a six-column quarto, and to make it all home work, or at least to dispense with their patent outside; and as all the members of the firm are Democrats, and the *Courier* has been recognized as a Republican paper, and the population of that section of the county pretty equally divided between the two great political parties, the preponderance being slightly in favor of the Democrats, the proprietors of the *Express* seriously contemplate the propriety of dropping its neutral or independent character, and making it an advocate of democratic principles, not an "organ," but a free and independent democratic newspaper. Judging by their columns, the Du Bois papers are the best patronized of any in the county, and where advertising is extensively followed, job work will flourish also.

The Enterprise though scarcely entitled to be ranked among newspapers, as understood at this day, it would be unfair to fail to notice the publication of the *Enterprise*, a monthly sheet of four columns to the page, printed at Du Bois by P. S. Weber, editor and proprietor. It claimed to issue 2,000 copies, which will surprise no one when it is told that its subscription price was, "The only compensation asked is—read it carefully." Its columns were crowded with advertisements, and in fact its character was more that of an advertising experiment than a newspaper; and after appearing consecutively for four months, June, July, August, and September, 1876, the proprietor issued proposals to enlarge and change it to a weekly journal, and give it all the characteristics of a first class country newspaper, and had made many of the necessary arrangements to do so when he was tempted to embark in the mercantile business, and his *Enterprise* was abandoned.

The Coalport Standard.—This paper was originally started in the spring of 1885, by G. P. Pennebacker, on a small sheet, under the name of *Coalport Siftings*, as an experiment, or test, and at the the end of three months the proprietor felt so much encouraged that he opened up in good syle, and the *Coalport Standard*, as a seven-column folio, made its appearance, and is still published. It is well printed, with a patent side, and well patronized. Coalport is a village of recent growth and full of enterprise, and in a section that is well supplied with railroad facilities, and the population rapidly increasing, all of which should give the *Standard* a good chance to make its mark in the world.

This, we believe, embraces all the newspapers now published within the limits of Clearfield county, including those that lived for a time and then passed away, with the single exception of a weekly journal that was published at Ansonville for a short time in the summer of 1886, by a Mr. Dillon. It will thus be seen that there are now published within the county ten weekly newspapers, including one semi-weekly, as against only two of fifteen years ago, and thus verifying what was said at the commencement of this chapter, that the progress of the newspaper interests has been fully equal to that of any other enterprise outside of railroad and coal-mining operations.

In compiling this history of the origin and progress of the press in Clearfield county, it has been our chief aim to embrace the names of all the gentlemen at any time connected with any of the journals, either as editors, proprietors, or publishers, rather than to be scrupulously exact as to the dates or length of time of such connection. Possibly there may be omissions, but we think not. There were preserved tolerably complete files of the old *Banner* from its origin in 1827, up to 1839, which were sent to W. O. Hickok, at Harrisburg, about 1840, to be bound, but a few days after their receipt the bindery with its contents was totally destroyed by fire, hence it is impossible to be perfectly accurate as to the dates of the several changes in that paper that took place during this period.

We have taken no account of the terms or price of subscription at which the several journals were published, or their cost to the publisher. The *Banner*, in 1839, was published at "$2 per year, or $1.75 if paid in advance." By the annexed statement of the terms of the several papers now published in the county it will be seen that the price has varied but little. It is true that the sheets are larger now than they were then, and that where patent sides are used more reading matter is furnished; and it should also be considered that dollars were not so plenty then as they are now, that millionaires were very scarce, perhaps not a half a dozen in the State, whereas now there is scarcely a county in the State that cannot furnish one or more, while Philadelphia and Pittsburgh can each furnish scores of them; and further, that the price of the white paper now, which is from five to seven cents per pound, as compared with ten and twelve cents then, goes far towards accounting for the apparent cheapness of the country newspaper of to-day as compared with what they were forty and fifty years ago.

Ayers & Sons' "Newspaper Register" for 1886, furnishes the following list of newspapers in Clearfield county, with the number of copies issued by each, to which we have added their terms of subscription as found in their latest issues:

Clearfield Republican,	1,848 copies,	$2.00 per year.
Raftsman's Journal (at Clearfield)	1,100 "	1.50 " "
Clearfield Democrat,	1,200 "	1.50 " "
County Review, at Curwensville,	1,496 "	5 cents per copy.
Osceola Revielle,	600 "	not given.
Dn Bois Express,	960 "	1.50 per year.
Du Bois Courier,	1,100 "	1.50 " "
Houtzdale Observer,	575 "	1.50 " "
Mining Record at Houtzdale,	not given,	1.00 " "
Coalport Standard,	not given,	1.50 " "

CHAPTER XVIII.

DEVOTED TO A REVIEW OF THE ORIGIN, GROWTH, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.[1]

"THE circumstances which have most influence on the happiness of mankind, the changes of manners and morals, the transition of communities from poverty to wealth, from ignorance to knowledge—these are, for the most part, noiseless revolutions. Their progress is rarely indicated by what historians are pleased to call important events. They are not achieved by armies or enacted by senates. They are sanctioned by no treaties, are recorded in no archives. They are carried on in every school, in every church, behind ten thousand counters, at ten thousand firesides." In the study of the important events in the world's history, the places where these events have culminated, or in which valorous deeds have been accomplished, are second in interest only to those events or deeds; they "remain hallowed to all time." There is no event in the play of man's life more important than that when he completes the first act and ends the first age.

"And then"—becomes—"the whining school-boy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping, like snail, unwillingly to school."

And of like importance is the character of the place into which he crept, and in which he played the second act in life's drama, and ended the second and most important age of his existence.

In the schools of Clearfield county there has been in progress for upwards of eighty years a noiseless, progressive revolution, in which ignorance and superstition have been supplanted by knowledge. It is the purpose in this chapter to give a general review of these places, as well as a more particular history of the schools of Clearfield town. In the account of the schools of the county at large, this article must necessarily be brief, because the time in which it was prepared was so limited that reliable information of all the schools could not be obtained, and it was not desired to have this sketch come under South's definition of "most of the histories," which he defines as "Lies immortalized, and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and flaw upon prosperity." The facts recorded here are stated upon the authority of the State and county records, or where, because of the careless manner in which many of these were kept, or from the nature of the fact stated, nothing could be found here, the most authoritative, attainable information has been sought, tradition not being relied upon to any considerable extent.

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[1] By J. Frank Snyder, of the Clearfield Bar.

LAW.

Penn, in his frame of government, dated 25th of April, 1682, gave the governors and provincial council instructions to "erect and order all *publick* schools." Almost a century later, in the same city, and in the same year (1776) in which there dawned an era signalized as the most remarkable of any that had occurred in the world's history, the convention established to prepare a constitution for Pennsylvania took what has proven to be the initiatory step in the establishment of our system of public education. In the "Plan or Frame of Government," Chapter II, Section 44, it was provided, "A school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such *salaries* to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more institutions." This provision seems to have had for its prime object the placing of the means of education within the reach and at the command of the masses. The public mind was thoroughly convinced that, with an educated populace, a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," was possible. Then came the constitution of 1790, and by it important changes on the subject of education.

OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1.—"The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the *poor may be taught gratis*."

This provision was incorporated into the constitution of 1838, and remained intact until the adoption of the constitution of 1874.

The first important legislative enactment was the act of 1809. It reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties within this Commonwealth, at the time of issuing their precepts to the assessors, annually to direct and require the assessors of each and every township, ward and district, to receive from the parents the names of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, who reside therein, and those whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling; and the commissioners, when they hold appeals, shall hear all persons who may apply for additions or alterations of names in said list, and make all such alterations as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act; and after adjustment they shall transmit a correct copy thereof to the respective assessor, requiring him to inform the parents of the children therein contained, that they are at liberty to send them to the most convenient school, free of expense; and the said assessor, for any neglect of the above duty, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be sued for by any person, and recovered as debts of that amount are now recoverable, and to be paid into the county treasury for county purposes: *Provided always*, that the names of no children, whose education is otherwise provided for, shall be received by the assessor of any township or district.

"SECTION II. That the said assessor shall send a list of the names of the children aforesaid, to the teachers of the schools within his township, ward, or district, whose duty it shall be to teach all such children as may come to their schools, in the same manner as other children are taught; and each teacher shall keep a day-book, in which he shall enter the number of days each child entitled to the provisions of this act, shall be taught; and he shall also enter in said book the amount of all stationery furnished for the use of said child, from which book he shall make out his account against the county, on oath or affirmation, agreeably to the usual rates of charging for tuition in said school, subject to the examination and revision of the school trustees, where there are any, but where there are no trustees, to three reputable subscribers to the schools, which account, after being so examined or revised, he shall present to the county commissioners, who, if they approve thereof, shall draw their order on the county treasurer for the amount, which he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any moneys in the treasury."

It has been frequently told us that but one family residing in this county applied for and received the benefits of this act; that but one parent was willing to say that he was unable to pay for the schooling of his children. Now poverty was a great inconvenience to many of the early settlers of our county, but not a disgrace, and there were parents who were willing and did say that they were poor and unable to pay for the schooling of their children. There is no lack of authoritative evidence to support this statement. The records of the county commissioner's office furnish many items upon this subject. The earliest entries are the following minutes, to wit:

Thomas McClure, as assessor for Pike township, returned the names of two children, in 1815, whose parents were poor and unable to pay for their schooling.

"August 19th, 1822, Order to Samuel Waring for teaching three children in Bradford township, as returned to us by the assessor of said township for the year 1822, agreeable to the act of Assembly for the teaching of the poor gratis (including stationery,) $4.54.

"June 9th, 1823, One order in favor of John McCord in full for the tuition of ———, in the year 1821, (including justice's fees,) $0.52½.

"June 10th, 1823, order 176. Samuel Waring, for tuition of poor children in Bradford township, $9.11.

"March 22d, 1825, One order in favor of John McCord for educating poor children of ——, $5.75.

"June 5th, 1826, One order in favor of James Reed for the education of poor children, $8.75."

The next is a minute of the only payment for which a corresponding bill has been found, and, as a matter of interest and information, the heading of the account and the affidavit are given, to wit:

"Clearfield county

"To Daniel Spackman, schoolmaster in Lawrence township.

Dr.

"1826..$23.22.

"Clearfield county, *ss:*

"Daniel Spackman, the subscriber, *a schoolmaster* in Lawrence township, in said county, on his solemn affirmation doth say that the above bill of schooling is according to his usual rates of charging in his schools, and the time and number of days are correctly charged to each child to the best of his knowledge and belief, and further deponent saith not.

"Sworn and subscribed DANIEL SPACKMAN.
Dec. 28th, 1826, before
GEO. WILSON,
Commissioner."

Other payments were made as follows:

"1827, May 2d, to James A. Reed, Lawrence township, $3.72; 1828, May 20th, to Geo. O. Keys, Lawrence township, $14.37; 1830, November 8th, to A. Thorp Schryyer, Lawrence township, $2.94; 1832, February 1, to James A. Reed, $15.56½; 1832, August 11th, to J. H. Laverty, $15.00; July 5th, 1834, J. H. Laverty, ——; October 17th, 1835, J. H. Laverty, $5.00; December 1, 1834, to J. H. Laverty, $16.58."

Governors Mifflin, McKean, Snyder, Findley, Heister, and Shultze, serving from December 21, 1790, to December 15, 1829, each directed the legislative mind to the constitution of 1790, and its provision upon the subject of education. Mifflin urged the establishment of public schools, McKean followed in his footsteps. The defects of the act of 1809 were pointedly criticised by Simon Snyder, and Findley joined him in his criticisms. Heister commended a system of education. Shultze wanted schools that would be within the reach of all. In 1824 the act of 1809 was repealed, and this act met the same fate in 1826—never having been enforced—thus reviving the act of 1809.

James Buchanan, in a speech delivered at West Chester, previous to the election of Governor Wolf, said:

"If ever the passion of envy could be excused a man ambitious of true glory, he might almost be justified in envying the fame of that favored individual, whoever he may be, whom Providence intends to make the instrument in establishing common schools throughout this Commonwealth. His task will be arduous. He will have many difficulties to encounter, and many prejudices to overcome, but his fame will exceed even that of the great Clinton, in the same proportion that mind is superior to matter. Whilst the one has erected a frail memorial, which, like everything human, must decay and perish, the other will raise a monument which shall flourish in immortal youth, and endure whilst the human soul shall continue to exist. 'Ages unborn and nations yet behind' shall bless his memory."

To George Wolf that honor was accorded, and over his signature, on the 1st day of April, 1834, the "general system of education by common schools" was adopted. The act is long, and only the preamble and a few of the more important sections will be given here.

Preamble, "Whereas, it is enjoined by the constitution, as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people; and, whereas, the fund for common school purposes, under the act of the second of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will, on the fourth of April next, amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand, five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two millions of dollars, when it will produce, at five per cent., an interest of one hundred thousand dollars, which, by said act, is to be paid for the support of common schools; and whereas, provisions should be made by law for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the Commonwealth; therefore,

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc. That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township and borough within the several school divisions shall each form a school district. *Provided*, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies, shall, with the said township, so long as it remains so connected form a district; and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools for the education of every child within the limits thereof who shall apply, either in person, or by his or her parents, guardians, or next friend, for admission and instruction."

The act *inter alia* provided for the election of directors, the appointment of inspectors, and created the secretary of the Commonwealth superintendent of all the public schools established. The directors were empowered to elect delegates whose duty it was to meet with the commissioners of the county, and with them decide whether or not a tax for the expenditure of each district be laid. This act was amended by an act approved the 15th of April, 1835, relating principally to the tax and providing that the township or district voting in the negative should not be compelled to accept, and abolished the office of inspector.

The record showing the districts that accepted or rejected the act has not been preserved, or if preserved it has been misplaced, and not now to be found. James Findly, superintendent of common schools, in his report of

1835–6, dated December 5, 1835, says: "All the appropriation of 1836 ($75,000) may therefore be drawn from the State treasury during the coming year, except the *quotas* of Columbia and Clearfield, *from which no reports* of the proceedings of the delegate meetings have ever been received, and of Lebanon, every district of which rejected this system."

Mr. Wickersham in his "History of Education in Pennsylvania," informs us that there were seventeen districts in the county, eight of which accepted and nine refused to accept the system. Ferguson township is reported to have been the only district not accepting in 1845.

The act of 1854 "expressly provided for graded schools and the study of the higher branches." By it the office of county superintendent was created, etc. This act became a law over the signature of our illustrious townsman, ex-Governor William Bigler, whose efforts in behalf of education are well known.

In concluding this subject a brief extract from the report of the superintendent of common schools for 1858 is given:

"No changes in the school laws are proposed. What the system most needs is to be let alone until it can have time to develop, for it is peculiarly a thing of popular growth as well as legislative creation. Constant changes in the school laws embarrass and dishearten the plain men—not lawyers—who are charged with their administration in the respective districts. Public opinion will remain unsettled so long as there is expectation, or fear of continued change; but if it is discovered that the system is reasonably permanent they will the more readily and cheerfully adapt themselves to it. Pennsylvania is empathically the land of steady habits, and unsuited to the legislative fluctuations that have been so damaging to the school system of a neighboring State. Stability and habit are cardinal virtues in this connection and not to be lightly valued."

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The pioneer settlers have all gone to their final rest, and their departure deprives us of the best evidence as to the location and character of the *earliest* schools of the county. Many sources of information have been sought and as many different opinions obtained. These opinions and statements have been relied upon only where there is satisfactory proof of their correctness.

Tradition has it, and it is now universally conceded, that the first school in Clearfield county was taught in 1804 in a log cabin near Thomas McClure's, in Pike township, being about two miles south of the present site of Curwensville. But little is known concerning this school, excepting that the first teacher was a Mr. Kelly, and that he was succeeded by Messrs. Fleming, Alexander, and Bailey. Dr. A. T. Schryver, who first taught in the county in 1826, in speaking of this school says: "There was a log cabin at McClure's, but I don't recollect anything about it. It was not there when I came. It was near a grave-yard. A church was built there after I came; it was a Presbyterian Church."

Various authorities have stated that the second school-house "was built one mile northeast of where Clearfield town is now situated." Evidence has been sought to corroborate this statement, but without success. The first school-house, one mile northeast of Clearfield, of which any reliable evidence can be found, was a deserted log cabin situate on the west side of the ravine west of the "Archie Shaw" grist-mill.

It is stated by a former writer in commenting upon this school-house, that "the first school was taught by Samuel Fulton, a surveyor." We understand that it is claimed that Mr. Fulton taught here in 1806. If this conclusion is right the writer is compelled to say that it is not at all probable that the statement is correct. An article published in 1859 upon no less authority than Mr. Fulton himself, is to the effect that he was here on surveying trips only in 1802–3–4–5 and 6, and that "in 1807 Fulton came to this county with his wife, having married in the beginning of the year 1806."

It is possible that Samuel Fulton taught here prior to 1816. Josiah Evans was the teacher in 1816–17, Robert Wrigley in 1817–18–19, William Hoyt about 1819–20, and George Catelow 1820–21. Dr. Schryver, in speaking of the house referred to as being built in 1806, says: "I can't tell anything positive about it."

The first school in Curwensville was taught in 1812, "in a one room dwelling house, a division being put in the room, thus forming two rooms, one of which served as a bachelor's hall for the master." Josiah Evans claims to have been the first teacher, but it has been repeatedly stated that Jesse Cookson was the first teacher, and Mr. Evans the second.

In 1813, or 1814, "the people of Curwensville and vicinity collected together, and by their united and voluntary effort put up a log house for school purposes." The "old log school-house," as it was called, was located on what is now Filbert street. The building was constructed of logs, its dimensions were fourteen by sixteen feet. The roof was covered with clap-boards, held in place by poles extending from one end of the roof to the other, which were held down by heavy stones. The door was of rough boards. On one side a log was left out for light, the space was covered with greased paper, and served as the only window in the house. The seats were slabs, in which wooden pins were put for legs. Holes were bored into the wall on one side of the room, into which long wooden pins were driven, and upon these a slab —smooth side up—was secured for a writing desk. Jesse Cookson, J. Miles Hoover, Whitson Cooper, Mr. Burrett, John A. Dale, afterwards sheriff of Franklin county, and associate judge of Forest, and Dr. A. T. Schryver, all taught here.

It is stated that shortly after the building of the last mentioned school-house others were erected, viz.:

One on the Grampian Hills. Dr. Stark taught here, as did Dr. A. T. Schryver.

One near Daniel Spackman's, in Lawrence township, in 1822, in which Peter Hoover and Daniel Spackman taught prior to December 28, 1826, at which date he (Daniel Spackman) presented his bill to the commissioners for "schooling" a number of children of poor parents. This house has been confused by writers with the Amos Reed school-house, which was built about 1830 near where the Pine Grove school-house was afterwards built—1860—and now stands.

It is told us that the first school-house in Brady township was opened near Luthersburg in 1817, another authority fixes the date in 1820. A careful examination has failed to produce any satisfactory proofs sustaining either of these dates. John Carlile, of Troutville, Brady township, who has recently died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, says: The first school taught in Brady township was held in Libius Luther's bar-room in Luthersburg, in the winter of 1827, by Whitson Cooper, and in 1828 Peter Hoover taught in the same place. In 1829–30, school "was kept" in a log cabin along the pike, on Mr. Luther's farm. This cabin was built by the men who were working on the pike. In 1831 Libius Luther and Fred Ziegler each gave a strip of land, and the citizens appointed a day, and then turned out and put up a good sized hewed log house, in which private schools were held until the common school superseded them. John B. Heisey and Miss Brockway taught here.

It is also stated that the first school in Brady township was opened near Luthersburg in 1817. Upon careful examination this is found to be an error; the correct date is 1827–8.

Samuel Waring kept school in Bradford township prior to August 19, 1822, on which day he received pay for schooling three children of poor parents. It would also appear that he taught in 1823.

Philip Antis donated a piece of ground near where the Wright nursery is now located, a short distance below the Logan mill on the public road from Clearfield to Curwensville, on which a school-house was built about 1824. John Patton, sr., father of Congressman Patton, was the master here in 1826. It was here, in this house, under the tutorship of his father, that Hon. John Patton attended school for the first time.

James Read was a school-master in Lawrence township in 1826, and according to the best attainable evidence it would appear that he then taught in the grand jury room of the court-house. If this conclusion be correct, it was the first school taught in Clearfield town.

Samuel Fulton appears to have taught about this time in the creek school-house, which stood on the left bank of the river almost opposite the mouth of Clearfield Creek. Miss Brockway, Samuel Fulton, Miss Eliza Jane Jacobs, and Miss Eliza Mapes are believed to have taught in this house in the order named. The place was abandoned about 1827–30.

Upon the abandonment of the creek school-house James A. Reed then kept school in his house, which stood near where Mr. Matt. Reed recently lived in Lawrence township, which, we think, was prior to May 2, 1827. John Hall succeeded Mr. Reed as teacher at the same place.

George O'Keys built a log cabin in "Paradise"—near where the road leading to the Jacob Irvin homestead leaves the Penfield road—some time about 1827, and kept a school there.

The Price school-house, which accommodated the upper end of Pike township, was located at the cross roads near the William Price farm, and was erected about 1828, as in that year religious services were held in it.

Dr. A. T. Schryver taught in grand jury room of court-house in Clearfield town, in winter of 1829–30. From here he moved his school to a log cabin used by Martin Nichols as a temporary residence while building a more commodious house. This cabin stood just across the river opposite where the jail now stands.

The Clearfield Academy, completed in 1830, and the Curwensville Academy, completed in 1831–2, are also among the earliest schools of the county. These early houses, excepting the two last named, were as a rule of the same dimensions and style of architecture as the "old log school-house" of Curwensville, already described. Many of the schools, however, were not taught in buildings erected for that purpose, some were kept in the house of the master, others in abandoned log cabins. In fact, it appears that when a cabin was unfit for use as a habitation, it was just the place for a school. Judging from the reports of an early authority, at least one-half of the places in which the early schools were taught were unfit for any purpose except it might have been for "pig pens or chicken coops." The limited means of the first settlers had much, yes, all to do with the character of these houses, as they were all erected by voluntary aid. It did not require any great length of time to erect one of these houses, as the following account, related by an eye witness, will show. He says: "I was present one morning when the spot selected for the proposed house was cleared; that same evening I found there a full grown school house ready for occupancy, and on the following morning the sessions of school commenced."

These schools were all supported by private contributions or subscriptions. The masters were not bound to receive all who might apply, but it is safe to say none were rejected, unless it was on account of the poverty of the parents, and not on this account after the passage of the Act of 1809, where the parents were willing to say that they were unable to pay for the schooling of their children.

It has been written of the early teachers that, "while many were strictly moral and well qualified for teaching in that day, yet many lacked all the essential elements of the teacher—they were profane, illiterate and tyrannical.

The bottle, in some instances, was kept concealed about the school room. Many on account of being old or crippled, were supposed to be fit for nothing else, and hence were recommended to teach school. The qualities most pleasing to the patrons were a good ability for flogging unruly boys and a good knowledge of spelling and writing. It was a very rare occurrence to find one of those teachers who could not write well." The teacher boarded 'round.

The course of study was spelling, reading and writing; these branches were successfully taught. In speaking of the Amos Reed school-house—referred to hereafter—Dr. A. T. Schryver tells us, that, "it was a kind of a resort for all youngsters to go to spell; they were better spellers three times over then than now. They met there every Saturday and Saturday night, and would have spelling school and singing school combined. They spelled out of a dictionary and some of them could not be downed."

There was no regular system of text books. One teacher reports that there were twelve different kinds of reading books in use in his school. The Testament, biographies of Washington, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and Webster's Speller were the principal early text books. Pike's Arithmetic came into use and was taught to the "single rule of three." These books with a few sheets of unruled foolscap paper, a bottle of ink and a goose quill, constituted the scholar's outfit. The teacher made and mended pens and set copies for all the scholars.

The manner of imparting instruction was very different from the system now in use, there being no uniformity in text books; there were no classes, and individual instruction was given. The Johnsonian theory of teaching was frequently used, the teacher contending that the memory could be strengthened and the lesson permanently impressed upon the mind by stating the idea sought to be taught and then administering a good flogging—a sort of improvement of the memory by association.

The scholars of these early days were very much as they now are. Boys are boys the world over. They never wanted for amusement, never waited for something to turn up, but oftentimes turned things upside down to suit themselves. This was especially the case about Christmas time and the other holidays. Dr. Schryver says that at these times the scholars run the schools to suit themselves. They would sometimes lock the teacher out and keep him out for a whole week. The obnoxious system of treating was in existence then as now. If the teacher did not treat when demanded, "the girls would urge the boys to 'declare a lock-out' and bar the door." "The pupils," he says, "once levied on me for a treat and handed this paper up to me," to wit:

"Master, we want a treat; please furnish

"Candy	2 lbs.
"Raisins	2 lbs.
"Ginger Cakes.	3 dozens.
"Apples	2 bushels.
"Whiskey	2 quarts.

"Please sign your name."

He says "that several times three or four boys would get around me to carry me out, but were afraid to take hold of me."

It is stated on good authority that whilst Daniel Spackman was the master at the school house near his home, that there was a lock-out of some duration. Getting tired of the protracted rest given the master, Mr. William Reed conceived the idea of smoking the boys and girls out, but knowledge of his plan in some way got to the scholars, and they prepared themselves for the emergency by taking a pole into the school-house with them. The master and Mr. Reed came and sought admission in vain. Mr. Reed thereupon climbed upon the roof, placed a board over the chimney and seated himself upon it. As soon as the smoke began to inconvenience the scholars, they put the pole, which they had taken the caution to provide, up the chimney, and using it as a battering-ram against the board, knocked Mr. Reed and his board off the chimney and to the ground, causing him severe injury.

The early settlers in the county were not an educated people, but, as a rule, they were desirous of having their children properly educated, although some entertained strange views upon this subject. One honest and upright man refused to educate his children because he "was afraid it would make fools and rascals of them, and he was desirous that they should live honest and upright lives."

After 1830 school-houses began to increase in numbers throughout the country. There was a general desire for better laws upon the subject of education. This sentiment grew stronger and stronger, and in 1831 "petitions asking for the establishment of a better system of public education" were presented to the two Houses of the State Legislature.

In the immediate vicinity surrounding Clearfield, a number of schools were held and school-houses erected by the people, just upon the eve of the passage of the act of 1834, and immediately thereafter. Prominent among them are the following, to wit:

A house was built about 1834, by private subscriptions, at the point where the T. and C. Railroad bridge crosses Clearfield Creek, about two miles east of Clearfield town. The present school-house, located some distance from this site, is known as "Waterford," or vulgarly as "Hell's Half Acre." Robert Wrigley was one of the earliest teachers here.

In 1837 Frank Dunlap taught school in Lawrence township, near where Benjamin Dale now lives. Whether this was a private school or a free school, the writer cannot state.

In 1838 a school-house was erected by public expense, by John Shaw, sr., at a point on the Penfield road just opposite where Mr. Eli Carrick now resides. This school was widely and familiarly known as the "Tom Hainey school." The first teacher was Miss Julian Holly, who taught in the summer of 1838. Frank Dunlap taught the common schools here in the winter of 1838–9. A. J.

Hemphill, Samuel Worrell, J. Kay Wrigley, Miss Elizabeth Livergood, perhaps Miss Mary Scoville and Miss Mary Ann Hoffman, all taught in this house. The last named teacher taught her scholars to spell and read backwards, having her spinning-wheel in school and running it while the scholars recited. It is told us that upon one occasion a huge rattlesnake took his place in the doorway here, thereby terrifying teacher and scholars, who all crowded into one corner of the room. Finally one of the girls said she was not afraid of it, and to prove her statement ran and jumped over it, and then threw a stick into the school-house for the teacher, with which they then killed the snake. This school-house was a noted place for spelling and singing schools.

A log cabin used to stand on the river bank in Reedsville—now Clearfield borough—just across the street from where Mr. A. W. Lee lately resided. It was old and abandoned, but in 1859 common schools were held in it for Lawrence township. The logs were rotten and alive with bed bugs. When the room was thoroughly warmed these would come forth and feast upon the scholars and greatly annoying them. From this circumstance the place was called "Bed Bug Seminary." The first school was taught here in 1858–9 by Dr. Schryver. Daniel Connelly, esq., was the next teacher, in 1859–60. In 1862 it was replaced by a new building some distance from the river, which was abandoned many years ago, and is now used for a dwelling house.

School was held every day during the week in the early schools, and latterly every second Saturday was a holiday.

ACADEMIES.

Mr. Wickersham, in his excellent book, "A History of Education in Pennsylvania," says, "Franklin and his coadjutors, in founding the academy and charitable school of the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1749, modeled it in most respects after the school Penn had chartered half a century before. They, too, contemplated a central school or an academy, open to all and free to the children of the poor." The public mind, in the early days of the Commonwealth, seems to have been educated to the belief that the language of the constitution of 1790, enjoining "the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught *gratis*," meant that central schools or academies should be established, open to all and free to the children of the poor. So widely prevalent was this idea, that in the organization of new counties, and in the selection of "seats of justice" for the same, ground for an academy was as much a necessity as ground for the public buildings. The history of the academies of this county, therefore, very properly begins with the selection of a location for "the seat of justice." In 1805 Governor McKean appointed Roland Curtin, John Fleming, and James Smith, commissioners, to select a location for the seat of justice of Clearfield county. They selected a site and laid out a town upon the lands of Abraham

Witmer, near the mouth of the creek Chincleclamouche. Upon the plot or plan of the town as returned by them to the office of the Secretary of State, three lots are marked as "Academy lots." On November 5, 1805, Abraham Witmer gave his bond to these commissioners in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned, *inter alia*, as follows: "And the said Abraham Witmer further agrees and engages to give his bond, or other security as may be required, to such person as may be authorized to receive the same, for the payment of three thousand dollars on the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord, 1812, one-half thereof to be applied for the use of an *academy* or *public school* in said town."

The next step in this matter was the making, execution and delivery of a deed, bearing date March 6, 1813, recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Clearfield county, on 27th April, 1813, in deed book "D," page 320, Abraham Witmer and Mary Witmer, his wife, to Robert Maxwell, Hugh Jordon, and Samuel Fulton, commissioners of Clearfield county, conveying, *inter alia*, "and also three other lots of ground in the said town, for the use and benefit of an academy, fronting on Walnut street and adjoining each other, bounded in front by Walnut street, on the north by an alley, on the east by Fourth street, and on the west by lot number one hundred and sixty-one, each lot extending to the aforesaid alley one hundred and seventy-two feet." These lots are numbers 162, 177 and 178, in the present plan of Clearfield borough.

By an act entitled, "An act establishing an academy in the town of Clearfield," approved 12th February, 1827, it was enacted as follows:

"SECTION 1.—That there shall be and hereby is established in the town of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, an academy for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name and style of 'The Clearfield Academy.'

"SECTION 2.—That until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, the trustees of the Clearfield Academy shall consist of the following persons, to wit: Alexander Reid [Reed], Moses Boggs, Reuben Winslow, John Kylor, Martin Nichols, John P. Hoyt, James Ferguson, Elisha Fenton, and William McNall [McNaul], which said trustees, and their successors to be elected as hereinafter directed, shall be and hereby are declared to be one body corporate and politic, by the name, style and title of 'The Trustees of the Clearfield Academy,' etc.

"SECTION 3.—That the said trustees of said academy, and their successors, shall have full power and authority to use one common seal, and the same to alter at their pleasure."

The fourth, fifth and sixth sections relate to the meeting of the trustees, by-laws, and elections.

"SECTION 7.—That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby granted to be paid by warrant to be drawn by the Governor on the State Treasurer to the Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, or a majority of them, one thousand dollars thereof, to enable them to erect suitable buildings for said academy, or to be otherwise applied under their direction, in such manner as they shall believe to be most advantageous for promoting the object of said institution, and the remaining one thousand dollars shall placed in some safe productive fund or funds, and the income thereof shall be forever applied in aid of other revenues, to compensate a teacher or teachers in said academy; *provided*, that the money hereby granted shall not be paid until the sum of one thousand dollars shall have been raised by private subscription for the benefit of said institution, and there shall be admitted into said academy any number of poor children who may, at any time, be offered in order to be taught gratis; *provided, also*, the number so admitted and taught shall, at no time, be greater than five, and that none of said children shall continue to be taught gratis in said academy longer than two years."[1]

At this point—in view of the articles previously written upon this subject—the question is suggested, Was the academy built upon the lots donated by Abraham Witmer?

In his report to the superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 1, 1877, Dr. J. A. Gregory, then county superintendent, in speaking of the Clearfield Academy, says: "The lots on which it is situated and $1,000 in money were donated by Abraham Whitmer [Witmer], of Lancaster county," —see "Pennsylvania Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1877," page 176. Mr. Wickersham, in his "History of Education in Pennsylvania," Chapter XXII, on secondary education, page 459, says, in speaking of the Clearfield Academy: "The lots on which it was located . . . were the gifts of Abram Witmer, of Lancaster county." These gentlemen have fallen into error upon this question of location, as will be seen in continuing the history of the lots donated by Abraham Witmer.

In the minute book of the county commisioners of Clearfield county there appears the following entry: "June 15, 1830.—At the request of the trustees of the Clearfield Academy, a conveyance, made to them of lots in Clearfield town, Nos. 162, 177, 178, by the commissioners, being the same lots which were conveyed to the commissioners of Clearfield county, for the use of an academy in Clearfield town." Then follows naturally the deed, "Alexander Caldwell, J. F. W. Schnarrs, and Robert Ross, of Clearfield county, commissioners of said county," to "Thos. Hempbill, Joseph M. Martin, Robert Ross, jr., A. B. Reed, G. P. Gulich, trustees of the Clearfield Academy." Dated June 15, 1830. Recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds, in and for Clearfield county, 12th July, 1830, in deed book "D," page 138, for lots "Nos. 162, 177, 178, situate in the town of Clearfield."

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[1] The sum received by this institution under act of 1838, Chapter 8386, up to 1st February, 1843, was $2,075.—*Republication of Pamph. Laws*, Vol. IX., page 266.

We next find that among the minutes and proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, *inter alia*, it is thus recorded. "And now to wit: May 8, 1830, On motion Martin Hoover, esq., was appointed President of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, for the ensuing year, and Joseph M. Martin was appointed Secretary." "And now to wit: Saturday, May 22, 1830, Messrs. Ross, Hartshorn, Hoover, Hempbill and Martin being present on motion.

"*Resolved*, That the lots belonging to the said Academy, Nos. 162, 177, 178, be advertised for sale on the second Tuesday of June next, at the Court House in Clearfield town. That the same be advertised in the Clearfield *Banner* and offered for sale on said day at public outcry, sale adjourned to 14th June inst. And now to wit: June 14, 1830, Academy lots sold to Jacob Irvin for forty dollars, twelve and one-half cents."

"*Resolved*, That the deed be made to Jacob Irvin for the above lots, provided he pays the *cash* when made, or that he gives a judgment note for the same with security, he to pay all expenses and costs arrising."

"*Resolved*, That Joseph M. Martin attend to taking the judgment note from Jacob Irvin, and to have it entered in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county."

"And now to wit: June 23, 1830. *Resolved*, That the president and secretary of the Board of Trustees for and in behalf of the whole Board make, execute and acknowledge an assignment of the deed for the Academy lots Nos. 162, 177, 178 to Jacob Irvin, sold to him on the 14th inst., which deed is executed to the said trustees by the Commissioners of Clearfield county."

We then find assignment, Martin Hoover, President of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy, and Joseph M. Martin, Secretary, to Jacob Irvin, dated 26th June, 1830, recorded deed book "D" 320, 12th July, 1830, of lots Nos. 162, 177, 178. Consideration, $40.12 1-2. These lots were subsequently used by William Jones as a brick yard, and still later by M. Shirk as an annex to his tannery, an old bark shed still standing on same.

The lots upon which the Clearfield Academy was erected were acquired under the following conveyance: John Bumbarger and Anna Maria, his wife, by their attorney in fact, Alex. B. Reed, to Moses Boggs, Garry Bishop, Reuben Winslow, Martin Nicholls, George Wilson, James Ferguson, Doctor J. P. Hoyt, trustees of the Clearfield Academy, dated 7th February, 1829, recorded 21st May, 1829, in deed book "D" 128. Consideration, $120. For "all those two certain lots of ground situate in the town and county of Clearfield, one of the said lots known in the plan of said town by No. 31, containing in front by Front street 60 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to an alley bounded in front by Front street, on the east by said alley, on the south by lot No. 32; and on the north by lot No. 30. The other lot situate in the town aforesaid known in the plan thereof by No. 32, containing in front on Front street 60 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to an alley bounded in front by Front street, on the south by lot No. 33, on the north by lot No. 31, and on the east by an alley." These proceedings and conveyances in the mind of the writer, answer the question suggested in the negative. The Clearfield Academy was not built on the lots donated by Mr. Witmer, the reason whereof does not appear, unless it is that the lots donated by Mr. Witmer were swampy and unfit for the purpose for which they were donated.

Frequent inquiry has been made as to the date when the academy building was erected. We are told by Mr. J. A. Gregory, in his report as county superintendent, published in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877, at page 176, that "in the year 1824 the first academy in Clearfield was completed." In this the writer cannot agree with the learned superintendent, who evidently must have relied upon information received from persons, honest in their statements, but who depended largely upon their memories for the data, as the date given is six years earlier than the true date. The academy was completed in 1830, which conclusion is based upon the following facts: Beyond all question the "Clearfield Academy" was incorporated by the Act approved February 12, 1827, *supra*. The title to the lots on which it stands was secured by the conveyance of February 7, 1829, and the books of the treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Clearfield Academy furnish the following corroborative minutes, to wit: Order No. 4, "November 1828, order in favor of Isaac Southard and Samuel Merrell as the first payment for building the Clearfield Academy, $500."

In the report of Richard Shaw and Samuel Fulton, the auditors "for the year 1829, up to 22d May, 1830, as follows:

"It appears that, that when the academy *is finished* according to contract, by Southard and Merrell, and their payments are all due, then taking into their settlement the different sums loaned them, there will be [due]

"Amount due from Abraham Witmer, being balance of his subscription, about $900.00."

Mr. James Wrigley, who was born in 1812, and who worked on this building—and was afterwards the treasurer—is positive that it was not completed, and that no school was held in it until the winter of 1830–31.

The Clearfield Academy, then, was completed in 1830. The building is situate on Front street, in the town of Clearfield, and faces Witmer Park, which extends to the eastern bank of the West Branch of Susquehanna River, and also almost directly opposite the landing known to lumbermen as the "Lick." The structure is of red brick, having a front of about sixty feet on Front street, and extending back about thirty feet, two stories high, with a cylindrical, octagon tower built from the center of the building. The building is now used as a dwelling house, with one room reserved and occupied by one department of the primary schools of the borough.

Did the academy trustees ever receive the fifteen hundred dollars donated by Mr. Abraham Witmer? This question has been frequently asked, and the writer has never seen a published answer to the inquiry. The inquiry must be answered in the affirmative. On October 3, 1838, the treasurer, Richard Shaw, is charged in his account as follows: "To *draught* on the Treasurer of Clearfield Co. received from Commissioners of the county on account of debt due by Abraham Witmer dec'd, in part of his subscription to the Academy, $600."

Subsequently, suit was brought in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, against John Graff, administrator of Abraham Witmer, deceased, and judgment obtained on 28th August, 1835, for $1,270.12. Mr. Graff assigned to the Clearfield Academy, in part payment of this judgment, a bond against Alexander Irvin, amounting to $1,070.52, which was afterwards canceled by Richard Shaw, giving his bond for the payment of the same on April 1, 1838, which was subsequently paid. The small balance, after deducting attorney charges, was arranged.

Again it has been asked, what became of the $2,000 appropriated to this school and mentioned in the act of 12th February, 1827? It was also paid, as is shown by the account referred to, in which are these charges against the treasurer: "To cash received from the Commonwealth, available funds, $1,000; to cash received from 'Do,' to be placed in some safe productive fund, $1,000."

The moneys received from Mr. Witmer's estate, and also from the Commonwealth, were mingled and a portion invested, and finally was transferred to the school district of Clearfield borough, under act of 17th April, 1871.

The first school held in the academy was in the year 1830–31, and was taught by Dr. A. T. Schryver, now living. The writer is well aware that it is stated in various articles heretofore published, that the first school was taught here in 1828 by Dr. Schryver, but from what has been written such could not have been the case. From a statement made by Dr. Schryver recently, it would appear that he taught in Curwensville in 1826–27; on Grampian Hill in 1827–28 and 1828–29, and in 1829–30 in the grand jury room in Clearfield, and in the log cabin across the river—opposite the jail—which was built by Martin Nicholls, and in which he lived while building a new house. We have, in support of this position, the statement of Mr. James Wrigley—corroborated by a collateral event—that he attended the first school in the academy, and that Dr. Schryver was the teacher, and that it was in the late fall of 1830. We have it from Dr. Schryver himself that he received pay for the schooling of two poor children of Lawrence township; that they attended his school at the academy in Clearfield; that he received his pay from the county during his term in the academy; and that he only taught in the academy one winter. The records of Clearfield county show that Dr. Schryver received two dollars and ninety-four cents for educating poor children of Lawrence township, on November 8, 1830, which minute has been shown him, and he informs us that our conclusion fixing the date of the first school in the Clearfield Academy in the fall of 1830 is correct.

The second teacher was James H. Laverty, who began in the fall of 1831 and continued as teacher until Decembr 20, 1834; salary, $300 per year. On 28th March, 1834, at a minority meeting of the trustees, the academy was leased to Mr. Laverty for a term of two years after April 1, 1834. Subsequently, on April 11, 1834, this contract was annulled, and Mr. Laverty notified to quit the premises, which he did, on December 20, 1834.

On May 5, 1834, twenty-two by-laws were adopted by the trustees, and a lengthy report was made, stating, *inter alia*, "that there are no available funds that can be made use of for general purposes."

In December, 1834, Judge Moses Boggs was employed as teacher from December 20, 1834, to May 1, 1835, upon the following terms: "He is to receive all he can make by the teaching of scholars that are sent to his school; the board of trustees agree to pay him the sum of fifty-five dollars, . . . provided he is to teach the five [poor] children as is directed by the act of Assembly."

September 2, 1835, Mr. John Heisey was appointed teacher for one quarter, "he to take the academy and to look only to the subscribers to him for his pay."

In 1836–37 the free schools for Lawrence township were held in the academy, as is shown by the following report of the superintendent of common schools, 1836–37: "Trustees kept no school-teachers employed by common schools." The academy trustees subsequently had sessions of school before the common schools began and after they closed, contributing, however, to the support of the teacher of the common schools. Common schools were held here each year until 1840 by Lawrence township, and then by Clearfield borough until 1852.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the additional teachers who taught in the academy from time to time, with the dates of their respective elections, it being impossible to learn the length of time each taught, viz.:

Hugh Caldwell, April 3, 1837; salary, thirty dollars per quarter; Thomas Lever, elected September 8, 1837; Adam C. Shaw, March 8, 1839; James H. Rankin, May 6, 1839; W. H. Butler, October 7, 1839; W. L. Martin, April 23, 1840; Lewis Huxthal, June 20, 1840; Jno. L. Cutle, April 24, 1841; Matt. Taylor, January 26, 1842; Frederick G. Betts, January 24, 1844; W. C. Welch, January 24, 1844; Wm. Porter, March 25, 1844; J. G. Gordon, July, 1844; Jno. L. Cutle, February 1, 1845; Jno. F. Weaver, May 8, 1845; Mrs. C. Betts, May 8, 1845; Thos. Fulton, January, 1846; Wm. A. Wallace, November 10, 1846; Wm. Hotchkiss, December 1, 1846; Miss Mary D.

Hotchkiss, August 19, 1847; Cornelia McGee, December 30, 1848; Rev. Mr. Merwin, April 26, 1850; Mrs. Wrigley, July 13, 1850; Mr. and Mrs. Catlin, September 28, 1850.; W. A. Campbell, July 26, 1854; Joseph Buchannan, ——, 1857; Rev. J. M. Galloway, January 15, 1858; C. B. Sanford, March 30, 1858; Miss Smith, March 30, 1858; J. M. Galloway, January 31, 1859; Miss H. S. Swan, May 16, 1863; Dan'l W. McCurdy, November 28, 1863; J. P. Worrell, November 28, 1863; Rev. P. L. Harrison, September 23, 1865.

The following persons assisted Mr. Harrison, viz: Miss H. S. Swan, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Byer, Miss Broom, Miss Clark, Miss Smith, Miss Mitchell, Miss Cray, Miss M. McAlpine.

Mr. Harrison quit the academy in 1873, after which Miss H. S. Swan occupied two rooms with a girls' school; R. M. McEnally one room as boys' school, and also for a night school; I. P. Schaeffer, German school; Miss M. McAlpine occupied one room in which she gave private instruction in instrumental music.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY—MISCELLANEOUS.

Phonography.—In 1830–1 Dr. A. T. Schryver kept a night school in the academy, at which he taught phonography.

At an early day the services of the Catholic church were held here.

September 7, 1837. Terms of Thomas Lever, (teacher):

"The use of the academy for a residence, the interest of the $2,000 appropriated, and to teach

Spelling and reading for	$1.50
The above with arithmetic and writing	2.50
The preceding with geography and grammar	3.00
And with French or Latin	4.00."

This is perhaps the first teacher who taught French and Latin in the county.

1841, January 23. Permission given Rev. Mr. Wilcox to occupy one room for prayer-meeting.

1843, January 21. "Contract for making desks and seats let to James Wrigley, for the price specified in his proposal, $48."

Union Sunday-school directed to occupy lower room.

1844, October 21. I. G. Gordon employed as teacher of Latin, Greek and mathematics.

1846, March 16. Female teacher directed "to cause her pupils to write compositions."

1846–7. Female school taught in connection with common school.

1851, August 21. Bidwell's hemispherical maps introduced.

1851. Kitchen built by J. C. Whitehill.

1860, February 6. Rev. J. M. Galloway "stated that the academy tuition failed to meet expenses, under his contract, and asked to be released from the remaining two years under his contract."

1865, September 23. Rev. Harrison introduced "Holbrook's Geared Tellurean," which his scholars will remember with a peculiar pleasure.

1869–70. *The Republican's Friend*, a school paper edited by R. D Swoope, esq., was read each week. This was followed by the *Democrat's Friend*, edited by P. B. Wacthel. Then, as now, these two elements could not get along very well, and were suppressed by the Rev. Mr. H., and a compromise and combination effected giving birth to the *School Echo*, edited by R. D. Swoope and P. B. Wacthel, the lion and the lamb having lain down together. It was concluded that competition was the life of the school, as well as of trade, and a new journal was started—*The Independent*—edited by J. F. Snyder, assisted by W. A. Hagerty, esq. These papers thrived for a considerable time.

Ex-Governor William Bigler and Hon. William A. Wallace were elected school directors by the board of trustees under the act of April 17, 1871. Mr. Wallace resigned in 1875 and Governor Bigler subsequently died, thus leaving a vacancy which has never been filled.

J. F. Weaver, G. L. Reed, Rich. Mossop, Jas. B. Graham, Joseph Shaw, James Alexander, and J. B. McEnally, acting trustees, by their deed dated August 25, 1876, recorded in deed book No. 12, page 273, conveyed the academy property to the school district of Clearfield "for the use of the graded schools."

This conveyance practically ends the history of an institution which has done much to advance the cause of education, and though its walls may crumble and decay, we will look upon the place where it stood with reverence, for it will recall the fact that in years past there stood a building on that spot, within the halls of which we sat and received instruction and discipline so valuable to us in the struggle for success; and then too we will not forget that the first "free schools" of the township of Lawrence and of the borough of Clearfield were opened, thereby giving the advantages of education to the poor as well as to the rich of this community. The teachers of this institution were men and women well qualified for the work which they undertook. Many of them to-day occupy prominent and responsible positions. Some have been highly honored by their fellows, prominent among whom is Hon. William A. Wallace, ex-United States Senator.

Curwensville Academy.—John Irvin, by his deed, dated November 4, 1831, recorded in deed book E, 351, conveyed to Job England, Jno. P. Hoyt, Isaac Bloom, and Jno. Irwin, jr., trustees of the Curwensville Academy, a piece of ground situate in Curwensville, "being sixty feet square, and the same lot on which the school-house is now being built." This academy only existed as such for a few years, after which the common schools occupied it, under which head it will be treated more fully.

Female Seminaries.—The superintendent of common schools in his report for 1841, page 397, in speaking of this subject with reference to Clearfield county says: "There are no female seminaries." But Mr. Thomas H. Burrows in his "State Book of Pennsylvania" (2d edition, page 234), in speaking of Clearfield says: "The literary institutions are an academy, a female seminary, and seventy-six common schools."

By referring to the head "Academy Miscellaneous," it will be seen that there was a female school taught here in connection with the common schools, and this we presume is what Mr. Burrows terms "a female seminary," as it is possible that such school was in existence when the first edition of his book was published in 1843.

Miss Swan's School.—In 1868 Miss H. S. Swan established a school for girls, in Clearfield, in the Keystone building, on Second street, between Cherry and Walnut streets. This school was very successful and was continued at the same place until 1873, when it was transferred to the academy, and upon the organization of the Leonard graded schools in 1874 was abandoned. Miss Swan was an excellent teacher—she is now dead. She was assisted by Miss S. Germond, Miss E. Cooper, and Miss Fannie D. James.

Common Schools.—When, or where the first free school was held in the county cannot be definitely determined, but it is very probable that it was either in the Clearfield or Curwensville academies. The system was then in its infancy. Nine of the seventeen districts of the county, we are told, rejected it. We have searched in vain for the record showing what districts these were. From the records found it might be stated with reasonable certainty that Bradford, Burnside, Covington, Chest, Lawrence, Pike, and Penn townships all accepted the system in November, 1834, and that Bell, Brady, Decatur, Fox, Girard, Jordon, and Jay did so in 1835, Beccaria, Gibson, and Morris doing so in 1836; but this statement is not claimed to be without considerable doubt. The only reliable data found being the report of Thomas H. Burrows, then superintendent of the common schools, who, in his report for 1836–7, says that on November 4, 1834, the whole number of districts in the county was seventeen—accepting, districts eight, not accepting, districts nine. The same authority tells us in his report of 1836–7 that "Williston, Brady and Covington townships received appropriations; that there were four schools in the Williston district with three male and two female teachers; Brady district, four schools and five male teachers; Covington two schools and two male teachers; that reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography were taught, and the 'character of the teachers respectable and competent;' good character well qualified."

It is a lamentable fact that the record of these struggles was not more carefully kept, as they would of themselves form an interesting chapter in the educational history of the county. The records in the commissioner's office contain practically all that can be found. There is evidence of the meeting of the school delegates on May 2, 1836, which meeting is evidenced by the following minutes:

"Received of the commissioners two dollars for attendance as school delegate.

"May 3, 1836. JAMES MCNIEL."

Payments were made on the same date and on the same account as follows:

James Elder, $3.00; Jesse Kyler, $4.00; James Thompson, $4.00; E. Fenton, $2.00; Abram Leonard (December 6, 1836), $2.00.

Among the interesting things recorded are the following, which will give some idea of the interest taken at that early day in some of the townships:

Fox Township.—"Elizabeth M. Hyatt's school near John Green's; the number of scholars taught is 22 males, 34 females; total 56; been taught 15 weeks.

"Hannah M. Brockway's school has been taught ten weeks; number of scholars, 8 males and 17 females; total 25.

"Minerva Horton's school has been taught ten weeks; number of scholars is 3 males and 12 females; total 15.

"Three schools not opened."

Brady township at this time (1835–6) was divided into six districts, with contracts for building five school-houses, three already raised, others making preparations.

The most interesting of these reports comes from Chest, and is as follows:

The school directors from "old Chest, now Chest, Bell and Burnside—"

"Do report that we have put into operation three schools, first, taught by Sarah Snyder three months at $8 per month, in all twenty-four dollars.

2. "By Simon Thompson three months, at fourteen dollars per month.

3. "James Campbell three months, at $16 per month. Rent of school house and stove had for school purposes from John Smith.

"Character of teachers good, *as known to us*, and kept good rules in *scholl.* Branches taught, reading and writing and arithmetic. First school, as above stated, had twenty scholars.................................20

Second school about thirty.................................30

Third school about forty.................................40

"We certify that the above is a true statement of the schools established in 'old Chest now Bell Chest and Burnside townships.'"

As a matter of local interest to Beccaria township, the following minute is given.

"The following is a description of the house in which the citizens of Beccaria township have proceeded in the school section. On Fryday the 18th day of March [1836] At the township election they elected six directors which *was*—

"Anthony Wright, Joseph Turner, Samuel M. Smith, Wm. Cree, Jacob Leonard, M. C. Robertson, and they met on the next Friday, and elected M. C. Robertson for delegate who met in Clearfield town at the delegate meeting and voted for a school, and then within the space of twenty days met again and organized by appointing Anthony Wright president, Samuel M. Smith treasurer, M. C. Robertson secretary. Then we proceeded to divide the township into five schools it being as few as we could put the township off with. Each school will have twenty-five scholars above four years old, and then we ordered an election to see if the people would have an additional day and they said not."

This report was made in 1836.

It cannot be definitely settled at what date the first common school was held in Brady township, but it is very probable that it was in 1836 or 1837. John Carlisle was employed to teach it. In speaking of this school he says: "There were no primaries; all Brady was the district; all came who wanted to or could come. I soon found I was overwhelmed. I had a Bible and Testament class, after that all kinds. Whatever the parents had they would send their children with, old torn spelling books and primers of all varieties. The house was crowded; some came a long way." Westly Horn was employed to assist Mr. Carlisle, each taking one end of the room. Mr. C. also says: "We soon had eighty scholars on our list, and over sixty of an average." Cobb's was the first regular series of books introduced. He also says, "then came a new set of teachers, the Seylers, the Arnolds, John Reams, Westly Horn, and others."

It is not the province of this article to give a detailed account of the county, and these few incidents have been cited merely to show that there was some activity upon this question. Leaving these matters for local historians we will now turn to the

Common Schools of Clearfield Town and Borough.—The first common schools held in the town of Clearfield were held under the management of the school directors of Lawrence township in 1834–5 or 1835–6, in the Clearfield Academy. The academy trustees usually had two months school before and after the three months of common schools. The same teachers were employed by both and were jointly supported, the trustees paying from $2 to $6 per month on account of the salaries. The schools continued to be taught in this way until 1840, when the town of Clearfield became a borough.

From 1840, the date of the incorporation of Clearfield borough, until the fall of 1852, the common schools for the borough were held in the academy under the same arrangement with reference to payment of teachers, as that had by school directors of Lawrence township.

In 1851 George Thorn, as contractor, erected the "Town Hall" which, by the way, was the first common school building erected in the borough. The first school was opened in this building in the fall of 1852. The "Town Hall" was located on Pine street on lot No. 90, and immediately east of the Presbyterian Church. It was a two story brick structure about 30 by 50, with two rooms down stairs and one large room or hall on the second floor. Besides being used for school purposes, it served as a place of amusement. Ventriloquists, magicians and magic lanterns met and amused the populace here. Singing schools and spelling schools also found place. "Lockouts" were not strangers here, one being recalled which lasted several days. All efforts to obtain a correct and chronological list of teachers have resulted in failure. Upon the best information we find that the following persons were among the teachers: H. B. Smith, first teacher, 1852–3, A. P. Moore, T. J. McCullough and Eliza Livergood, (first female teacher) Mr. Ferguson, —— Permit, W. S. Bradley, William M. McCullough, Charles B. Sandford and John G. Hall (1857–8), John H. Fulford, Mr. Bingham, J. McGaughey, C. B. Sanford, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Liddle *née* Swan, Miss H. S. Swan, Miss Hannah Spackman, Mrs. W. J. Hoffer *née* Walters, Mrs. Mary Cooper *née* Sackett, George W. Snyder, Mr. Innis. Private schools were taught in summer seasons by many of the then young ladies of the town, in this building. The building continued to accommodate the common schools of the town until 1872. In the fall of the previous year the school directors, by deed dated the 4th of November, 1871, recorded in deed book vol. 5, 367, in consideration of $1,800, purchased the old Methodist Church property on Cherry street and fitted it up for school purposes, using it in conjunction with the "Town Hall," it being occupied by J. F. McKenrick, A. W. Mulholland, Mrs. Hoffer *née* Walters, and part of the time by Miss Mary Riley, Mrs. Ella Morgan, Miss Ella Doyle, the "Town Hall" school being taught at this time by Mr. I. P. Schaefer.

In 1871, April 17, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act entitled "An Act to establish graded schools in Clearfield."

The preamble reading as follows:

"*Whereas*, Legislation is necessary for the purpose of establishing, in the borough of Clearfield, a system of graded schools in which the rudiments and lower English branches shall be taught free, and the higher English branches and languages and classics shall be taught at moderate prices, and in order to secure to the children of all citizens thereof an academical education, if they desire it, and to insure the keeping open of the schools the longest period possible, in each year, consistent with the resources of the taxpayers therein; and

"*Whereas*, It is believed that these objects can be obtained by uniting the resources and management of the common schools in said borough, under an arrangement, made by authority of law; therefore," etc.

The Act consists of five sections, the first of which gives "The trustees of the Clearfield Academy power to sell and convey into the school district of the borough of Clearfield the academy lots, subject to the express condition that the same shall be used for the purpose of a public or graded school, in which all the English branches, mathematics and the classics shall be taught."

Section two authorized the directors to sell the lots on which the town hall and the newly acquired houses stood.

Section three fixes the number of directors at eight—six of whom are to be elected by the people and two every two year by the trustees of the Clearfield Academy. Authority is given to erect building, borrow money, and issue bonds.

Section four regulates the supervision of the schools, and directs that lower branches shall be taught free.

Section five authorizes the trustees of the academy to appropriate money towards the erection of building. A supplement to this act was passed April 9, 1872, authorizing the erection of the school-house upon any other ground that might be purchased for that purpose.

On May 2, 1873, James T. Leonard, *et al.*, by their deed recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 4, p. 153, in consideration of the sum of "one dollar and a desire upon the part of the said James T. Leonard to advance the cause of education in the borough of Clearfield," conveyed to the school district of Clearfield borough the lots "known as the David Litz foundary property," upon which the Leonard Graded School building now stands.

The school district, by their deed dated October 17, 1874, recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 7, p. 242, conveyed the town hall and Methodist Church properties to James B. Graham for $3,445.

The trustees of the academy conveying the academy property, as hereinbefore stated by deed of August 25, 1876.

LEONARD GRADED SCHOOL.

The building, a fine brick, stands on an elevated spot overlooking the town from the east. It is divided into ten apartments, one of which is occupied by the Leonard Library Association's library.

The first school was opened in this building in September 28, 1874, under the most promising circumstances. Great interest was manifested by the whole public, which was given voice by an opening, or dedication exercise, in the Opera House on Friday, October 9, 1874, at which the following exercises were held:

1. Prayer, Rev. A. D. Yocum; music, Clearfield orchestra. 2. Hon. W. A. Wallace, on behalf of the board, presented the building to the citizens. 3. Dr. R. V. Wilson accepted building on behalf of the citizens. 4. Dedicatory prayer, Rev. H. S. Butler. 5. Address, "Graded Schools," J. P. Wickersham, State superintendent of common schools. 6. Address, Ex-Governor William Bigler. 7. Address, Rev. H. S. Butler. 8. Benediction, Rev. H. S. Butler.

The task of properly grading the schools fell upon the principal, Prof. G. W. Fortney, and I. P. Schaeffer, assistant, who proved themselves equal to the emergency. He found everything in confusion, but soon systematized and graded the schools so effectually that B. C. Youngman, succeeding Mr. Fortney as principal, adopted their arrangement, which, with such improvements as time made necessary, is still in force.

The following is a complete list of all the teachers employed in this institution up to this date, viz.:

1874–5.—G. W. Fortney, I. P. Schæfer, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, A. R. Reed, Miss Fannie D. James.

1875–6.—B. C. Youngman, I. P. Schæfer, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, Miss Mattie Morrison, Miss Fannie D. James, Miss E. A. P. Rynder.

1876–7.—B. C. Youngman, F. G. Harris, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, Miss E. A. P. Rynder, Miss Mary W. Moore.

1877–8.—B. C. Youngman, Frank G. Harris, Miss H. S. Swan, J. F. McKenrick, Miss E. A. Rynder, Miss Mary W. Moore.

1878–9.—B. C. Youngman, Frank G. Harris, Miss Ada Ale, J. F. McKenrick, Miss Hattie Moore, Mrs. Mary W. Shaw.

1879–80.—B. C. Youngman, Frank G. Harris, Miss Ada M. Ale, Matt. Savage, Miss Hattie R. Moore, Miss Mabel McGeorge, Miss Carrie M. Flegal.

1880–1.—B. C. Youngman, F. G. Harris, Matt. Savage, L. E. Weber, W. E. Tate, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Miss Carrie Flegal.

1881–2.—B. C. Youngman, Matt. Savage, L. E. Weber, J. M. Davidson, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Miss Carrie Flegal, Mary Powell.

1882–3.—B. C. Youngman, Matt. Savage, Miss Lois McGaughey, J. H. Mead, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Miss Sophie Whitehill, Miss Mary Powell.

1883–4.—B. C. Youngman, Matt. Savage, Miss Kate M. Mitchell, Jno. C. Barclay, Mrs. Alice Heisey, Sophie Whitehill, Annie Savage.

1884–5.—B. C. Youngman, Miss Madge Forcey, Miss Saddie Gallaher, Jno. C. Barclay, Miss Alice Heisey, Miss Sophie Whitehill, Annie Savage.

1885–6.—B. C. Youngman, Frank Hutton, Saddie Gallaher, Jno. C. Barclay, Alice Heisey, Sophie Whitehill, Annie Savage.

1886–7.—B. C. Youngman, Saddie Gallaher, Mary F. Heckendorn, Jno. C. Barclay, Alice Heisey, Sophie Whitehill, Jennie M. Read, Annie Hall, Annie Savage.

The first class was graduated in 1876. No commencement was held until 1877, when the 1876 and 1877 classes joined, and held commencement exercises in the opera house on April 4, 1877.

The school has done a great work in the cause of education. Its classes have not been large, but the success in life of its graduates indicate the training received.

Of those who, from time to time, have graduated from the Leonard graded school, J. F. Snyder and W. A. Hagerty (class of 1876), A. P. MacLeod and W. Irvin Shaw (class of 1879), have entered the legal profession; Huston Hartswick (1878) and Preston Wilson (1879) the medical profession; J. F. Short, journalism; Benjamin F. Boggs and Joseph H. Hammond have become stenographers; Ida M. Gearhart and C. H. Bickel (1877), Lois McGaughey (1878), Mary Powell, Sophia Whitehill, and Frank Marshall (1879), Will Owens (1880), Alice Worrell, Kate Bickel, Carrie Carrick, and Larry McDonald (1884), have become teachers in the common schools.

The course of study pursued is such as is prescribed by the act of Assembly creating the school. Its present principal, Professor B. C. Youngman, who has now been in charge for eleven years, being an able and effective teacher, by whom the classics and higher branches have been most successfully taught. But few of the graduates of this institution have entered college. Miss Blanch Flegal entered Pittsburgh Female College; Huston Hartswick entered West Point; Preston Wilson, Amherst; W. Irvin Shaw, Lafayette; Harvey Liddle, Princeton;—all of whom received their preparatory training at the hands of Professor Youngman.

The name given the school, viz., "Leonard Graded Schools," was so applied in honor of Hon. James T. Leonard, who took a deep interest in the success of the schools. Although almost four score years old he daily visited the halls during 1874–5 and 1875–6. It is not the purpose here to eulogize any one, but in view of the present indifferent feeling toward Judge Leonard, attention is here directed to some of the marks of respect shown him by the pupils and by the people. The first event was the presentation to him, on December 22, 1874, of an ebony cane, surmounted by a solid gold head beautifully engraved, and having the following inscription: "Christmas, 1874. Presented to James T. Leonard by the *pupils* of the Leonard Graded School." Some might be inclined to say—Oh! this is simply what the children did; well enough, that is true. Let us see what "the people" did. Under the title of "Leonard Graded Schools, Liberality of Hon. James T. Leonard," published in the town papers about August 30, 1876, after giving a detailed financial statement of the school district, this minute appears: "And on the 26th August, [1876,] at a full meeting of the board, and upon settlement being made as aforesaid, it was ascertained that the district owed to Hon. James T. Leonard, on the original investment, for building, furniture, apparatus, etc., $14,302.53, together with $1,074.61 of interest, for which he held no security; and, on motion, it was resolved to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000, bearing interest from date, and an order on the treasurer for $74.61; and upon delivery of the same to Judge Leonard, he made the following donation to the Clearfield borough school district:"

"'And now, 26th August, 1876, I hereby donate to the school district of Clearfield the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and two dollars and fifty-three cents (14,302.53), being the balance due me for money advanced for the erection, furniture, and apparatus of the Leonard Graded School building, upon settlement this day made. JAS. T. LEONARD.'

"All of which appears upon the minutes of said school board, and is hereby respectfully submitted to the tax-payers of the district.

"(Attest.) BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
"A. C. TATE, Sec'y. JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't."

Also, under the head of "Complimentary Supper to Hon. James T. Leonard," is the following:

"CLEARFIELD, August 30, 1876.

"*Hon. James T. Leonard:*

"DEAR SIR: In the statement published this day, by the school board of Clearfield, the citizens of your borough are informed of your munificent gift to the Leonard Graded School. As a slight evidence of their appreciation of that gift, and of your other persistent labors in the cause of education in our midst, they would respectfully tender you a complimentary supper, to take place at the Leonard House, on Friday evening, September 1, 1876.

"W. H. DILL,
"A. C. TATE,
"E. A. BIGLER,
"Committee."

Reply:

"CLEARFIELD, August 31, 1876.

"*Rev. W. H. Dill, A. C. Tate, and E. A. Bigler, Committee on behalf of Citizens:*

"GENTLEMEN: Your letter of 30th inst., inviting me to a complimentary 'supper,' is before me. I accept, with pleasure, your kind invitation, and would express to you and through you to the citizens of Clearfield my thanks for their appreciation of my efforts in behalf of education.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"JAMES T. LEONARD."

The supper took place at the time appointed, Hon. G. R. Barrett sitting at the head of the table. In the language of Father Test, a great amount of good things were "deposited beneath this vest;" numerous toasts were offered and responded to in neat addresses by Hon. William A. Wallace, Hon. G. R. Barrett, Hon. J. B. McEnally, Rev. W. H. Dill, T. H. Murray and Israel Test, esqrs.

"The Leonard Literary Association" was an out-growth of and an auxiliary to the Leonard Graded School. It was organized in November, 1874, by the teachers and older scholars of the schools, and became an efficient educator. The meetings of the society were held on Friday evenings, and were very interesting and largely attended by the citizens, regardless of age. As a literary and debating society it has never been excelled in the county. After the close of the schools, in 1876, the interest in this direction seemed to calm down, and since 1878 no meeting has been held.

The literary society had, as one of its objects, the establishment of a public library. Through dramatical entertainments, the first of which was given June 8, 1875, another on December 23, 1875, and lecture courses, a considerable sum of money was raised, which, with donations from the citizens, was used in the foundation of a public library, the care of which was assumed by the Leonard Literary Association. The library, consisting of about 500 volumes, was opened to the public on September 1, 1876. Oscar Mitchell, esq., and W. A. Hagerty, esq., are the present librarians.

Through the efforts of Mr. B. C. Youngman, the present principal, a school library has been established in connection with the High School department of the Leonard Graded Schools. Some donations have been made, and with the purchases this library is worth about two hundred and fifty dollars.

CURWENSVILLE.

In the Curwensville Academy the first common school for Pike township was held about 1835 by John Patton, sr., at eighteen dollars per month. Hugh Caldwell, Peter Hoover, Reuben Hunter, *et al.*, taught here. This building was used until 1852, when a school-house was built on Walnut street. The board bought the old Methodist Church and held school in it until 1869, when it was sold. Their district at that time owned one lot on Walnut street. General Patton bought and presented it with two other lots adjoining, on which additional buildings were erected. These lots were finally sold for $3,400, and the lots on which the Patton Graded Public School building stands were purchased. General Patton again purchased another lot on the corner and presented it to the district. The Patton Graded Public School building was completed in 1885. It is of stone, and is the finest school building in the county. General Patton donated towards its erection $16,500 and the corner lot valued at $3,500. The first school in this building commenced October 5, 1885, with the following teachers:

Mr. G. W. Weaver, principal; Mrs. G. W. Weaver, grammar school; Miss Lou Farewell, intermediate school; Miss Mamie Irvin, second primary; Miss Lizzie Crouch, first primary school.

The first commencement was held in 1886 with the following graduates:

Harriet Crouch, Katie Krise, Blanche Sloss, May Kratzer, Mollie Hoover, S. P. Arnold, Walter Buoy, G. F. Kittleberger, Orvis Kerns.

During the year 1886 a library association was formed. A new book case costing $120, and 400 volumes have been placed in the library room.

William Irvin erected in Curwensville a brick school-house in about 1854, which was rented by the borough and used for many years as a "High School."

RACE IN THE SCHOOLS.

But little of interest can be learned concerning the attendance of colored children at the early schools; whether there were any such in the county is not known to the writer. The first authentic reference to provisions made for this class of scholars is a minute of January 17, 1844, when George Leech was authorized to rent benches in the upper school room of the Clearfield Academy for the use of colored pupils going to school.

Dr. Schryver informs us that in 1855 there were colored scholars attending the common schools of the county; that they were children of Samuel Cochran, and attended the Grampian Hills school; that there was no distinction made because of their color.

Two colored boys attended the "Town Hall" schools about 1866 and occupied a platform in one corner of the room. W. Banks Holmes was the last colored scholar who attended the "Town Hall" schools.

There are but few colored scholars in the county, and so far as the writer can learn no distinction is made because of their color

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Until after the passage of the act of 1854 the secretary of the Commonwealth was *ex-officio* superintendent of all the common schools of the State. That act directed that there should be chosen an officer for each county, to be called the county superintendent, whose duty it should be to visit, as often as practicable, the several schools of his county, and to note the course and method of instruction and branches taught; to examine all candidates for the profession of teacher, etc. This act has done much in advancing and improving the grade and character of the schools of the county. Knowing the character of the schools and efficiency of the teachers of to-day you need but contrast them with the schools and teachers of 1854 to appreciate the improvement. The county superintendent in his report made November 14, 1854, says: "Nine-tenths of the schools are of a very low grade, reading, writing and arithmetic only being required by the directors and citizens. Orthography is not understood by one-tenth of the former teachers, and arithmetic but imperfectly to the single rule of three;" also, "I have examined about fifty applicants, to eight of whom I gave certificates by authority of law, and four of these were natives of New York [so was the superintendent]. Twenty got second class certificates, four for reading, orthography and the elements of arithmetic, the balance were know-nothings."

The same superintendent says that he examined one applicant, to whom he refused to give a certificate. The applicant returned afterwards and wanted to know why he did not receive a certificate. He was informed it was because "he did not know anything." Whereupon he insisted upon his having a certificate to that effect, which was given him, and upon which he afterwards obtained a school.

The schools of to-day, as well as the teachers, are, as a rule, of a high grade, in fact equal to those of any county in the State, very much of which is due to the efficiency of our county superintendents and their care in the examination of candidates for the profession of teacher, and in the granting of certificates.

The following gentlemen have served as county superintendents, viz.:

Dr. A. T. Schryver, 1854–7; L. L. Still, 1857–60; Jesse Broomall, 1860–3; Chas. B. Sanford, 1863–6; George W. Snyder, 1866–72; Jno. A. Gregory; 1872–8; M. L. McQuown, 1878–84; Matt. Savage, 1884–7, and re-elected for the term from 1887–90.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

An attempt was made to hold an institute in 1854, but it was a complete failure. In 1855 a second attempt was made, which is described as follows by Dr. Schryver, the superintendent: "The first of the kind was held in the Town Hall, in Clearfield borough, by myself, assisted by J. L. Evans. On the first day but eight teachers were in attendance with three school directors and ten citizens. On the second day the attendance was better and Miss S. S. Swan [now Mrs. Liddle], teacher in the Town Hall, brought in a large number of pupils. On the third day an organization was effected, and officers appointed for the year, after which the meeting adjourned to meet in December." At the last county institute 255 teachers were in daily attendance.

In 1859–60 institutes were held in Curwensville.

In 1861 the county superintendent reports: "No institute this year; political excitement in the fall and war excitement in the spring seemed to forbid or excuse them."

In 1864 an institute was held in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on 23d August and continuing five days. About fifty teachers in attendance.

In 1869 an institute was held in Curwensville; 110 teachers present; six days' session.

After this the institutes were as a rule held in Clearfield.

In 1878 M. L. McQuown established a permanent lecture course in connection with the institute and introduced many prominent lecturers. This course was continued by his successor, Mr. Savage, and is now a prominent feature of the institute.

In 1879 an educational exposition of scholars' and teachers' work was held in connection with the institute. Premiums or diplomas were awarded the successful competitors.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The first normal school in the county was taught in Curwensville by Mr. Still, in the first year of his term, and was a failure. He taught only about two weeks. The next year he was more successful, teaching eight weeks. No normals appear to have been held after this until Mr. Snyder's term, during which he held nineteen months. Mr. Gregory and Mr. McQuown continued them and Superintendent Savage abandoned them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first attempts made in the county to grade the common schools was in 1858, in Clearfield and Curwensville.

In 1856 public sentiment with regard to education and the school system was favorable.

Mr. Broomall reports in 1861: "Public sentiment is mostly favorable to the school system; it is taken to be a fixed fact, though occasionally I heard it decried."

In 1864 Mr. Sanford reports that, "Owing to the war, which deprived us of the services of some of our best teachers, we were obliged in some instances to grant certificates to those whose qualifications were considerably below the standard."

In the summer of 1875 Professor J. W. Dale taught a successful elocution school in the Leonard graded school building.

The last pioneer log school house stood in the "Wood's District" of Ferguson township. It was removed in 1886 to give place to a more modern structure.

In 1887, Miss Julia A. Orom, of Philadelphia, opened a summer school of elocution in the Leonard Graded School building in Clearfield. Miss Orom is a teacher of the Lemuel G. White method.

Miss Matilda H. Ross, of Philadelphia, held a summer school of methods in Clearfield in June, 1887.

The State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania held its annual session at Clearfield, July 5, 6 and 7, 1887. Over five hundred members were enrolled.

A school was opened about 1875, in Frenchville, under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Recently a new building was erected in which it is proposed to have a school under the charge of the sisters of charity. A school under the auspices of the same church was opened in Houtzdale in 1886.

This article gives but a brief reference to the schools of the county. Nothing more was promised; nothing more was attempted. The history of the schools of Clearfield town and borough have been treated more fully, and after much research and careful examination of such records as could be found, it is believed that the history of these schools here given is authentic.

CONCLUSION.

From the first settlement until 1804, Clearfield county has no educational history. The first period of interest is from 1804 to 1830, the date of the opening of the Clearfield Academy. From 1830 to 1834 there was great advancement, and from 1834, the date of the inauguration of the common schools, until the present, there has been remarkable progress, as will be seen by a glance at the statistical table below. Instead of the "old log cabin" in which the scholars were practically taught nothing but reading, we have our elegant brick and stone buildings in which the classics and all the higher branches are taught. And yet, as Carlyle has fitly said, "If we think of it, all that our final highest school can do for us, is still but what the first school began doing—teach us to read. We learn to *read*, in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books themselves! It depends on what we read, after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true university of these days is a collection of books."

The subjoined table will serve to show the comparative growth in educational institutions within the county since the year 1835; the number of schools, teachers, salaries paid, and number of pupils attending school annually:

	SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.		SALARIES.		SCHOLARS.	
YEAR.	WHOLE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	MALE.	FEMALE.	AVERAGE PAID PER MONTH TO MALES.	AVERAGE PAID PER MONTH TO FEMALES.	MALE.	FEMALE.
1835–6	6	7	...	$.....	$.....	119	101
1836–7	10	10	2	.....	.....	200	207
1837–8	53	35½	14	16.11	6.91⅔	784	676
1838–9	30	43	17	16.73¼	5.34	782	620
1840	51⅓	46	11	17.37¾	8.43½	880	725
1841*	....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
1842	64½	54	6	16.81¼	6 00	878	740
1843	83½	59	21	16.54	8.54	1,324	1,126
1844	80	71	11	16.31½	8.33	1,327	1,125
1845	76	51	13	16.98⅕	8.13⅓	1,112	914
1846	82	50	15	16.89	6.63½	1,058	883
1847	75	59	18	17.49	10.65	1,341	1,138
1848	77	55	18	18.33	11.08	1,518	1,243
1849	91	67	13	17.29	9.16	1,484	1.223
1850	83	65	10	18.00	11.33	1,549	1,252
1851	96	77	19	15.85	9.95	1,856	1,479
1852	100	78	18	19.13	10.72	1,911	1,542
1853	85	61	18	19.85	11.84	2,506	1,757
1854	85	61	18	19.85	11.84	2,506	1,757
1855	100	70	32	24.61	1.214	2,534	2,017
1856	114	83	34	24.38	20.00	2,370	1,823
1857	119	73	37	26.56	18.90	2,697	2,288
1858	123	80	34	24.62	19.62	2,828	2,202
1859	126	85	47	23.89	20.33	2,957	2,555
1860	127	84	54	24.69	19.89	2,799	2,450
1861	134	87	60	25.03	20.32	2,983	2,503
1862*	....	...	...	.....	.....	....	....
1863	131	61	84	23.20	19.53	3,065	2,827
1864	140	47	95	27.02	21.95	3,097	2,939
1865	137	38	103	35.11	27,31	3,133	2,950
1866	140	44	103	35.60	28.19	3,169	2,961
1867	143½	44	114	40.15	29.99	2,178	3,090
1868	153	69	91	37.15	30.27	3,558	2,973
1869	154	72	83	39.72	31.97	3,377	2,825
1870	157	79	79	40.30	33.82	3,557	2,871
1871	158	80	79	40.16	35.45	3,638	3,139
1872	167	94	82	41.13	37.09	3,040	3,210
1873	171	104	72	42.23	38.23	4,028	3,576
1874	179	106	88	43.62	38.53	3,908	3,331
1875	193	115	96	40.73½	35.43	4,199	3,638
1876	199	120	83	39.12½	33 06¼	4,499	3,910
1877	208	126	94	34.83	30.03	4,387	3,918
1878	212	130	98	32.84	28.73	4,662	4,327
1879	211	118	107	32.16	26.94	4,698	4,512
1880	226	126	105	32.49	26,74	4,867	4,716
1881	242	128	137	34.33	28.33	5,048	4,711
1882	250	106	149	40 82	29.56	5,174	4,919
1883	251	93	166	38.47	30.46	5,630	5,686
1884	263	102	169	42.52	31.52	6,095	5,836
1885	275	126	162	39.36	32.25	6,842	6,454
1886	289	130	171	37.47	31.87	6,807	6,432

* No report.

CHAPTER XIX.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

THE political history of Clearfield county is singular in this respect: While the first third of the century passed without the county assuming a position of any importance in the politics of the State, in the latter part of the century she has exercised a commanding influence in at least one of the great political parties of the State.

The first election that tradition gives us was held in the year 1804, when Thomas Jefferson was elected president of the United States. The officers of that election were John Bloom, Matthew Ogden and one other whose name has been lost. The issue in the election appeared to be confined to the prejudice that then existed between the tory element and the patriots of the Revolution. A riot occurred at the poll, there being but one election district in the county at the time. As the story of the election was told by one of the officers, the participants in the riot on the one side were Bloom and Ogden, assisted by their compatriots. The leaders on the other side were Caleb Bailey, Benjamin Hartshorn and others.

From that time down to 1832, there appeared to be no party division or party organization. Candidates for office were compelled to stand on their own merits, and if elected, it was done without the aid of party organization.

In the year 1832, William L. Moore, having become proprietor of the newspaper, attempted to effect the organization of the Democratic party, which was numerically in the ascendency in the county, but with indifferent success, and without succeeding in obtaining any recognition from the mass of the people. In 1834 an open rupture between the contending factions, one led by Moore and the other by Thomas Hemphill, took place, creating a division among the masses of the party which has never been entirely healed to the present time, but manifests itself whenever local issues of any importance arise. The old custom of springing independent candidates, after attempts at party nominations, was regularly followed.

In the year 1840 the first convention of regularly elected delegates of the Democratic party was held in Clearfield town, at which George R. Barrett was nominated for the Legislature. Immediately succeeding that nomination a mass-meeting was called, at which the late Governor William Bigler presided, and James H. Lafferty was put in nomination by that meeting for the same office. Lafferty was at the time the sitting member from this legislative district. The malcontents succeeded in obtaining recognition from the district convention which was composed of delegates from Clearfield, Clinton and Lycoming counties. After receiving the nomination in the district convention his election was easily accomplished, but before the time of the meeting of the Legislature arrived, there developed the fact that he had engaged in fraudulent and corrupt practices while in the Legislature the year before, one of which was receiving certain town lots in Lock Haven as a compensation for his vote upon certain measures. Political excitement at the time ran high. Lafferty took fright and fled the State, and as a consequence, the district had no representation in the Legislature that year.

The disastrous ending of the Lafferty bolt had such an effect upon the minds of the members of the Democratic party as to make a more perfect party organization not only feasible but desirous upon the part of all factions. The succeeding year Barrett, Lafferty's opponent of the preceding year, was nominated and elected, and the regular party nominations were elected by the people until 1844. Up to this time there existed no other party organization in the county. Alexander Irvin, that year, ran as a Whig, but without party nomination, for the office of prothonotary, and was elected over Constance C. Hemphill. In 1842, Dr. Henry Loraine, a practicing physician of the town of Clearfield, received the instructions of Clearfield county for Congress. The convention of the district was held at Clearfield, where he was nominated by the convention of the district. The Democratic party had a fair working majority in the district at the time, but on account of the personal unpopularity of the candidate he was defeated at the polls.

The political history of the county was uneventful from that time until 1848, when political feeling was again aroused to a high pitch of excitement in the dominant party by the candidature of William Bigler for the office of governor. All factional differences gave way before his personal popularity, and the general desire on the part of the people that Clearfield county should furnish an executive to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was defeated, however, for the nomination.

In the year 1847 Alexander Irvin succeeded in effecting a partial organization of the Whig party and received the nomination of that party for Congress, he being the first member of the House of Congress ever elected from Clearfield county. Notwithstanding it was the year of the presidential election, his personal popularity was so great that he succeeded in evading the Democratic party sufficiently to overcome the existing majority.

As is usual after such revolutions in party politics, the waters became placid again, and nothing of note or event occurred to disturb the harmony of party relations until 1851, when William Bigler became again a candidate for governor, the effect of which was to break down party lines in the enthusiasm of the people in his support. He was placed in nomination by the State convention and elected.

The next year a contest arose over the nomination for the office of sheriff. Isaac L. Barrett, brother of Judge George R. Barrett, became a candidate for

Wm Bigler

the place. When the convention assembled it was found that delegates enough had been instructed for him to nominate on the first ballot. This apparently aroused again the old factional fight of the Lafferty campaign of twelve years before. The Whigs placed in nomination William Powell, of the borough of Clearfield, who was supported also by the Lafferty Democrats. This, perhaps, was the most bitter, acrimonious contest ever known in the politics of the county, it being the year of a presidential election. The charge of treason to the organization was made freely on the one side. The bolters from the nomination defended themselves on the ground that it was the result of bossism and personal dictation.

Powell at that time was the business partner of Governor Bigler, who had evinced great popularity the year before. He was also supported by William A. Wallace, then a young lawyer just entering politics. The result was in the defeat of Barrett and the election of Powell. From this time nothing occurred to disturb the political harmony of the county until 1854, when the advent of Know-Nothingism caused the complete disintegration of the Whig party, and drew largely from the Democratic organization. Governor Bigler having been nominated again by the State convention, it was thought by party managers that he would have power to preserve the integrity of the party organization and hold the members to their allegiance; but even his popularity failed to a certain extent, and he received less than half the majority of the votes that had been given three years before.

The county convention this year instructed their congressional delegates to support George R. Barrett for Congress. The conference met in Brookville, Jefferson county. There were twenty-four delegates. Barrett received twelve votes for fifty-seven ballots, when finally David Barkely, of Jefferson county, was placed in nomination; he having also received secretly the nomination of the Know Nothings, he was elected without difficulty.

The Know-Nothing party, like all organizations of the kind, exhibited its greatest strength at the first election held after its organization became complete, and, although it had in that campaign a leader of recognized ability and eloquence in the person of H. Bucher Swoope, who had but recently become a resident of the county, yet the Democratic party resumed its old majority in the succeeding year. During and pending the Know-Nothing contest, the opposition party to the Democratic party, for the first time, had the benefit of a newspaper organ, edited by the brilliant but erratic H. Bucher Swoope.

This year George R. Barrett, having been elected judge of a district in the eastern part of the State, withdrew from politics, which left one of the contending factions without a leader in whom they had confidence, and practically solidified the Democratic party under the leadership of Governor Bigler. The succeeding year, 1856, was perhaps the most memorable one in the history of the political parties in Clearfield county up to that time. Mr. Buchanan then being the presidential candidate of the united Democrat party, left nothing to disturb the serenity of its councils.

Mr. Swoope had disposed of the *Raftsman's Journal* to S. B. Row, who, in its columns, advocated the election of John C. Fremont, and commenced the labor of building up the Republican organization in the county. Swoope espoused the cause of Millard Fillmore, and rallied to his support the fragments of the old Know-Nothing party organization that still remained in existence. In the eager and exciting contest that followed in the early part of that campaign, the Democratic party appeared to be lost sight of by them. So fierce did it become that personal encounters between leaders frequently occurred. However, early in the campaign the State organizations of the two contending factions succeeded in concentrating upon one State ticket, the effect of which was to renew the fight between the united factions of the opposition and the Democratic party. In this same year a memorable joint discussion of the political issues was held at Cherry Tree, in Indiana county, the meeting being composed of voters of Clearfield, Indiana and Cambria counties. George R. Barrett and William A. Wallace represented the Democratic party, and General Harry White, of Indiana, and the late Cyrus Jeffries, of Clearfield county, representing the other side.

The year 1857 was noted for a bolt on the part of Clearfield county Democrats from the district nomination for the Legislature. The nominee of the convention was Judge Wilcox, the counties of Elk and McKean overruling the county of Clearfield. The Democrats of Clearfield rebelled at this, and put in nomination James T. Leonard. The contest that followed was on account of the fact that the people of Clearfield county had recently had introduced, by lumbermen from Maine, the system of floating loose logs in the river and its tributaries to Lock Haven and Williamsport for manufacture into lumber. Prior to that time the only manner of transporting lumber to markets had been by rafts. Indictments had been preferred against these innovators, charging them with committing a nuisance, on the ground that the river, being a public highway, these logs by lodging on rocks and islands, so obstructed the channel as to make the passage dangerous. Failing under the rulings of the court to maintain their position, they demanded legislation on the subject, and upon this issue supported James T. Leonard as an independent candidate. The result, however, was the election of Wilcox, Leonard carrying Clearfield county by a small majority.

While the succeeding years of 1858–9 were marked in the county by great political excitement, growing out of the Kansas and Nebraska trouble, and the rupture between Stephen A. Douglas and James Buchanan, yet in local affairs there were no events of any practical importance. While it was evident that the supporters of Mr. Douglass were largely in the ascendency, yet neither faction became organized as against the other until the year 1860. In this year the Democratic party assumed the position in this county that the opposition party occupied in 1856. Immediately after the rupture at the Charleston convention, meetings were held throughout the county, and members of the party arranged themselves on their respective sides. The regular organization was controlled by the Breckenridge Democrats. The chairman of their county committee was D. F. Etzweiler. The chairman of the Douglas wing of the party was Walter Barrett. The Breckenridge organization was sustained and supported by Governor William Bigler and William A. Wallace. The Douglas organization was actively sustained by L. Jackson Krans, with the passive but effective support of Judge George R. Barrett.

While it could not but be evident to the party leaders on both sides that defeat was inevitable, yet the whole campaign appeared to be waged with the object of securing control of the regular party organization, which contest culminated at the regular annual meeting held in September following. The Douglas men had imported Richard Baux, of Philadelphia, who was an elector at large, to represent them. Under the existing party rules, the chairman of the annual meeting appointed the chairman of the county committee. The result of the contest was that James T. Leonard, a Douglas Democratic elector, was made president of the meeting, and L. Jackson Krans was appointed chairman of the county committee. Perhaps never in the history of Clearfield county was there exhibited a deeper feeling than in this bitter contest. Mr. Baux was speaking from the steps of Judge Leonard's residence on Second street, and Governor Bigler was at the same time addressing an audience from his own residence on the same street.

The Republican party had, by this time, so far progressed in its organization as to absorb nearly all of the old American or Fillmore party, with the exception of Mr. Swoope, its leader, and a few devoted followers, who still supported the Bell and Everett American ticket.

The Douglas Democracy obtained the instructions of the regular party organization of the county for James T. Leonard for Congress. The Republicans instructed for General John Patton. The result in the respective district conventions was the defeat of Leonard, and the nomination of James K. Kerr, of Venango county. The Republicans, more fortunate, however, secured the nomination of General Patton. The district, at that time, was known as the "Wild Cat" district, extending from the West Branch of the river to Lake Erie. Generally it had been a Democratic district, although during the previous term in Congress it was represented by Chapin Hall, a Republican, through the dissensions in the Democratic party. General Patton was elected through the same cause, carrying Clearfield county by a majority of sixty.

In the year 1861 there appeared to be, on account of the war, a disintegration of parties, followed by an active, complete, and thorough organization in the year 1862. This year was marked by the advent into politics of William

A. Wallace, who afterward became a prominent central figure in Pennsylvania politics, and who was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Clearfield, Cambria and Blair counties, over Lewis W. Hall, then the sitting member. Excepting the rancorous feeling engendered by the war, which was in progress at this time, nothing occurred out of the usual course of partisan politics.

In 1864, the anti-war feeling, fear and distrust that pervaded the people, engendered partly by the bitter antagonisms brought about by the war, and the discussions of its causes, in part induced by a rigid enforcement of the draft, and in a measure, by demagogical appeals to the feelings and passions of the people on both sides, Clearfield county achieved an unenviable position and reputation during the war. This excitement culminated in an immense mass-meeting assembling in the rear of the court-house on the 13th of August, to protest against the course of Mr. Lincoln's administration in the conduct of the war.

In the same year, 1864, Governor William Bigler was pressed by Clearfield county for the nomination for Congress, which he obtained from the district convention. Although defeated at the general election, he received the largest majority that had ever been given to a candidate in Clearfield county before, notwithstanding it was the year of a presidential election in which party organizations were strictly maintained and party lines closely drawn. From this time, the war having closed, people appeared to be too much engrossed in adjusting themselves and their business to feel much interest in politics, notwithstanding it was the period in which Andrew Johnson, then president of the United States, was waging his conflict with Congress. While people watched it with great interest and made it the uppermost subject of discussion at their usual evening resorts, yet nothing of interest occurred to affect local politics. The harmony of party relations appeared to be preserved on both sides.

In the year 1868, Judge Linn, then president judge of the judicial district in which Clearfield county was included, having resigned his commission, and Joseph B. McEnally appointed, *ad interim*, it became necessary to elect a judge to fill the vacancy. The people, without distinction of party, were desirous of electing a Clearfield county man. Clinton county presented the name of Charles A. Mayer; Centre county that of John H. Orvis, and Clearfield county the name of George R. Barrett, who was then president judge of the Twenty-second judicial district, but who had always maintained a domicile in Clearfield county. A long and protracted contest followed, the convention sitting in every county of the district, and finally resulted in the withdrawal of the Clearfield county delegates from the convention. A request was presented to Judge Barrett, signed by nearly a thousand Democrats, asking him to be an independent candidate. The Republican party at a mass meeting held in

William A. Wallace.

Clearfield, also endorsed him as their candidate. After holding the matter some days under advisement, he declined to allow the use of his name, for the reason that it would lead him into a contest not befitting his present position. The result was the nomination by Centre and Clinton counties of Charles A. Mayer, who was subsequently elected over Joseph B. McEnally, the nominee of the Republican district convention, and the appointee of Governor Geary.

In the year 1869 the new methods throughout the State, and the nation as well, being bred, perhaps, by the disorders arising from the reconstruction of the Southern States, and known throughout the country as practical politics, appeared to be receiving attention, close study, and aptitude in practice by those in official power, which resulted in the formation at this time of what has been known in local politics as the "Court-house Ring." Mythical and intangible in its nature, invisible to the eye, but always felt in practical effect. It soon became apparent to all aspirants for political and local honors, that the pilgrimage to Clearfield borough, the conciliation of certain influences, and the approval of certain parties were a condition precedent to a realization of their hopes. At this time the people felt that the public offices were filled by men of fair character and competency, yet from year to year they were becoming less potent in the selection of their public servants. The absence of scandal, charges or suspicion of those in office, turned the attention of the people to the methods by which the officials were selected. Complaints and ominous threats were heard loud and deep, and finally culminated in an explosion in 1873. In that year feeling ran high in the Democratic primaries. James Savage and W. R. McPherson were candidates for sheriff; Dr. T. J. Boyer and Dr. J. W. Potter were candidates for the Legislature; W. W. Worrell and David W. Wise were candidates for treasurer; Frank Fielding and Aaron G. Kramer were candidates for district attorney. McPherson was nominated for sheriff, Boyer for the Legislature, Worrell for treasurer, and Fielding for district attorney. The announcement of this ticket met with open defiance, and charges were made that some of the nominees had been counted in by manipulators at the primaries. John M. Cumming, of New Washington, the friend and neighbor of Savage, whom he believed to have been wrongfully deprived of his nomination, appeared to be the prominent leader of the revolt. Protests and calls for another convention were freely circulated among the people, and the result was another convention within a month and the placing in nomination of the defeated ticket, with minor exceptions. This was followed by a heated and angry contest, the Republicans making no nominations. The result at the polls showed the election of McPherson by a small majority. Potter and Wise defeated Boyer and Worrel, and Fielding was elected district attorney, there being no charges against the fairness of his nomination.

The Democrats engaged in this revolt, and all who had supported the independent ticket, were subjected to severe censure and abuse by the friends and supporters of the regular nominees. The newspaper organ of the regular Democratic organization gave them the name of Modocs.

They made a regular organization, appointing Henry Kerns, of Curwensville, chairman of the county committee. At a meeting held subsequently it was resolved to continue the party for the present in full organization. A mass-meeting was held by the people of the south part of the county, at Ansonville, addressed by Colonel Walter Barrett, at which it was resolved to maintain the organization and make it effective whenever improper nominations were made. The regular organization, becoming alarmed, called a meeting of the county committee, upon the assembling of which David L. Krebs, the chairman, resigned, and William M. McCullough was elected to his stead, to conciliate independent Democrats. A convention was called and the rules changed, the Crawford system abolished, and in its place a limited delegate system adopted.

In the year 1874 an exceptionally strong ticket was nominated and elected with the usual majority. Emboldened by this, the old manipulators, by the same methods, as it was charged, effected the nomination of J. Blake Walters for county treasurer.

In the meantime a new factor in county politics had developed itself in the shape of a secret organization, styling themselves " the Junior Sons of '76." This organization joined with the independent Democrats and the stronger and more influential element of the Republican party, and placed in nomination Captain David McGaughey. The result at the polls showed the defeat Walters and the election of McGaughey.

The effect of this movement was most salutary, not only upon the parties, but upon the people and the confidence that it inspired in the ability of the Democratic party to purify itself when necessary, was shown by the fact that in the succeeding year Samuel J. Tilden received the unprecedented majority of nineteen hundred and one, an achievement never before or since accomplished. Calmness appeared to follow this storm until 1878, when Clearfield county instructed for Israel Test for Congress, but failed to secure his nomination, he being defeated by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county.

This year the Greenback party, a new organization, had received large accessions from the Democratic ranks, joined with the Republicans and nominated Seth H. Yocum, of Bellefonte. The result was the defeat in the district of Governor Curtin by less than one hundred majority. This was followed by a contest, and to the great credit of Clearfield county it can be said that while hundreds of witnesses were examined, and months consumed in taking testimony, no act of moral turpitude was proven or discovered. The basis of the contest was the irregularity of votes, such as for non-payment of taxes, voters moving in and out of districts within the time prescribed by the constitution and other like reasons.

Two years following Clearfield county instructed for Governor Curtin for Congress, who was elected by a fair majority in the district, the Greenback party having dissolved.

In 1884 commenced one of the most memorable contests known in the history of congressional nominations in Pennsylvania. Clearfield county again pronounced in favor of ex-Governor Curtin and appointed Walter Barrett, Thomas Brocbank and George W. Dickey, conferees; Centre county, his own home, also instructed for him and appointed William H. Blair, L. Munson, and Dr. J. O. Loraine, conferees. The first session of the conference was held at Lock Haven. Adjourning from there, it sat in every county in the district except Clearfield While sitting in Bellefonte, Walter Barrett, on behalf of Clearfield county, and General Blair on behalf of Centre county, withdrew from the conference and placed Governor Curtin in nomination for the office. The Republican district conference was sitting in Bellefonte at the time. Four weeks had been exhausted in a fruitless attempt at a nomination. The moving cause of the withdrawal of Clearfield and Centre counties from the conference was the appearance before them of a committee from the Republican conference, led by Colonel D. H. Hastings, pledging to Clearfield and Centre that if they would nominate Governor Curtin, they, the Republicans, would adjourn without making a nomination, and that they would have no candidate, but their party support Governor Curtin. Relying upon this pledge Clearfield took the action indicated, the remaining four counties nominating James K. P. Hall. After the conferees separated and returned to their homes, the Republicans re-assembled their conference, substituting delegates in place of those who maintained their pledge and adhered to their support of Governor Curtin, and nominated General John Patton, of Clearfield county. After this had been done some Democrats, fearing the result, through the intercession of mutual friends, induced Governor Curtin and Mr. Hall each to submit the question of his candidacy to the Democratic State Central Committee. They decided in favor of Governor Curtin the Saturday night before the election. The election resulted in favor of Governor Curtin and the defeat of General Patton.

In 1885, the only exciting contest that was made was for the office of sheriff. The two principal competitors for the nomination on the Democratic side were Hiram Woodward and George Woodin. The latter received the nomination after a long and heated canvass, but by imprudence and indiscretion made himself unpopular with many voters of his party. The Republicans, not slow to see the opportunity presented them, placed in nomination Jesse E. Dale, then postmaster at Du Bois, a man of sterling character, pleasing manners, of large and strong family connection, all of which combined to make his election easy. The defeat of Mr. Woodin can hardly be called a defeat of the Democratic party, nor could the election of Mr. Dale be claimed as a Republican victory; it was more of a personal contest between the two candidates and their political adherents.

In the year 1886 the political waters of Clearfield county began to boil early. William A. Wallace, having for a long time been spoken of as a candidate for governor at the coming election, became in July an active aggressive candidate, a fact which interested his friends, companions, and neighbors in politics in Clearfield county. He was defeated, however, in the convention by Chauncey F. Black.

Dr. T. W. Potter had been announced as a candidate for Congress, but immediately withdrew, and the friends of Mr. Wallace made him a candidate for the office. He was supported in the convention by Clearfield and Centre counties. He failed to receive the nomination however, and James K. P. Hall was nominated by the convention.

The Republicans, as usual, on the alert for opportunities, nominated General John Patton. Then followed the most irregular political contest that was ever seen in Clearfield county. Democrats who had never before wavered in their fidelity to their party, boldly avowed their intention of opposing Hall. Mr. Hall sent one of his brothers to Clearfield county to manage his canvass. Every effort was made to induce deserting Democrats to return to their allegiance, but it was all in vain. General Patton was elected by a majority of eighty in the county, while Chauncey F. Black, the Democratic candidate for governor, had a majority of fifteen hundred and one.

The result of this contest being yet fresh in the minds of the people is regarded and looked upon by all, as another of those periodical punishments inflicted by an independent people for the use of means and methods in American politics, that are subversive of good government and corrupting to good morals. General Patton had achieved a reputation in Clearfield county, and the whole district as well, for charity, benevolence, and public spiritedness, that made it an easy matter for the Republican party, using him as a weapon, to break down the existing Democratic majority; a man of large wealth, intricate business interests ramifying through every section of the county, he was well and personally known to nearly all the voters. His connection with educational and church affairs was such as to bring him an active support from that quarter.

CHAPTER XX.

CIVIL LIST AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

GOVERNOR.—William Bigler, 1851–4.

United States Senators.—William Bigler, 1856–61; William A. Wallace, 18—.

Representatives in Congress.—Alexander Irvin, 1846–8; John Patton, 1861–3, 1887–8.

State Senators.—William Bigler, 1842; Alexander Irvin, 1847; William A. Wallace, 1863–75; Thomas J. Boyer, 1876; William W. Betts, 1887.

Representatives in State Legislature.—Martin Hoover, first (date unknown); Greenwood Bell, second; John Irvin, third; James Ferguson, 1837–8; James H. Lafferty, 1839–40; G. R. Barrett, 1841–2; Lewis W. Smith, 1844–5; Charles S. Worrell, 1846–7; George Walters, 1848–9; William J. Hemphill, 1850–1; A. Caldwell, 1853–4; T. J. Boyer, 1858–62–3–4; Thomas J. McCullough, 1867–8; John Lawshe, 1872–3; Johnson W. Potter, 1874; W. R. Hartshorn, 1875–6; Aaron C. Tate, 1877–8; A. D. Bennett, 1879–80; James Flynn, 1881–2; J. P. Taylor, 1883–4; J. H. Norris, 1885–6; Aaron G. Kramer, 1887–8.

President Judges.—Charles Huston, 1822–6; Thomas Burnside, 1826–41; George W. Woodward, 1841–51; R. G. White, 1851–2; John C. Knox, 1852–3; James T. Hale, 1853; James Burnside, 1853–9; James Gamble, 1859; Samuel Linn, 1859–68; Joseph B. McEnally, 1868; Charles A. Mayer, 1868–75; John H. Orvis (addl. law judge), 1875; David L. Krebs, 1883.

Associate Judges.—Francis W. Rawle, Moses Boggs, 1822–6; Moses Boggs, Hugh Jordon, 1826-40; Moses Boggs, James Ferguson, 1840–1; James Ferguson, John Patton, 1841–6; Abram K. Wright, James T. Leonard, 1846–51; Richard Shaw, John P. Hoyt, 1851–6; William L. Moore, Benjamin Bonsall, 1856–61; James Bloom, John D. Thompson, 1861–6; Samuel Cloyd, Jacob Wilhelm, 1866–71; William C. Foley, John J. Read, 1871–6; Vincent Holt, Abram Ogden, 1876–81; John L. Cuttle, John Hauckenbury, 1881–6.

Deputy Attorneys-General and District Attorneys.—From the fact that it is impossible to furnish all the dates of incumbency of this office, it is deemed prudent to give only the succession of incumbents thereof; and in this a possible error may occur: Samuel M. Green, Josiah W. Smith, Samuel H. Tyson, George R. Barrett, Lewis W. Smith, John F. Weaver, D. Rush Petrikin, George W. Hecker, J. B. McEnally, Joseph S. Frantz, Thomas J. McCullough, Robert J. Wallace, Israel Test, William M. McCullough, A. W. Walters, Frank Fielding, William M. McCullough, Joseph F. McKenrick, Smith V. Wilson.

Sheriffs.—1822, Greenwood Bell; 1823–6, Greenwood Bell; 1826–9, William Bloom; 1829–32, Lebbeus Luther; 1832–5, Robert Ross; 1835–8, James Ferguson; 1838–41, Abram K. Wright; 1841–4, George Leech; 1844–7, Ellis Irwin; 1847–50, John Stites; 1850–3, Alexander Caldwell; 1853–6, William Powell; 1856–9, Josiah R. Read; 1859–62, Frederick G. Miller; 1862–5, Edwin Perks; 1865–8, Jacob A. Faust; 1868–71, Cyrenius Howe; 1871–4, Justin J. Pie; 1874–7, William R. McPherson; 1877–80, Andrew Pentz, jr.; 1880–3, James Mahaffey; 1883–6, R. Newton Shaw; 1886, Jesse E. Dale.

Register and Recorders.—This office became separated from that of prothonotary in 1856. Since that time the succession has been as follows: James Wrigley, 1856–62; Isaiah G. Barger, 1862–8; Asbury W. Lee; 1868–74; L. J. Morgan, January, 1875–81; George M. Ferguson, 1881–7; D. R. Fullerton, 1887.

Treasurers.—During the early years, when treasurers were appointed annually, it is impossible to ascertain the correct time the officer held the position; it is therefore deemed expedient to furnish nothing more than the succession in the order of their holding, respectively: Arthur Bell, Samuel Coleman, Samuel Fulton, Alexander B. Reed, James Ferguson, Alexander Irvin, G. Philip Geulich, Martin Hoover, James T. Leonard, Christopher Kratzer, D. W. Moore, Robert Wallace, J. W. Wright, Isaac Bloom, Arthur Bell, John McPherson, Eli Bloom, John McPherson, George B. Goodlander, Joseph Shaw, Christopher Kratzer, D. W. Moore, William K. Wrigley, Lever Flegal, Samuel P. Wilson, David W. Wise, David McGaughey, Philip Dotts, John W. Wrigley, John M. Troxell.

Prothonotaries.—Samuel Fulton, 1822; Reuben Winslow, 1825; Joseph Boone, 1827; Ellis Irwin, 1836; James T. Leonard, 1839; Alexander Irvin, 1842; William C. Welch, 1846; Ellis Irwin (by appointment); William Porter, 1851; George Walters, 1857; James T. Leonard (by appointment); John L. Cuttle, 1860; D. F. Etzweiler, 1863; Aaron C. Tate, 1869; Eli Bloom, 1875; James Kerr, 1881; Alfred M. Bloom, 1887.

County Superintendents.—A. T. Schryver, 1854–7; L. L. Still, 1857–60; J. Broomall, 1860–3; C. B. Sanford, 1863–6; G. W. Snyder, 1866–72; J. A. Gregory, 1872–8; M. L. McQuown, 1878–84; Matthew Savage, 1884–90.

County Commissioners and Clerks.—1812–13, Hugh Jordon, Samuel Fulton, Robert Maxwell; clerk, Joseph Boone. 1814–15, Hugh Jordon, William Tate, Robert Maxwell; clerk, Joseph Boone. 1816, William Tate, Samuel Fulton, Thomas McClure; clerk, Boone. 1817–18, Thomas McClure, David Ferguson, Robert Ross; clerk, Boone. 1819, David Ferguson, Robert Ross, William Ogden; clerk, Boone. 1820, William Ogden, Greenwood Bell, Alexander Read, jr.; clerk, Boone. 1821, Alexander Read, jr., Matthew Ogden, Greenwood Bell; clerk, David Ferguson. 1822, Alexander Read, George

Welch, Abraham Leonard; clerk, Ferguson. 1823, George Welch, Elisha Schofield, Martin Nichols; clerk, James Reed. 1824, Martin Nichols, Elisha Schofield, George Welch; clerk, James Reed, who held until 1829. 1825, Schofield, Nichols, Job England. 1826, England, Nichols, George Wilson. 1827, England, Wilson, Joseph Hoover. 1828, Joseph Hoover, Robert Ross, George Wilson. 1829, Hoover, Ross, A. Caldwell; clerk, Lewis W. Smith. 1830, Ross, Caldwell, J. Schnarrs; clerk, James T. Leonard, who so held until 1834. 1831, Caldwell, Schnarrs, George Leech. 1832, Schnarrs, Leech, Ignatius Thompson. 1833, Leech, Thompson, I. H. Warwick. 1834, Warwick, Thompson, Matthew Ogden; clerk, L. W. Smith, until 1838. 1835, Warwick, Ogden, Smith Mead. 1836, Ogden, Mead, William Dunlap. 1837, Mead, Dunlap, James B. Graham. 1838, Dunlap, Graham, Isaiah Goodfellow; clerk, James Reed. 1839, Graham, Goodfellow, John Stites; clerk, Reed. 1840, Goodfellow, Stites, John McMurray; clerk, G. R. Barrett. 1841, McMurray, Stites, James B. Caldwell; clerk, H. B. Beissel, until 1846. 1842, McMurray, Caldwell, George C. Passmore. 1843, Caldwell, Passmore, John Carlisle. 1844, Passmore, Carlisle, Grier Bell. 1845, Carlisle, Bell, Samuel Johnson. 1846, Johnson, Bell, Abram Kyler; clerk, H. P. Thompson, until 1849. 1847, Johnson, Kyler, James A. Reed. 1848, Kyler, Reed, James Elder. 1849, Reed, Elder, Benjamin Bonsall; clerk, W. A. Wallace. 1850, Elder, Bonsall, S. Way; clerk, H. B. Beissell. 1851, Bonsall, Way, William Alexander; clerk, John F. Irwin. 1852, Way, Alexander, Philip Hevener; clerk, G. B. Goodlander, until 1855. 1853, Alexander, Hevener, Samuel Shoff. 1854, Hevener, Shoff, R. Mahaffey. 1855, Shoff, Mahaffey, David Ross; clerk, R. J. Wallace, until 1858. 1856, Mahaffey, Ross, J. Wilhelm. 1857, Ross, Wilhelm, John Irvin. 1858, Wilhelm, Irvin, George Erhard. 1859, Irvin, Erhard, William McCracken; clerk, William Bradley, until 1869. 1860, Erhard, McCracken, William Merrill. 1861, McCracken, Merrill, S. C. Thompson. 1862, Merrill, Thompson, Jacob Kuntz. 1863, Thompson, Kuntz, Thomas Dougherty. 1864, Kuntz, Dougherty, Amos Read. 1865, Dougherty, Read, Conrad Baker. 1866, Read, Baker, Charles S. Worrel. 1867, Baker, Worrel, Henry Stone. 1868, Worrel, Stone, Othello Smead. 1869, Stone, Smead, S. H. Shaffner; clerk, G. B. Goodlander, until 1877. 1870, Smead, Shaffner, Samuel H. Hindman. 1871, Shaffner, Hindman, David Buck. 1872, Hindman, F. F. Conteret, Gilbert Tozer. 1873, Conteret, John D. Thompson, Gilbert Tozer. 1874, same. 1875, Conrad W. Kyler, Thompson, Clark Brown. 1876–7–8, Brown, Thomas A. McGee Harris Hoover; clerk, John W. Howe. 1879–'80–1, Conrad W. Kyler, Elah Johnson, John Norris; clerk, Jacob A. Foss. 1882–3–4, C. K. McDonald, John T. Straw, John Picard; clerk, R. A. Campbell. 1885–6–7, James Savage, C. K. McDonald, Clark Brown; clerk, R. A. Campbell.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Everybody knows, or ought to know, the meaning of the initial letters W. C. T. U. In mere words they mean Woman's Christian Temperance Union,—in sentiment and reality they mean all that is good, uplifting, ennobling and pure; everything that is christianizing and enlightening. The one word, woman, should make it sacred; the second should initiate all that is Christ-like; the third suggests one of the graces of the spirit, and the last is full of friendship, peace and good will united, cemented; an army equipped for work—standing if united, falling if divided.

This organization, now so powerful as to be recognized as a national necessity, planted one of its numerous unions in Clearfield some time ago. The union was formed by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, the excellent superintendent of legal work, than whom none have proved more efficient and gifted. On the 13th day of March, in the year 1884, Miss Narcissa White, who had shortly before entered the work as a lecturer and organizer, formed a union of thirty-eight members. Mrs. John Reed was elected president, Mrs. Richard H. Shaw, general vice-president, and at the same time all the other offices were filled. At the same time Curwensville perfected a similar organization, and was an active union for something like a year or more. Miss White was accompanied by that excellent woman and indefatigable worker, Mrs. John P. Harris, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, who has been president of that county's union from its organization. Sometime after the seed was planted which was destined to grow up into a healthful temperance tree and spread its cooling branches over the whole county, and whose leaves are for the healing of the inhabitants thereof, Houtzdale and Winterburn organized.

At the State convention held at Huntingdon, in the year 1885, Mrs. Richard H. Shaw was elected county president for this county, and in the following February she assumed the care and responsibility of that office, appointing Mrs. Maggie F. Hogue, of Houtzdale, as corresponding secretary, *pro tempore.* A convention was called for September 17th, 1886, when the county was regularly organized for work. Four unions were reported at this convention, viz: Clearfield, Burnside, Du Bois and Houtzdale. Mrs. Richard H. Shaw was elected president, and the other offices were filled as follows: Miss Mary Ann Irwin, of Lick Run Mills, vice-president at large; Mrs. Dr. Balliet, of Du Bois, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Rev. W. Gammill, of Beulah, recording secretary. The office of treasurer was subsequently filled by the executive committee by the appointment of Miss Mary C. Snyder, of Clearfield. Since the organization of the county union, six of the forty-three departments of its work have been filled, viz: "Scientific Temperance Instruction," "Juvenile Work," "Evangelistic Work," "Work Among Miners," "Work Among Lumbermen," "Unfermented Wine at the Lord's Table." Each of these departments has a superintendent who has sole management of its work. In some of the unions other departments than those named have been filled with local officers, yet many of the more important departments have not been occupied, either by county or local officers, for the reason that suitable and willing workers have not been secured. The departments of literature, press and legal work are considered of the greatest importance.

At the present time there are thirteen subordinate or auxiliary unions in the county with fair prospects of many more in the near future, the duty of each of which is fully set forth in the early part of this sketch.

Of the juvenile organization called the "Band of Hope," there are four auxiliary bodies in the county, the largest being at Clearfield, numbering one hundred and sixteen members. A rising generation for temperance work. A society of boys pledged for temperance and called "Temperance Cadets," and under military discipline by Mr. Avery, has been organized in Du Bois. Mrs. L. D. Balliet assists Mr. Avery in his work. The society numbers one hundred strong, bright, interested, manly boys not afraid of a piece of blue ribbon. This society holds the honor of having established a new department of work as introduced in the State convention by Mrs. Balliet. Some other of the unions in the county are exceptionally strong and earnest.

The department of scientific temperance instruction is filled by Mrs. Dr. Hogue, of Houtzdale, who is earnestly and zealously putting forth every effort for securing to the youth of the public schools education in this important branch.

The W. C. T. U. aims at educating public sentiment, and by lectures, public meetings, social and regular meetings, distribution of temperance and other literature and signing the pledge, and thus pave the way to the total annihilation of the liquor traffic.

The different local unions have secured the services of such men as Mr. Cooper and A. C. Rankin, both earnest, enthusiastic temperance workers and evangelists; also other men, ministers and laymen of the county; also women of education and influence, as Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. Ellen B. McLaughlin, Miss Narcissa E. White, now a national lecturer, and Mrs. Emmons. On the 29th of April, 1887, Mr. Rankin organized a Gospel Temperance Union, the out-growth of a series of meetings held in the court-house at Clearfield. Its executive board consists of six officers and six managers. A similar organization was formed in Houtzdale during the month of February, 1887, of more than one thousand members, through the instrumentality of Mr. Rankin. The object of these Gospel Temperance Unions is to effectually overthrow the liquor traffic by a prohibitory constitutional amendment, being secured at the ballot-box, and to influence and save men and boys who become unfortunately addicted to the wine-cup. On the 2d of May, 1887, Mr. Rankin organized, at Clearfield, a "Y" of forty-seven members. This is a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has, for its object, the same end sought to be accomplished through the medium of the other organizations, and the more efficiently carrying out of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the establishment of the white ribbon movement as a special feature of work.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—GRANGE.

For an organization, the founding and establishment of which dates back but a single score of years, it is a subject of much doubt whether there can be found another throughout the length and breadth of the whole county that can show a record of increase and prosperity equal to that known as the Patrons of Husbandry, or as it is more commonly and popularly designated—the Grange. At the city of Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of December, in the year 1868, O. H. Kelley and William Sanders, both of whom were then connected with the national department of agriculture, took the initial steps and laid the foundation for this vast organization, and brought into existence the National Grange. According to the original conception, and subsequent to such organization, there were created, in each State, or at least in many States, societies, subordinate to the national order, and which were to be known as State Granges. Again, auxiliary to the State Grange, provision was made for the formation of County, and subject to that, Township and District Granges.

As the name implies, the aim, object and purpose of the society is to, in every manner, improve the condition and advance the interests of all persons, and their families as well, who were, are, and hereafter may be engaged in agricultural pursuits; not only to improve their condition through a free interchange of opinions in social gatherings where subjects pertaining to agriculture may be discussed, but by thorough organization and honest, open, determined effort to bring about such action on the part of the general government, and also that of each State, as will effectually and permanently overthrow all oppression from monopolists, unwise and unfair discrimination on the part of railroad corporations, and the exorbitant and needless charges of commission men in every department of trade. Whether the purpose of this organization has, during its years of existence, been fully accomplished, is, perhaps, a debatable question, and not within the province of this chapter to discuss, yet it is an equally fair question and inference whether the recent needed reform, in the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was not, in a measure at least, brought about through the persistent effort of the grange organization, which, by its determined officers and the suffrages of its numerous members, have shown to the "powers that be" that the agriculturists have rights worthy of respect and consideration.

So rapid, indeed, has been the growth of membership of the grange throughout the land that it now numbers among the millions. In the year 1875, the movement reached this county, and on the 13th day of April of that year, the enterprising farmers of Penn township met at the residence of Samuel Widemire, where, through the district deputy, O. S. Cary, of Punxsutawney, the first grange organization was perfected. Although in point of seniority, Penn Grange is, perhaps, entitled to first mention herein, it is but a district or township grange, and takes its place among the societies that occupy a similar position, yielding to Pomona Grange the first place, as that although of more recent organization, is a county institution, to which the others are subordinate.

Pomona Grange, P. of H., No. 33, was organized January 1, 1879, with the following charter members: J. R. Read, Mary W. Read, William L. Read, O. D. Kendall, E. M. Kendall, Catharine Davis, Elisha M. Davis, George Emerick, R. L. Reiter, Hettie Reiter, A. Rankin, M. C. Rankin, J. L. McPherson, Leander Denning, Eliza Denning, W. P. Read, James Spackman, Mary E. Spackman, W. P. Tate, Martha C. Tate. At the time of its organization the following officers were elected: Master, George Emerick; overseer, Elisha M. Davis; lecturer, Leander Denning; steward, A. Rankin; chaplain, W. P. Read; treasurer, James Spackman; secretary, W. P. Tate; assistant steward, O. D. Kendall; gate-keeper, R. L. Reiter; ceres, Catharine Davis; pomona, Sister Spackman; flora, Sister Kendall; lady assistant steward, Mrs. L. Denning. From the date of the formation of Pomona Grange until the present time the succession of masters has been as follows: George Emerick, Elisha M. Davis, M. J. Owens, James C. Bloom, J. Blair Read. The regular meetings are held on Thursdays, on or before the full moon in the months of January, April, August, and November. The present officers are as follows: Master, J. Blair Read; overseer, W. B. Owens; lecturer, Elisha M. Davis; steward, Joseph Leigey; assistant steward, A. B. Owens; chaplain, Jackson Conklin; treasurer, John Sankey; gate-keeper, Nathan Davis; secretary, J. C. Bloom; pomona, Sister Spackman; ceres, Sister Ella Read; flora, Mrs. John Sankey.

Penn Grange No. 534, *P. of H.* was organized April 13, 1875, by District Deputy O. S. Cary, with twenty-five charter members. The first master was Samuel Widemire; secretary, Miles S. Spencer. Geographically, this grange is located near the center of Penn township. Their place of meeting is in the Grange Hall at Pennville borough. Since its organization the membership has increased to a total of ninety-seven. Present master, William E. Davis; secretary, Alice W. Kester.

Lawrence Grange No. 553, *P. of H.* was organized by Deputy O. S. Cary, on the 12th day of May, 1875, with twenty-one charter members. This grange is located in Lawrence township, from which its name is derived. The present membership numbers fifty-three. It is now under the mastership of W. R. Henderson.

Goshen Grange No. 623, *P. of H.* was organized November 18, 1875, with a charter membership of eighteen persons. Its first master and secretary were H. H. Morrow and J. A. Fulton, respectively. This grange is located in Goshen township, on the road leading from Shawsville to Clearfield. The present number of members is twenty-eight. Present master, W. M. Wilson; secretary, Maggie J. Morrison.

Troutdale Grange No. 677, *P. of H.* was organized by Deputy J. B. Shaw, on the 15th day of March, 1876, with twenty-nine charter members. This is an organization of Belle township, and holds its meetings in the Troutdale school-house, three miles from the Bell's Gap, and Clearfield and Jefferson railroad. Present master, Philip McGee; secretary, Miss Belle Wetzel.

Greenwood Grange, No. —, *P. of H.* was organized by Deputy J. B. Shaw May 12th, 1876, having a charter membership of twenty-three persons. First master, C. A. Thorp; secretary, J. S. McQuown. It is located in Greenwood township and meets in Bower school-house, near the center of the township, on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Present membership, fifty-two. Officers: Master, James T. Mitchell; secretary, G. W. Campbell.

Bloomington Grange No. 715, *P. of H.* was organized by Deputy J. S. Reed on the 26th of June, 1876, with thirty-three charter members. First master, James R. Norris; secretary, Mrs. Ella M. Bloom; located at Bloomington, in Pike township. It has at present about fifty members in good standing.

Sylvan Grove Grange No. 765, *P. of H.* organized by Deputy W. P. Reed, October 24, 1882. Number of charter members, twenty. First officers: Master, O. P. Reese; secretary, B. F. Wilhelm; location of grange, Kylertown, Cooper township; number of present members, forty-two. Present officers: Master, G. D. Hess; secretary, Alexander Ralston.

Laurel Run Grange No. 769, *P. of H.* was organized March 10, 1883, by Deputies Davis and Bloom, with a charter membership of fourteen. Adam Kephart was elected its first master, and Elijah Reese, jr., secretary. This grange is located in Decatur township. The present officers are: Master, Jacob Mock; secretary, A. H. Warring.

Fairview Grange No. 783, *P. of H.* was organized May 2, 1884, by Deputies Elisha M. Davis and James C. Bloom, with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were: Master, W. A. Smeal; secretary, W. B. Barger. The grange is located on the Grahamton and Deer Creek road, two and one-half miles south of Deer Creek bridge; number of present members, forty; present master, W. B. Barger; secretary, A. Z. Forcey.

Girard Grange No. 788 *P. of H.* organized September 16, 1884, by Deputies Elisha M. Davis and James C. Bloom, with eighteen charter members. The first officers elected were: Isaac Smith, master, and Louisa Shope, secretary. Number of present members, thirty. Present master, Isaac Smith; secretary, Louisa Shope. The Grange Hall stands about four miles north from the mouth of Surveyor's Run, Girard township.

Mount Joy Grange No. 584, *P. of H.* was organized August 10, 1885, with twenty-five charter members. The first officers were: Master, J. B. Shaw; overseer, Matthew Ogden; secretary, J. B. Ogden. This organization is formed mainly of residents of the north part of Lawrence township, and has a present membership of ninety persons. Its present officers are: Master, R. J. Conklin; secretary, M. J. Owens.

Narrows Creek Grange No. 796, *P. of H.* was organized by Deputy Elisha M. Davis, January 2, 1886, with fourteen charter members. The first master elected was W. H. Liddle; secretary, Isaac Hess; location of grange, four miles east of Du Bois and two miles west of Summit tunnel on A. V. Railroad; number of present members, twenty-three. Present officers: Master, Amos Kline; secretary, Maggie Osborne.

Union Grange No. 802, *P. of H.* was organized by Deputy E. M. Davis June 3, 1886, with twenty-one charter members; first master, Henry Pentz; secretary, William Welty; location of grange, thirteen miles west of Clearfield, on the turnpike leading to Luthersburg, at the village of Rockton; number of present members, twenty-two; present master, Henry Pentz; secretary, William Welty.

Du Bois Grange No. —, *P. of H.* was organized October 20, 1886, by Deputy Davis, with a charter membership of sixteen persons. Its first master was S. C. Liddle; secretary, William Woods. It is located in the south part of Sandy township, about two miles distant from Du Bois borough.

There are in the county two other similar organizations of which no record is received; they are the Oak Hill Grange, of Karthaus township, and the Jordon Grange, of Jordon township.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF CLEARFIELD, THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

IT was not until the month of April, in the year 1840, the town of Clearfield became detached from Lawrence township, and was for all purposes erected into a municipality, independent of the surrounding territory of which it had hitherto formed a part, and became by the act erecting it, incorporated into a a borough.

From the time the commissioners, Roland Curtin, John Fleming, and James Smith, appointed by Governor McKean, determined to and by their report did lay out the place for the seat of justice for the newly created county on lands of Abraham Witmer, and the same became by law fixed, the lands embraced by it were entitled to the dignified name of a town, although at that time, and until the year 1813, it was still a part of the old township of Chincleclamousche. In this year, under an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county, the township of Lawrence was carved out of the old ChinclecIamousche, and by this order Clearfield town became a part of the new township so formed, and so continued until 1840, when it was erected into a borough separate and distinct from the surrounding country, and entitled to administer its own affairs and elect its own officers.

The natural inference would be, that with the donation of lands and money, the plotting of the town, and the further fact that the seat of justice had been fixed there, settlement would be rapid and population increase within the town limits, but the fact seems to have been different, the cause being attributed to the limited means of the then settlers along the river, who were sufficiently burdened with their own lands and in clearing them for farm purposes, without aspiring to the ownership of town lots or town residences.

As the town was originally laid out, it embraced the lands within the following boundaries: North by Pine street; east by Fourth street; south by Walnut street, and west by the Susquehanna River.

At the same time in which the town was laid out, Mr. Witmer made a donation of several lots for the purposes specified in his bond executed at the time. The lot No. 75, situate on the corner of Second and Market streets, was donated for the purpose of erecting a court-house; lot No. 80, on Market street, cornering on an alley, to be used for erecting a market-house; lot No. 91, on the north side of Locust street, and cornering on an alley, to be used as a jail lot; lots Nos. 162, 177 and 178, fronting on Walnut street, at the corner of Fourth street, were donated for the erection of an academy or public school. There were also donated certain lands, triangular in shape, and bordering on the river, to the public use as parks. The latter were not confirmed by deed.

In making the donations above referred to, Mr. Witmer entered into a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for the carrying out of the provisions of the same, as soon as the proper officers were chosen who were authorized to receive such deed as might be necessary; also for the payment of the sum of three thousand dollars, one-half of which was to be used in the erection of an academy building, and the other half for the erection of county buildings.

The deed was executed in conformity with the conditions of the bond, on the 6th day of March, 1813, by Abraham Witmer and Mary, his wife, to Robert Maxwell, Hugh Jordon and Samuel Fulton, commissioners of Clearfield county, or their successors in office. The Witmer lands, from which the town was laid out, had no occupants in possession, of right, until some years after the county seat was fixed. In the year 1807, Matthew Ogden, William Tate, and Robert Collins purchased town lots. The lands of Daniel Ogden lay to the south of the town, and were included within the borough limits by the extension of said limits many years afterward.

Mrs. Lewis, familiarly known as Granny Lathers, had a cabin in the north part, within the portion included by Bigler's addition, which also was taken into the borough many years after, and concerning which mention will be made further on in this chapter.

Robert Collins built a log house on the site of the present Mansion House. It was built, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1807, soon after Collins came to the place. Ebenezer McGee soon after built near Collins.

The Shirley family were among the first and occupied a log house near the residence of the late Dr. Wilson, on the corner of Locust and Second streets.

Andy Kaufman lived in a log house located where G. L. Reed's residence stands, on the southwest corner of First and Market streets.

After the departure of Granny Lathers a family named Watson occupied the cabin. It was located near where A. F. Boynton's barn now stands. Watson, whose given name was John, had a wife, but no children. They were very fond of company and welcomed all visitors to their house, and were especially joyful if anything strong was to be had with which to entertain their guests.

After the first commissioners were appointed the erection of the first courthouse was commenced. Robert Collins was awarded the contract. It was built during the years 1814–15, but the exact date cannot now be fixed. It cost about $3,000. The jail was built about the same time, but not on the Locust street lot. It stood on the site now occupied by Dr. Burchfield's residence on Second street. This jail was built of logs one story in height, and served the required purpose until the stone jail was built in rear of the courthouse on Market street, about 1841.

In 1810 the town had a population of about twenty inhabitants and received no considerable increase up to 1822. In the year 1836 the town had only about three hundred population. In an address delivered during the year 1876, Dr. Hoyt, referring to his early recollections of the town, said there were but three houses in Clearfield town in 1819; one occupied by Robert Collins, another on the site of Shirk Brothers' tannery, and the third on the Kratzer place, occupied by one Perks.

On the site now occupied by the residence of Judge McEnally stood an old tannery, said to have been built about 1810, but not operated to any extent until several years later. It must have been built prior to 1813, as the tax list made early in 1814 shows Thomas Reynolds, the proprietor, assessed for a tanyard.

Jacob Irwin built a tan house about 1814 or 1815 on the land in rear of the Boyer residence on Second street.

These seem to have comprised the manufacturing industries of the town up to about 1825.

After the completion of the court-house the jury room was used for some time as a school, and taught by Dr. A. T. Schryver.

There were, in 1822, three taverns within the town limits of Clearfield. Robert Collins made an addition to his house, part frame and part brick, and there entertained the traveler at what was for many years known as Collins Hotel. From the best information obtainable Collins commenced keeping public house about the year 1817, soon after the completion of the court-house.

The next hotel was established by Thomas Hemphill about the year 1819, on the site now occupied by the fine brick residence of W. M. Shaw. This was torn down in 1866, and a new, the Shaw House, erected in its place by Richard Shaw, sr. The Shaw House was destroyed by fire in 1881. About the year 1820 the Western Hotel was built on the corner of Second and Market streets, by George D. Lenich. It was managed several years by George Lenich, and after his death by various persons. The old building still stands, but is now occupied for business purposes. The stable attached to the hotel on the east side fronting on Market street, has been remodeled and altered, and is now occupied by M. G. Rook as a clothing store. William Philips had charge of the Western Hotel in the year 1822.

At the time the first court was held in Clearfield in October, 1822, three applications were made for hotel or tavern license, each of which was granted, the landlords being Robert Collins, Thomas Hemphill, and William Philips.

Post-Office and Postmasters in Clearfield Town and Borough.—After the town had acquired a population sufficiently great to warrant the establishment of a post-office, an application was made to the department to that end. It resulted in the appointment of Thomas Hemphill, proprietor of the hotel on Market street, as postmaster, and the office was removed from Reedsboro, on the ridge, to town. Hemphill held this position several years, and was succeeded by William L. Moore. The latter moved the office to the storehouse on Second street, on the site of Colonel Walter Barrett's law office.

William Radebaugh was the next appointee, and kept the office in Shaw's frame row on Market street.

Radebaugh was succeeded by John H. Hillburn, who occupied a part of the old Western Hotel on Second street, near where the First National Bank stands.

Next in order of succession was Charles D. Watson. He located the office on Second street, below Market, and adjoining the Mansion House.

Michael A. Frank succeeded Watson and moved the post-office to Irvin's storehouse, next to Mossop's store on Market street.

Peter A. Gaulin was next appointed and retained the storehouse location

Yours &c W W Betts

for a time, but afterward moved the office to his building on Market street, between Second and Third streets. Captain Gaulin held the position longer than any of the appointees either before or since, being about sixteen years in office. He was succeeded by Samuel J. Row, who changed the location to Second street, in the store building now occupied by him.

Mr. Row was succeeded by A. B. Weaver, the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1886. The office is now located in Weaver's store on Second street.

Old Families of the Town and Borough.—From the time the town was laid out down to the time the county organization was completed, in 1822, settlement in the town proper was very slow, but from that time until 1840, and even later, it was more rapid. The names of many can be recalled at this time, yet the exact date of their coming to the town cannot with accuracy be fixed. Among those mentioned there appears names of families who have since become prominent, and have taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the town and subsequent borough, as well as in the county. William Alexander was the head of one of these families. From 1816 to 1819, he was sheriff of Centre county, and arrested the notorious Monks, murderer of Reuben Giles, after that offense was committed. Sheriff Alexander, during his residence here, was elected justice of the peace. He resided on the old jail lot on Second street, and for a time was landlord of the Mansion House; at another time he lived on the corner of Second and Market streets, on what is now the Graham property. Of his children, Ann, the eldest, married Judge Fleming, of Clinton county; Emily married Abraham K. Wright; Elizabeth married James B. Graham, and Jane became the wife of Joseph Hagerty. Colonel William Alexander, a son, went to Clarion and edited the Clarion *Democrat* many years. When Mr. Alexander first came to the county he lived for a time at Forest, on Clearfield Creek.

Jonathan Boynton came to the county about the year 1835, for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business. This he did, not extensively, however, as a producer, but largely as a dealer, buying and selling. He was one of the firm of Fitch & Boynton. He afterward located permanently at Clearfield, and has since become president of the First National Bank, having filled that office since the bank was incorporated, in 1864. Mr. Boynton married Mary Nevling, who bore him three children, viz.: Ai F., Edith, and Ira N.

Frederick G. Betts came to the town about 1840, and officiated as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He lived on the corner now owned by Judge Krebs. Of his sons, Lockwood was killed in the late war; William W. became, and now is the partner of John F. Weaver, in the lumber business, and in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, representing this senatorial district. David, another son, lives at Charlestown, W. Va.

John Beaumont was a blacksmith of the town, and had his shop where

William V. Wright's residence now stands, on the corner of Market and Third streets.

William Bigler came to Clearfield town in 1833, and soon after started the newspaper called the *Clearfield Democrat*. In 1836 he married Maria Jane, daughter of Alexander B. Reed, by whom he had five children, viz.: Reed, John W., William D., Edmund A., and Harry F. In 1842 Mr. Bigler was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1844. In 1848 he was a candidate for the nomination in the State convention for the office of governor, but was not successful. The succeeding term, 1851, he was again a candidate, and elected. He was again a candidate in 1854, but defeated. After his term of office expired he was made president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, which position he held one year, when he was elected to the United States Senate and served until 1861. In connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, he occupied a prominent position. From the time of his coming to the county until the time of his death, William Bigler was a prominent figure in social and political life. He engaged extensively in lumbering, and acquired considerable real estate. He died in September, 1880.

Among the early settlers there was one who, although he never attained any degree of distinction above his fellow men, will readily be called to mind as one of the characters of the town. This was A. T. Bradley. He came here from Philadelphia. For several years his son, William T. Bradley, kept the hotels where the Leonard House and the Allegheny House are respectively located. Bradley's wife had no liking for town life, and induced her husband to move into the thickly wooded district about three miles from town. On all parade and review days, and during court time as well, Bradley was always on hand with his old covered wagon, drawn by an ox, selling ginger cakes and small beer to all whom it concerned, and especially to the indispensable small boys.

George R. Barrett was a native of Curwensville, born March 31, 1815, where his boyhood days were spent. In 1831 he was apprenticed to John Bigler to learn the trade of a printer. In 1834 he went to Brookville, where he edited the *Brookville Jeffersonian* until 1835, and at the same time read law. In the latter year he moved to Lewisburg, where he was admitted to the bar of Union county in 1836. He came to Clearfield in 1836, and, in the succeeding year, was made deputy attorney-general for Clearfield and Jefferson counties. During the long years of service in public office, Judge Barrett always made his home in Clearfield after 1836. So much has been said of him and his professional life elsewhere in this work that further reference is unnecessary at this place. In 1834 he married Sarah, daughter of William Steedman, of Lewisburg, who bore him fifteen children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. They were Clarence L., Walter, Sophie, Fred, Frank, Alice, Charlie, Fanny, Annie, and George, all of whom, except Fanny and Annie, still live. Colonel Walter Barrett married Sophie, daughter of Rev. Alexander MacLeod.

Henry B. Beisell, was a local tinsmith of the town, and had his shop at one time on Front street, near where James Alexander afterward lived. Beisell was captain of one of the old militia companies of the place, and prominently identified with musical organizations. He left the town many years ago, and died recently at Beaver Falls.

Isaac Lewis Barrett, was one of the sons of Daniel Barrett, and brother of Judge George R. Barrett. He resided and made his home with his brother, and was interested in the store on Cherry street with George R. Barrett and Mr. Kratzer. He was at one time nominated for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, but owing to disaffection on the part of many Democrats, they joined with the Whigs in the support of William Powell, who was subsequently elected. Mr. Barrett subsequently went to Philadelphia and kept a hotel there, but is now a resident of Lock Haven.

Henry S. Bamford will be remembered as a potter of the town at an early day. His shop was on Cherry street, east of Third street, now the property of James L. Leavy.

Lewis C. Cardon came to the town about 1823. He was a Frenchman by birth and parentage, and emigrated to this country at an early day. He walked from Baltimore to Clearfield, where he lived and died. William Clement Cardon, son of Lewis, became owner of the Mansion House in 1876, and managed it about seven years, and still owns it, although now leased to his brothers, Frederick M. and Charles F. Cardon.

John L. Cuttle, by birth an Englishman, came to Clearfield in 1839. From that time he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the town and county. He was a justice of the peace in 1845, and county surveyor in 1853, holding the latter office two terms. In 1859 he was elected prothonotary, and in 1882, associate judge of the county. He formerly lived on Market street, adjoining Kratzer's store, on the place where Captain Gaulin's store now stands. His present residence is on Reed street, between Second and Third streets.

Francis Dunlap, another of the early residents of the town, worked for many years at the "red mill." He lived in the old toll-house at the east end of the Market street bridge. Mr. Dunlap died about 1846, after which his widow moved to Nebraska.

Joseph Gaylor was proprietor of a drug store that stood on the lot now occupied by Dr. A. P. Hill's residence. Gaylor was an unmarried man, and soon after 1845 went west.

John Flegal, son of the pioneer Valentine Flegal, and father of Lever Flegal, of Lawrence township, lived in town at an early day. He had several occupations—local preacher, hotel keeper, and blacksmith. About 1845 he run the Mansion House and worked at the blacksmith trade at the same time.

Michael Frank was a tailor, and had a shop on the front part of Dr. Hill's lot. He was appointed postmaster to succeed Charles A. Watson, and was, in turn, succeeded by Captain Peter A. Gaulin in 1866. After leaving the town, Frank went to Nebraska.

Isaiah Fullerton was one of the early settlers, and lived on the lot between the residences of William M. and Arnold B. Shaw, on Front street. Fullerton, with Hugh Leavy, built the Market street bridge.

Thomas Hemphill was one of the worthies and political leaders of his time. In 1822 he kept the hotel on Market street, and was appointed postmaster the first in the town. His son, William J. Hemphill, became a member of the Legislature. Constance C. Hemphill, another son, succeeded to the hotel business after his father, and he, too, was a prominent figure in local politics. John, the third son, was a printer.

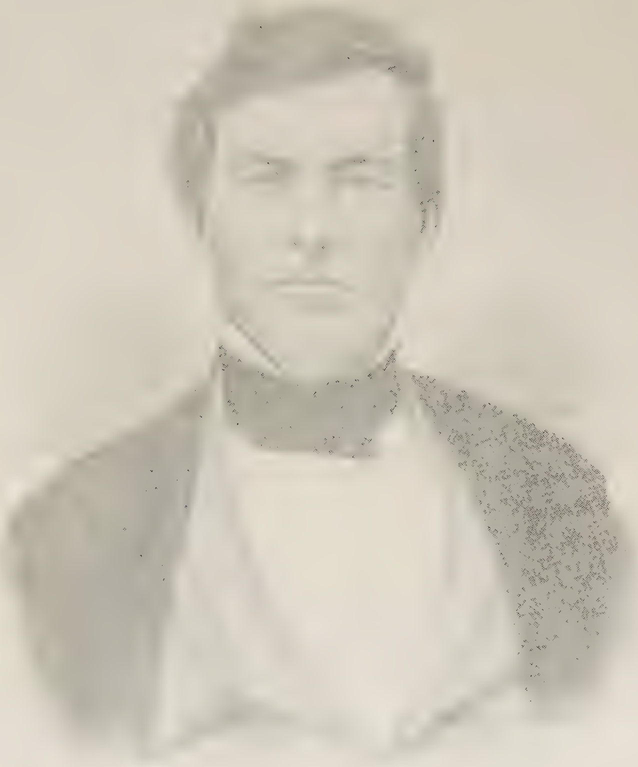
Esther Haney moved into town and lived on Market street, east of Third. She was the widow of Frederick Haney, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, and the builder of the first ark run down the river, but which "stove" at Rocky Bend. The correct surname of the family was "Hanich," but by usage and common consent the name was changed to Haney.

Frederick P. Hurxthal was one of the prominent men of the town. He kept store on the corner where George L. Reed now lives, for many years. He built Irvin's mill at Lick Run, founded the hamlet afterward called Woodland, and otherwise contributed to the welfare of the county. Mr. Hurxthal now lives in West Virginia.

On the corner of Front and Market streets Ellis Irwin built a store and dwelling, which he occupied for many years. The building was subsequently remodeled, and is now occupied by Joseph Shaw as a residence. Irwin became a popular man in the county. He succeeded to the office of prothonotary after Joseph Boone, and still later was sheriff of the county. This store building was erected prior to 1840, and was one of the best in the town.

Alexander Irvin had a residence on Market street, just east of Ellis Irwin's storehouse. He is well remembered by all the older residents of the county. He was the first congressman ever elected from the county, and in this connection made a remarkable "run" as a candidate of the Whig party, which party he organized and was its acknowledged leader in the county. His election to Congress occurred in the year 1847. He held various offices of trust in the county. At one time he was elected State senator, and at another time was prothonotary of the county.

Jacob Jackson (colored) was one of the early-day characters of the town. He lived with his family on Locust street, east of Third. Jacob never displayed any great ambition for manual labor, and his wife, "Aunt Liddie," as she was commonly called, was the mainstay of the family, supporting them by "taking in" washing from such of the town's folk as could afford this extrava-



Alexander Irvin.

gance. The Jacksons were one of the earliest families in the county, having settled in the vicinity known as "Guinea Hill" soon after the year 1800.

William Jones was a shoemaker and brick-maker, and lived on Market street, east of Third, where his shoe-shop was located. His brick-yard was south of the Shirk tannery. Jones died in Clearfield a few years ago. His son, Joseph H. Jones, also carried on the business of shoemaking, and also lived on Market street.

Christopher Kratzer came to the county soon after 1824. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and took up his residence at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, and still lives there. Mr. Kratzer, during his many years of life in the town, has been identified with much of its progress. He founded the first newspaper in the county, in 1827; has engaged extensively in lumbering and other branches of trade; was twice made county treasurer, and otherwise prominently before the people for over a half-century. His son, Harry A. Kratzer, is now one of the leading merchants of the borough, having a place of business on Market street.

George D. Lenich came from Virginia and settled in the town about the year 1820. He built the old Western Hotel on the corner of Second and Market streets, and managed it many years. He died about twenty years ago.

John Lytle was one of the family of George Lytle, a pioneer of the "upper country" in the vicinity of Lumber City, and came to Clearfield town about 1840. He lived on Cherry street, back of St. Andrew's Church. John G., William J., and James H. Lytle were sons of John Lytle. The firm of Lytle Brothers is composed of John G. and James H. Lytle, doing a grocery business on Market street.

James T. Leonard was a son of Abraham Leonard, and was born in the year 1800. His business life in town commenced in 1839, when he formed a partnership with William L. Moore, and carried on business on the site now occupied by Colonel Barrett's law office. He married Amanda Lenich. In political life Mr. Leonard was a conspicuous figure for many years. During his residence in Bradford township he was constable. He was county treasurer, prothonotary, and associate judge at various intervals during his residence in town, and at the time of his death, in July, 1882, president of the County National Bank. In 1857, during the strife between the rafters and floaters on the river, Mr. Leonard ran as an independent candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. The Leonard Graded School was founded by him, and he contributed largely to its erection. It was so named in his honor.

Andrew Leonard, brother of Judge Leonard, was another old and well known resident of the town. He was interested in the firm of Leonard & Moore.

Dr. Henry Loraine was one of the leading physicians of the town in early days. He came here from Philipsburg. In 1836 he lived on the site of G. L. Reed's residence, at the corner of Front and Market streets. Later he resided on the location of Eli Bloom's house on Market street, near Third. Concerning Dr. Loraine further reference will be found in the medical chapter of this work.

David Leitz lived and had a small shop where Senator Betts's residence now stands, on the corner of Second and Locust streets. Leitz bought the foundry and machine shop property on the hill where the Leonard Graded School now stands, in 1849. Here he made stoves, plows, and did machine work and light castings for several years. The business proved unsuccessful, and was sold. Judge Leonard became the owner. Leitz moved out to Bradford township, where he died in 1886.

Hugh Leavy came from New York about the time the Catholic Church was built. He was a bricklayer by trade, and was employed on the church edifice. He married Sarah Wrigley, by whom he had several children. Of these, James L. and Augustus B. Leavy only survive. James L. Leavy is an extensive lumberman, and one of the firm of Leavy, Mitchell & Co. He is proprietor of a livery stable at Clearfield, and runs stage lines between Clearfield and Du Bois, and Curwensville and Du Bois. He has also a business as undertaker and funeral director. Augustus Leavy lives up the river, in the county.

Charles Miller, the chairmaker of early days, had a shop and residence on Locust street. He left the town and moved to Clarion county.

John Moore was a gunsmith living on Cherry street on the lot now occupied by C. Whitehill. His shop was at the same place.

John McPherson was born in Centre county, and came to this county when a young man. He lived at Luthersburg, Brady township, working in a small tannery at that place. Soon after 1830 he came to the neighborhood of Clearfield town, and in 1835, or about that time, built a tannery on a piece of land south of the town, which has been included in the borough by the extension of its limits. He operated the business until his death in 1864, after which his sons Reuben and James L. succeeded. They managed it about a year, and then leased to Shirk Brothers, who ran it six or seven years in connection with their tannery at Clearfield borough. Some parts of the old building are still standing, but have not been operated for many years. The children of John McPherson, by his marriage with Margaret Bloom, were: Louisa, who married Henry Snyder, Thomas, Benjamin B., who was killed in the army, James L., Reuben, now superintendent of Wallaceton Brick Works, William R., superintendent of the Clearfield tannery, and formerly sheriff of the county, John H., Miles, and Clark. After the death of his wife Margaret, John McPherson married Sarah Cary, who bore him one child.

William Merrill came to the town soon after 1825. He was a carpenter by trade, but became proprietor of a hotel north of the Collins Hotel, on Second street, on the site now occupied by the Masonic building. The hotel was built by Collins. Merrill died in the borough about twenty-five years ago.

William M. McCullough first came to Clearfield county in 1840, and located near New Washington, as a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. From there he lived in various places in the county, performing clerical work, and engaging somewhat in lumbering, and finally took up a permanent residence in Clearfield borough. He married, in Chester county, Jane Smith, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Mary Ann, Thomas, a lawyer, who died in 1885; Jane, Levis K., justice of the borough; Zara C., who died from wounds received in the army; William K., one of the leading lawyers, and former district attorney of the county, but now deceased, and James M., a justice of West Clearfield borough.

John McGaughey was born near Dayton, Armstrong county, in the year 1827. In 1844 he came to this county to work in McPherson's tannery. His coming induced others of the family to locate here some years later. John McGaughey married Caroline Wrigley, daughter of James Wrigley. For twelve years he engaged in mercantile business at Clearfield.

David McGaughey, brother of John, came to the county some few years later. He entered the army with the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves; was made captain and was severely wounded at Spottsylvania. On returning from the service he engaged in business as a photographer. In 1874 he was elected to the office of county treasurer over J. Blake Walters, the Democratic nominee. He subsequently engaged in lumbering operations, which he has since successfully followed. Captain McGaughey was one of the firm of Lee, Ramey & Co., and Leavy, Mitchell & Co. At present he is one of the Clearfield Lumber Company.

William McClellan, one of the old residents of the town, lived on the lower end of Senator Wallace's lot. He was a laborer, and was quite an old man when he came here. His descendants still live in the borough.

James M. Marshall came to the county and worked on Reed's Mill in 1850. He came from Armstrong county. In 1876 he bought the brickyard property in the upper part of the borough, from M. B. Cowdrick, and has since manufactured brick. His lands comprise about ten acres. Mr. Marshall married Elizabeth, daughter of George Welch, a pioneer of the county.

William L. Moore, a native of Centre county, located in Clearfield about the year 1830, and became a leader of one of the political factions of the Democratic party, and for a time edited the *Pioneer and Banner*. He also engaged in mercantile business, in company with Mr. Leonard, under the firm style of Leonard & Moore. He married Hannah Leonard, daughter of Abraham Leonard, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Burnside, Agnes, who married Thomas J. McCullough; Abraham L., James A., merchant at Clearfield, and county coroner; Martha C., who married J. S. Showers, of West Clearfield;

Catharine F., and Mary W., who became the wife of Thaddeus H. Shaw. William L. Moore was elected to the office of associate judge of the county. He was the second postmaster of the town.

John McLaughlin was born in the county Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country in 1825, and to the county in 1832, where he settled on the ridges south of the town. In his family were ten children. James McLaughlin, son of the pioneer, became proprietor of the Smith House in 1872, but made extensive alterations and changed the name to the St. Charles. John McLaughlin came to reside in the borough in 1881. His age is eighty-seven, his wife eighty-five years.

Thomas Mills first came to Clearfield in the year 1847. He had a wagon shop on the lot now occupied by Senator Wallace's residence, but in the next year moved to his present location on Third street. Mr. Mills married Lydia Shank, by whom he had four children. His wife died in 1856. William H. Mulhollan, son-in-law of Thomas Mills, has an interest in the firm of Bigler, Reed & Co.

William Powell has been prominently before the people of the county for many years. He is of Welsh descent, and a son of David Powell, of Lawrence township. For many years he was the partner of Governor Bigler in the lumber business. In 1852 he was a candidate for election to the office of sheriff against Isaac L. Barrett, and was elected, owing to a bolt from the Democratic ranks. Mr. Powell has engaged in mercantile trade extensively, but is now retired from active business life.

John Radebaugh, a Dutchman from Lebanon county, came here at an early day. He was a laborer. After leaving the town he went to Penfield to reside.

William Radebaugh lived at the corner of Third and Market streets. He was a tailor by occupation, and had a shop in Shaw's Row. His partner was Robert F. Ward. Radebaugh was postmaster of the town during Taylor's administration.

Alexander B. Reed settled on the ridges in 1811. He moved into town in 1825, and occupied lands purchased from Abraham Witmer, on the river east of Pine street. Mr. Reed married Rachel, daughter of Alexander Read, by whom he had six children, viz.: Maria Jane, who married William Bigler; Henrietta Ann, Read A., George Latimer, of Clearfield; William Milton, and Rebecca, who became the wife of John F. Weaver. Alexander B. Reed was a land agent, and by honesty, industry, and economy accumulated considerable property. He died in 1853.

Andrew Shugart was a wagon-maker by trade, but devoted most of his time to general labor. He lived on Locust street, east of Third street.

Henry Stone will be remembered as the "Yankee from Massachusetts," who drove stage on the Erie "pike," and possessed every one of the characteristics of "Down-easters." He came to town about the year 1832, and was afterward "jailor." Prior to coming to Clearfield, Stone had driven stage on the pike between Philadelphia and Reading.

Josiah W. Smith, the pioneer lawyer of Clearfield county, was a native of Philadelphia, and came to this county about 1822 with his brother. He became, in 1825, a member of the Clearfield county bar, and practiced for many years, making a specialty of land cases. In December, 1825, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Clearfield county, which office he filled some years. In 1856 he retired from practice and moved to his native city, only to return again to this place after a few years. He died in March, 1882.

Lewis W. Smith, brother of Josiah, has a history much like that of his brother. He, too, entered the legal profession, but not until after Josiah, in whose office he read law. Lewis W. Smith died in the year 1847. Concerning Josiah and Lewis W. Smith, information will be found in the chapter on the bench and bar of Clearfield county.

Isaac Southard, like Samuel Collins, came to the town to build the first court-house. Southard must have come here about 1813. He was formerly a resident of Lycoming county. He married here to one of the Shirely family, and made Clearfield his home.

David Sacketts came from Centre county about 1840. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and built a shop near where George B. Goodlander now resides on Front street. He afterward lived on the old "jail lot" on Locust street, which is now occupied by his family.

Isaac Schofield, son of Elisha Schofield, the pioneer, moved into town and occupied a house below and near Weaver's store, on Second street. Isaac was a general laborer.

Mordecai Shirk came from Milesburg about the year 1835. He owned the tannery that was built on the academy lots by Orris Hoyt, and operated it until a few years ago. The business proved unsuccessful, and Mr. Shirk lost his property. Business misfortunes produced insanity, and he was placed in an asylum for insane persons, where he died about two years ago.

John Shugart came from Centre county. He was a wagon-maker by occupation, and lived at the corner of Third and Locust streets, now the residence of Mr. Snyder, the jeweler. James Thompson lived on Market street west of Fourth. He was a former resident of Philipsburg and came here about 1824. He left a large family, among whom was Dr. H. P. Thompson. The elder Thompson and Dr. Loraine married sisters.

James Wrigley was a son of Robert Wrigley, one of the early settlers of the county. James came to reside in the town many years ago and made his home on the place now occupied by him at the corner of Second and Cherry streets. He was a carpenter by trade. Mr. Wrigley is considered a standard authority on all events occurring within the last sixty years.

William C. Welch was another descendant from pioneer stock, a son of George Welch, of the "upper country" of the county. William C. was prothonotary in 1846, and died during the term of his office. He lived on Market street.

Robert Wallace emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1819, and came to Clearfield from Huntingdon county, in 1825. The next year he returned to Huntingdon, but frequently visited this town as a lawyer, until 1836, when he returned here with his family and became a permanent resident during his life, except a few years in Holidaysburg. He retired from active practice in 1847.

The Wallace family from the pioneer descended have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the county, and each generation has produced lawyers. William A. and Robert A. Wallace, sons of Robert, the senior, were lawyers. Harry F. and William E. sons of William A., and grandsons of Robert senior, are also lawyers. Robert Wallace died at Wallaceton, Clearfield county, January 2, 1875.

James B. Graham was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the county, but did not locate in Clearfield until 1852. Here he acquired an enviable position and reputation among his fellow townsmen and became identified with the most substantial business interests of the place. He was chosen cashier of the Clearfield County Bank, and after five years' service in that position, was elected vice-president of the institution, which office he filled up to the time of his death. Mr. Graham married Elizabeth A., daughter of William Alexander, by whom he had five children. The Graham residence was located on the corner of Market and Second streets.

Charles D. Watson came to the town from Northumberland county about the year 1840. He kept a drug store in what is now the Masonic building on Second street. Watson was appointed postmaster to succeed John H. Hillburn, and was in turn succeeded by Michael A. Frank. He moved to Utahville, in the upper end of the county, where he died.

Robert F. Ward was a tailor, in partnership with Radebaugh. He lived on Locust street, east of Second. Robert F. Ward, jr., son of Robert F. sen., was at one time connected with the Clearfield *Republican*, being associated with Maj. J. Harvey Larrimer.

Richard Mossop came from Philadelphia about 1840. He was by trade a shoemaker. About the year 1850 he engaged in mercantile business and has been in trade ever since. His place of business was formerly on Second street, but now occupies more convenient quarters on Market street west of Second.

William F. Irwin, son of John Irwin, who came from Milesburg. He was interested in business with his brother, Ellis Irwin, on Market street. William F. married Susan Antes, daughter of John Antes.

Isaac G. Gordon, now justice of the Supreme Court of the State, came here

Wm Porter

as a young man and became associated with Judge Barrett in a law partnership. He afterward went to Brookville, Jefferson county, where he now resides.

Isaac Johnson was a plasterer by trade, and located in Clearfield about 1840. He married Sarah Woolridge. He now lives at the corner of Cherry and Second streets and is engaged in the boot and shoe business.

John F. Weaver, at the time of his coming to the county, about 1845, was assessed for one gold watch. He was admitted to the bar of the county and soon after appointed deputy attorney-general for the county. He left the profession, however, to engage in lumbering, which he has ever since followed, having been associated with some of the leading lumbering firms of the county. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Weaver & Betts. Mr. Weaver married Rebecca, daughter of Alexander B. Reed.

Dr. William P. Hill located here soon after 1840, and was for about ten years a practicing physician. He left for Illinois about 1850, and subsequently went to Montana, where he died a year or two ago.

Ashley M. Hill, brother of Dr. Hill, came to town a short time after his brother, and carried on business as a dentist. He will be remembered as a teacher of geography by singing, which greatly amused as well as instructed the young people. Dr. Ashley Hill still resides in Clearfield at the corner of Market and Front streets. He married Jane Shaw, daughter of Richard Shaw.

Eli Bloom was born in Pike township, May 7, 1828, and came to Clearfield in 1874, to assume the duties of the office of prothonotary of the county, to which he was elected in the fall of that year. He purchased from Judge Foley the residence on Market street west of Third street, where he has since resided.

William Porter was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 3, 1807, and emigrated to America in 1829, and to Clearfield county in 1833, locating at Clearfield bridge, where he worked in a saw-mill. In 1844 he came to town and taught in the old academy, but did not make this his permanent residence until 1850.

Richard Shaw, son of Archibald Shaw, a pioneer of the Mt. Joy ridges, moved to Bradford township in the year 1815. He married Mary Irvin, daughter of Henry Irvin. Their children were, Joseph, of Clearfield; Jane, who married Ashley P. Hill; Mary E., who married Andrew Leonard, and after his death, John I. Patterson; Moses and Aaron (twins who died during childhood); Archibald H., Margaret Ann, who became the wife of William A. Wallace; Arnold Bishop, William Milton and Elizabeth. In 1822 Richard Shaw moved to and occupied a tract of land lying on the west side of the river, opposite Clearfield town. He had considerable property in the town that with increasing population, became very valuable. The Mansion House was built by him, and Shaw's row of frame buildings, west of the Mansion House, were also built by him, not at one time however, but as occasion required. Mr. Shaw died in the year 1876, aged eighty-five years.

Peter A. Gaulin, one of four children, sons and daughters of Francis Augustin Gaulin, was born in France, and came to this country in 1832, locating in Centre county. About the year 1848 the family moved to Karthaus township, this county. Peter A. Gaulin enlisted in Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. as a private, but by several promotions for meritorious service, was raised to the rank of captain. He came to Clearfield borough in 1865. The succeeding year he was appointed postmaster and held the office sixteen years. In 1871 he built the business block he now occupies.

Richard H. Shaw, son of John Shaw, was born on a farm about two and one-half miles from town, in the year 1833. In 1861 he enlisted in the 84th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. and served three years with that regiment. Since returning from the service he engaged in mercantile business at Houtzdale and this place, and retired in 1886. Since the year 1867, he has made his residence in Clearfield borough. Richard H. Shaw married Sarah J. Milligan, by whom he has one child.

Matthew S. Ogden, son of Matthew Ogden, and grandson of Daniel Ogden, the pioneer, was born in Lawrence township. Of the children of Matthew he was the twelfth, there being five younger than Matthew S. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Isaac Graham, a pioneer of Bradford township. In 1846, Mr. Ogden moved to the Ogden homestead farm which has been taken into the borough by an extension of its limits.

John Mitchell, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1819. He spent some years in various localities and located at Philipsburg in 1824. In the year 1830 he moved to this county and settled about two and one-half miles south of Clearfield town on the ridges. His children were William, John, James, Robert, Samuel, Allen and Jane. Of these only Robert and Allen are now living. The Mitchell families of Clearfield are descendants from John Mitchell, the pioneer.

George W. Gearhart was born in Centre county and was the second of eight children born to Adam and Susanna Gearhart. Adam lived in Clearfield county from 1831 to 1878. He was located during that time in Bradford township. George W. came to Clearfield borough in 1862, and started in the livery business three years later. In the year 1859, he married Ellen M., daughter of William Merrell. Mr. Gearheart has recently established a stage line between Clearfield and Du Bois.

Clark Brown was born in Lancaster county, January 6, 1822. He came to Lawrence township with the family of his father, Andrew Brown, in 1839, and settled on the ridges, south of the county seat. Clark Brown was elected county auditor in 1868, and in the fall of 1873, he was elected county commissioner. He is now serving his third term of office, having been twice re-elected. He came to the borough in 1885.

George Thorn was born at Clearfield Bridge in the year 1822, and was the second of five children of James I. Thorn. In 1840 George came to Clearfield town and engaged as a carpenter and subsequently as a contracting builder. In 1860–1 he built the court-house, and in 1870–1–2 the county jail. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth Lawhead, daughter of Nathan Lawhead, who bore him ten children, seven boys and three girls. At present Mr. Thorn is superintendent of the Clearfield Cemetery Company.

Henry Boardman Smith was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1810. He married Laura M. Gibbs, of Springfield, Mass., by whom he had five children, viz.: Henrietta B., who married Richard Shaw, jr.; Nannie, who married John H. Fulford, a lawyer of Clearfield; Carrie J., who married Dr. W. W. Shaw; Laura, who married W. A. Christ, and Julia A., who became the wife of James Kerr. Mr. Smith moved to Clearfield in 1846. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, holding the office of elder and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was a lumberman on Clearfield Creek.

Henry Snyder, a native of Union, now Snyder county, came to Clearfield in 1850, and worked on Reed's mill. In 1855 he started in trade, carrying on carriage blacksmithing. He married Louisa, daughter of John McPherson, by whom he had five children—John F., an attorney of the borough being the eldest child.

Of the other old residents of the town a mention may be made of the following: Samuel Fleming was a carpenter by trade. David Johnson was landlord of the Mansion House for a time. William Morgan, a laborer, lived on the site now of A. B. Shaw's residence. James McIntosh was a plasterer, and afterward went to Iowa. George Newson, the painter, lived where Powell's hardware store now stands. Christian Pottarf, a cabinet-maker, lived where James Leavy's residence stands. He went West. Thomas Robbins was a cooper. He still lives in town on Read street. Robert Shirk was a shoemaker. He stayed here but a short time. Nicholas Shoenig, a shoemaker, lived on Front street, near where A. B. Shaw's residence now stands. Augustus Schnell was a tailor and lived in the town but a short time. Montgomery Williams was a journeyman carpenter. He went to the army and was killed. David Allison was a millwright and stage driver. James Hollenbeck was a local blacksmith, but remained here only a short time. George Richards was a tailor. James C. Williams kept a store a short time on what is now Dr. Hill's lot. He returned to Centre county. Emery C. Read, the present county surveyor, was born in Lawrence township. He is a son of Amos Read, and a grandson of Alexander Read, the pioneer, commonly known as "Red Alex." Emery C. Read moved to town in 1870. He was first elected surveyor for the county in 1883, and re-elected in 1886.

Incorporation of the Borough and Subsequent Additions.—Clearfield borough was incorporated under and by virtue of an act of the State Legislature, passed and approved on the 21st day of April, in the year 1840, under the name and title, "The Borough of Clearfield," the extent and boundaries of which were declared by the act as follows: Beginning at a point on the Susquehanna River about sixty feet south of Walnut street, thence by a line east until it strikes the west line of Hugh Leavy's out lot, so as to include the houses and lots now (1840) occupied by Dr. H. Loraine and Joan Powell; thence north along said lot of Hugh Leavy until it again strikes Walnut street; thence east along the southern edge of Walnut street to Fourth street; thence north along the eastern edge of Fourth street to Pine street; thence west along the northern edge of Pine street to the Susquehanna River, and along said river by its several courses to the place of beginning, to include the town of Clearfield as at first laid out, according to the plan thereof, and the two lots south of said town occupied by Dr. H. Loraine and Joan Powell, as above described. The same act made a further proposition that the qualified electors are authorized to elect one justice of the peace for the said borough, at the time and place of holding the general election for said borough.

It appears that the Legislature made no provision for the first election of officers for the borough other than mentioned last above, whereupon a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at the November term of that year, asking the court to fix a day for such election. Upon this petition the first Monday of January, 1841, was designated by the court for the election of borough officers.

The first extension of the limits of the borough was made by an act of the Legislature, passed and approved the 13th day of February, 1844, by which the original limits were greatly enlarged. The description of the boundary lines by the act, are as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the borough on the Susquehanna River, thence along said river to line of land of Matthew Ogden; thence along the line of Ogden's land to the southeast corner, at lot number seven; thence northwardly along the eastern line of out-lots numbers nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, to the northeast corner of lot number fourteen; thence along the line of land surveyed in the name of Charles Smith, to the river; thence along the river to the southwest corner of the borough, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate election district; and the qualified voters of said district shall hereafter hold their general and borough elections at the court-house in said borough.

A further act passed and approved May 8, 1844, provides that the qualified electors shall elect a burgess and town council, and other borough officers, at the same time that township elections are held; and further, that the qualified electors shall meet at the usual place on the last Friday of May, between the hours of two and six o'clock P. M., and elect one assessor and election officers for the year 1844. There seems to be in the act of February 13, 1844, an ambiguous statement. The act itself describes the boundaries of the borough, as extended, but does not, in any manner, declare it to be a part of the borough, or declare the borough limits to be extended to the limits described, but declares the same to be a separate election district, although the evident intent of the act was to enlarge the borough limits, and this intent has always been acted upon, and the borough limits always considered as extended as by the act described.

The next extension of the borough limits was made in the year 1868, by an ordinance of the council upon the petition of twenty-seven freeholders of that part of Lawrence township lying south of the borough. The petition was presented at a meeting held on the 9th of March, 1868, and an ordinance ordered to be prepared. The subject was made a special order of business after one postponement, and adopted at a meeting held April 7, 1868, the vote standing three for, and one against its adoption. The boundaries of this extension, which has always been known as "Reed's addition," were as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the borough on the bank of the Susquehanna River, thence along the southern line of the old borough south forty-six degrees east, eighty-two perches along the line of land of Sarah Jane Ogden to corner of land of A. K. Wright; thence along line between land of Sarah Jane Ogden and A. K. Wright, south fifty-one degrees west, one hundred and six perches to the line of land of G. L. Reed; thence along line of land between G. L. Reed and A. K. Wright south thirty degrees east, one hundred and eighteen perches; thence south eighty-nine degrees west, two hundred and twenty-one perches; thence north seven degrees west, two hundred and fifteen perches to the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River; thence down the eastern bank of the said river the several courses thereof, to line of old borough and place of beginning; which said land is taken as a part of said borough of Clearfield.

No further change or extension of the borough was made until the year 1885, when a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at a term thereof held in the month of February, that year, asking for the annexation of certain lots adjoining the borough on the north. The matter was referred to the grand jury for examination and report, which was by them favorably considered and determined. On the 13th of February their report was confirmed and the addition duly made. This extension included the tannery property of about twenty acres, besides all lands intervening lying north of Bridge street.

These several additions to the original town, as laid out and plotted by Abraham Witmer in the year 1804, embrace that which constitutes the borough of Clearfield at the present time. Its territory has by such several extensions, been increased several fold, and from a regularly formed, compact body of land it has assumed an almost indescribable form, reaching out irregularly to suit the convenience of the localities sought to be included by its limits, and as much as possible to acquire a greater population without regard to symmetry to any noticeable extent.

Up to 1860 the affairs of the borough were administered by a burgess and five councilmen, but by an act of the Legislature, passed February 14, of that year, provision was made for the election of six menbers of the borough council, two to serve three years, two to serve two years, and two to serve one year, and annually thereafter it was provided that two should be elected to serve for a term of three years.

The first election of borough officers was held at the prothonotary's office on Monday, January 4, 1841, at which the following officers were elected: Burgess, Dr. Henry Loraine; town council, William Bigler, James Alexander, William Merrill, George R. Barrett, and Robert Wallace; town constable, Joseph Schnell; overseers of the poor, Thomas Hemphill and Alexander Irvin.

The first meeting of the town council was held January 21, 1841, at which the burgess and councilmen were "sworn into office," as required by law.

After being organized a resolution was adopted as follows: *Resolved*, That Robert Wallace be appointed clerk for the current year, at a compensation of five dollars.

The next meeting was held pursuant to adjournment, Friday, February 5, at early candle light, at the office of Robert Wallace. The following officers were elected by ballot: Street commissioners, John R. Bloom and William Irvin; treasurer, Thomas Hemphill; collector, Josiah W. Smith.

Civil List of Clearfield Borough.—1842. Burgess, Dr. Henry Lorain; council, George B. Dale, James Thompson, William L. Moore, Lewis W. Smith, Robert Wallace; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, James T. Leonard.

1843. Burgess, Dr. Henry Lorain; council, William L. Moore, Robert Wallace, Josiah W. Smith, George B. Dale, Constance C. Hemphill; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, Henry S. Bamford.

1844. Burgess, Josiah W. Smith; council, Robert Wallace, James T. Leonard, Ellis Irwin, Samuel Elliott, Christian Pottarf; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, Hugh Leavy.

1845. Burgess, William Merrill; council, C. Kratzer, Robert Wallace, Isaac G. Gordon, Isaac Southard, Robert F. Ward; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, William Powell.

1846. Burgess, Josiah W. Smith; council, James Wrigley, David Litz, James McIntosh, William Jones, Robert Wallace; clerk, Robert Wallace; treasurer, Ellis Irwin.

1847. For the office of burgess James T. Leonard and Ellis Irwin had an equal number of votes, whereupon a new election was ordered (both former candidates having refused to serve), and Henry S. Bamford was elected. Council, Henry B. Beisall, George Newson, William Powell, Hugh Leavy, Josiah W. Smith; clerk, Josiah W. Smith; treasurer, William Welch.

1848. Burgess, William C. Welch; council, Isaac Southard, William Radebaugh, Richard Mossop, Charles Miller, D. W. Moore; clerk, D. W. Moore; treasurer, H. P. Thompson.

1849. Burgess, John L. Cuttle; council, W. L. Moore, G. R. Barrett, David Sackett, John Boynton, James Alexander; clerk, Jonathan Boynton; treasurer, Charles D. Watson.

1850. Burgess, James Wrigley; council, William Merrill, J. W. Shugart, Thomas Mills, James Hollenbeck, W. A. Wallace; clerk, W. A. Wallace; treasurer, Charles D. Watson.

1851. Burgess, William Powell; council, C. Kratzer, A. K. Wright, Richard Mossop, Thomas Mills, W. A. Wallace; clerk, W. A. Wallace.

1852. Burgess, D. W. Moore; council, James Alexander, W. M. Dugan, George W. Orr, W. A. Wallace, Isaiah Fullerton; clerk, W. A. Wallace; treasurer, A. M. Hills.

1853. Burgess, M. A. Frank; council, John F. Weaver, David Sackett, Isaac Johnston, William Porter, A. K. Wright; clerk, William Porter; treasurer, James Wrigley.

1854. Burgess, Christain Pottarf; council, J. F. Weaver, Isaac Johnson, J. W. Shugart, A. M. Hills, William Powell; clerk, William Porter.

1855. Burgess, William Irwin; council, A. M. Hills, George W. Rheam, C. Pottarf, H. B. Smith, W. M. Dugan; clerk, William Porter; treasurer, A. H. Shaw.

1856. Burgess, George D. Lanich; council, James Alexander, I. W. Baird, W. L Bradley, H. W. Park, W. A. Wallace; clerk, W. A. Wallace.

1857. Burgess, George D. Lanich; council, W. F. Irwin, John Troutman, O. B. Merrill, W. A. Wallace, D. F. Etzwiler; clerk, W. A. Wallace; treasurer, William Porter.

1858. Burgess, William Radebaugh; council, W. L. Moore, W. H. Robertson, R. V. Wilson, Joseph Goon, Thomas Mills; clerk, L. J. Krans; treasurer, William Porter.

1859. Burgess, Jonathan Boynton; council, Robert Mitchell, Richard Mossop, J. C. Whitehill, George W. Rheem, Robert Wrigley; clerk, L. J. Krans; treasurer, James Wrigley.

1860. Burgess, H. B. Swoope; council, James Wrigley, Richard Mossop, T. J. McCullough, O. B. Merrill, George W. Rheem; clerk, L. J. Krans; treasurer, Robert Mitchell.

1861. Burgess, Henry Stone; council, James B. Graham, William Porter, Francis Short, James L. Leavy, W. A. Wallace, James T. Leonard; clerk, L. J. Krans; treasurer, Robert Mitchell. Six councilmen were chosen in 1861, after which two were elected annually under the provisions of the act of 1860, the other four holding over.

1862. Burgess, George Latimer Reed; councilmen elected, J. C. Whitehill, John McPherson; clerk, John G. Hall.

1863. Burgess, George L. Reed; councilmen, Thomas J. McCullough, Henry Parks; clerk, John G. Hall; treasurer, Charles D. Watson.

1864. Burgess, A. M. Hills; councilmen elected, W. W. Betts, Joseph Shaw; clerks, J. G. Hall and W. D. Bigler.

1865. Burgess, John W. Shugart; councilmen, William Porter, D. F. Etzwiler; clerk, W. D. Bigler; treasurer, James Wrigley.

1866. Burgess, James Wrigley; councilmen, C. D. Watson, A. S. Goodrich; clerk, W. D. Bigler; treasurer, William Porter.

1867. Burgess, W. W. Betts; councilmen, L. R. Merrell, J. G: Barger; clerk, L. G. Morgan; treasurer, William Porter.

1868. Burgess, W. W. Betts; councilmen, J. Blake Walters, A. K. Wright, W. W. Shaw, clerk, L. J. Morgan; treasurer, J. Blake Walters.

1869. Burgess, James B. Graham; councilmen, H. W. Smith, James L. Leavy; clerk, A. W. Lee.

1870. Burgess, Jonathan Boynton; councilmen, David Connelly, Reuben McPherson; clerk and treasurer, A. W. Lee.

1871. Burgess, J. B. Walters; councilmen, W. C. Foley, J. P. Burchfield: clerk, A. W. Lee; treasurer, H. W. Smith.

1872. Burgess, G. L. Reed; councilmen, W. C. Foley, A. I. Shaw, I. L. Reizenstein, John M. Adams, Walter Barrett, T. Dougherty; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Lee.

1873. Burgess, A. C. Tate; councilmen, W. M. McCullough, Jacob A. Faust, W. R. McPherson; secretaries, A. W. Lee and Clayton C. Johnson.

1874. Burgess, A. C. Tate; council, J. F. Weaver, C. D. Goodfellow, L. R. Merrill, John McGaughey, J. G. Hartswick, George Thorn; secretaries, John Howe and Cyrus Gordon.

1875. Burgess, Israel Test; councilmen, J. G. Hartswick, James Kerr, M. G. Brown; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1876. Burgess, A. F. Boynton; councilmen, J. F. Weaver, George W. Rheem; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1877. Burgess, J. L. Leavy; councilmen, Brown, Scheurer, Hartswick, Shaw; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1878. Burgess, James Wrigley; councilmen, James McLaughlin, G. W. Rheem, George Thorn; secretary, Cyrus Gordon.

1879. Burgess, A. B. Shaw; councilmen, Dr. T. J. Boyer, Dr. H. B. Van Valzah, Thomas Reilly; clerk, J. F. Powell.

1880. Burgess, William Powell; councilmen, Jonathan Boynton, W. M. Shaw, Frank B. Reed, S. B. Row; clerk, J. F. Snyder.

1881. Burgess, Samuel I. Snyder; councilmen, F. M. Cardon, E. W. Brown, Frank G. Harris; clerk, J. F. Snyder.

1882. Burgess, Eli Bloom; councilmen, A. F. Boynton, H. T. King, George Weaver; clerk, J. M. Bloom.

1883. Burgess, E. A. Bigler; councilmen, Frederick Sackett, M. G. Rook, F. G. Harris; clerk, Frank G. Harris.

1884. Burgess, R. H. Shaw; councilmen, A. W. Lee, W. E. Wallace, P. A. Gaulin; clerk, Frank G. Harris.

1885. Burgess, H. F. Bigler; councilmen, Paul F. Weaver, Frank B. Reed, Frank G. Harris; clerk, William V. Wright.

1886. Burgess, H. F. Bigler; councilmen, Warren Thorn, A. W. Lee, E. M. Scheurer; clerk, Singleton Bell.

The present officers of the borough are as follows: Burgess, H. F. Bigler; members of council, A. W. Lee, Frank G. Harris, Frank B. Reed, Paul F. Weaver, Warren Thorn, and E. M. Scheurer; clerk of council, Singleton Bell; justices of the peace, Levis K. McCullough, Cyrenius Howe; high constable, W. Dorvitt; constable, John F. Kramer; assessor, Joseph Shaw; judge of election, Harry F. Wallace; inspectors of election, J. M. Bloom, A. H. Woodward; overseers of the poor, W. J. Hoeffer, H. W. Park; auditors, J. F. Snyder, W. A. Hagerty, Ed. Kauffman; collector, William Tucker; school directors, Henry Bridge, James L. Leavy, Oscar Mitchell, Henry Snyder, George L. Reed, Arnold B. Shaw; street commissioner, James Behan.

BUSINESS BLOCKS, MERCANTILE INTERESTS, ETC.

There are but few, if any, of the recognized branches of mercantile trade and business that are not, in some manner, represented in Clearfield; in fact, there are evidences apparent to an observer that in many respects the trade is decidedly over-represented. Some truthful writer has well said that "competition is the life of trade;" yet, if carried to an extreme it is an equally well established fact that competition may be the death of trade. There are but few well appointed business blocks in Clearfield, and this may, in a great measure, be accounted for by reason of the fact that where the business is so widely scattered that the prudent merchants cannot afford a considerable investment of capital in store buildings; nor can they afford to pay the increased rental values incident to the occupation of an expensive building. Notwithstanding this, there are some business blocks in the borough that would be a credit and an ornament to any place. A large majority of the buildings in the business center of the town are wooden structures that have been standing many years. Others are of more recent erection, and in keeping with the growth of the place, and a few are substantial brick blocks, calculated to stand good service for many years to come. Some of these it is proposed to mention.

The Opera House Block is the most imposing business structure of the town. It is centrally located, on Market street, adjoining the court-house, and connected therewith by an iron bridge reaching from the second story across the alley. The block was built by Justin J. Pie about the year 1873–4. It has a front of ninety-seven feet and a depth of one hundred feet. The upper floor is reached by a wide stairway leading from the street. The opera-house, from which the building derives its name, is on the second floor in the rear, and has a seating capacity of about seven hundred and fifty. The third floor is occupied as a printing-office of the *Clearfield Republican* and the lodge-room of the O. U. A. M. The ground floor is used entirely for business purposes. From Mr. Pie the ownership of the block passed to Messrs. A. W. Lee, James L. Leavy, E. A. Leavy, George M. Ferguson, John W. Wrigley, and Harry F. Wallace. Ferguson's interest was recently sold to the others.

The Masonic Building is the property of W. A. Wallace and the estate of William Bigler. It derives its name from the occupancy of the third floor by the Masonic order of the borough. The building was erected in 1871. The first floor is used in part as a clothing store and the Clearfield County Bank.

Kratzer's building was erected recently by Harry A. Kratzer, and is a two-story mansard-roofed structure, presenting an attractive appearance, on the south side of Market street. The lower floor is occupied by H. A. Kratzer & Co. as a dry goods, carpet, and boot and shoe store, in the east half, and by Lytle Brother, grocers, on the west.

The store of P. A. Gaulin, the second east from Kratzer's, was built in 1871. It is a plain but substantial brick building, three stories in height, occupied by the owner as a stationery and musical instrument store. Hills block, so called for its owner, Dr. Ashley P. Hills, was built about a quarter of a century ago. It was built by James B. Graham, but passed through other owners before coming to Dr. Hills. The ground floor is occupied for mercantile purposes, the second as the *Raftsman's Journal* office, and the third by the Odd Fellows society. Mossop's building, a two-story, double brick store, was built by Richard Mossop in the year 1885, and is entirely occupied on the ground floor by the owner as a general store. Powell's brick building was erected in the year 1886, by William Powell, on Second street. The mercantile business of the place is well centered on two streets, Market between First and Third, and Second between Cherry and Locust, and may be classified with reference to the streets on which they are situate, rather than a classification of each special branch grouped together. Within these limits the chief business of the town is transacted by the merchants noted, whose business was established about the time indicated, some original, and others succeeding older houses.

Market Street, South Side.—H. B. Fulford, successor to Clearfield Furniture Co., furniture; Watson & Kennard, (1884), druggists; Peter A. Gaulin, (1886), books, stationery and musical instruments; Mrs. T. E. Watson, (1869), millinery; H. A. Kratzer & Co., successors to H. A. Kratzer, (1882), dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes; Lytle Bros. (1875), grocers; M. G. Rook (1876), clothing; J. P. Staver (1886), grocer; Fred. Johnson and Bro. (1883), general hardware and tinsmiths; Samuel I. Snyder (1870), jeweler; Biddle &

Helmbold, (1882), fire, life and accident insurance; John Schafer, (1882), cigar manufacturer and dealer, capacity 160,000 per annum; A. J. Hagerty, (1884,) dry goods, notions and millinery; W. R. Higgins, (1886), canned goods and confections; James N. Burchfield, (1886), jeweler; J. E. Hess, (1886), grocer; Richard Mossop, (1842), general merchandise.

Market Street, North Side.—A. F. Martin, (1880), merchant tailor; Frederick G. Miller, (1884), restaurater; Albert Thanhauser, (1880), clothing and merchant tailor; W. J. Hoeffer, (1878), general store; Shaw & Gaulin, tobacco and cigars, pool room; Moore Bros. (1877), boots, shoes, hats, caps and furnishings; Henry Bridge, (1864), merchant tailor; J. K. Johnston, (1885), variety store; John A. Stock, cigar manufacturer and dealer; Irwin & Lawhead, (1885), millinery; J. E. Toot, (1876), merchant tailor; Andrew Harwick, (1876), harness shop; Lenich & Cleaver, (1887), meat market; M. A. Faust, (1885), carpet weaver; Hills & Heichhold, dentists, established by A. M. Hills in 1845, and now conducted by Dr. Heichhold.

Second Street, East Side.—J. M. Stewart, (1876), surgeon dentist; J. E. Harder, (1878), hardware, guns, &c.; Isaac Johnson, (1843), boots and shoes; James A. Moore, feed store.

Second Street, West Side.—Powell Bros. & Powell, (1886), hardware; Sylvester Evans, saloon; W. L. Mitchell, (1886), grocer; Mitchell & Martin, (1881), boots, shoes and furnishings; E. W. Graham, druggist, succeeding himself as general store merchant; Adolph Guinzburg, (1873), clothing; G. A. Veil, (1884), meat market; Frederick Sackett, (-871), hardware, tinsmith and plumber; S. J. Row, (1886), glass and queens-ware; Hartswick & Irwin, (1865), successors to Hartswick & Huston, druggists; A. B. & P. F. Weaver, (1886), grocers, queens-ware and crockery, successors to George and P. F. Weaver; Cuetara & McGoey, (1886), cigar manufacturers and dealers; A. B. Alleman, (1873), cigars, tobacco and gunsmith; Walter Hoover & Bro. (1885), harness maker.

Third Street.—J. H. Hagerty, bakery; J. F. Finkbiner, baker; R. R. Canfield, furniture.

HOTELS.

Mansion House.—This well known hostelry was built by Richard Shaw in 1841, on the site formerly occupied by Collins Hotel on the corner of Market and Second streets. It subsequently became the property of W. M. Shaw, and was by him sold to W. C. Cardon, the present owner, in 1876. Mr. Cardon managed the house about seven years, after which it was leased to S. B. Row. He stayed about a year and a half when it went to F. M. Cardon and brother, lessees, the present proprietors. This is a substantial and well arranged hotel, three stories high, and will accommodate eighty people.

Leonard House, built about fifteen years ago, and named in honor of James

T. Leonard, situate on Read street near the Tyrone and Clearfield depot. A substantial three-story frame building with modern conveniences and large enough to provide for sixty guests. R. Newton Shaw, proprietor.

St. Charles Hotel.—This was built in 1870 and occupied by William S. Bradley. It is located at the corner of Reed and Third streets. In 1872 it was purchased by James McLaughlin, who refitted the same throughout and built an additional story, making now three. The name was changed to St. Charles by Mr. McLaughlin. This is a well kept house, convenient to the depot and not far from the business center. It has accommodations for sixty guests.

Allegheny House.—This hotel was built about nineteen years ago by Casper Leipold, on Market street near Fourth, and by him was managed about ten years, after which it was leased to various parties. The present proprietors are sons of Casper Leipold, who are partners under the style of D. Leipold & Co. The building is a frame structure, two stories in height with an attic, and has a room capacity for fifty persons.

Hotel Windsor.—The only brick hotel building in the borough of Clearfield is the Windsor, a substantial, complete and elegant house built by ex-Sheriff James Mahaffey during the summer of 1884. It is located on the southwest corner of Market and Third streets, near the business center, and has all the modern improvements found in first-class hotels. An excellent water supply, gas, and steam heat extend throughout the house. The Windsor is the largest of the hotels in the borough and would do honor to a place of much greater population. Accommodation can be found therein for one hundred and fifty persons.

BANKING HOUSES OF CLEARFIELD.

The first banking house in Clearfield borough was established about the year 1857, under the name of Leonard, Finney & Co. They did business about seven or eight years and then went into liquidation. Their place of business was on Second street, near the site of the present Masonic building. Among the several persons interested in the firm were James T. Leonard, Asahel T. Finney and William A. Wallace. Judge Leonard was the leading man in the concern and transacted most of the business, and wound up its affairs when the firm ceased.

The Clearfield County Bank was organized as a State bank under the free banking laws passed in 1860. The first board of directors comprised the following named persons: James T. Leonard, James B. Graham, Richard Shaw, William A. Wallace, William Porter, Abram K. Wright, Jonathan Boynton and George L. Reed. Richard Shaw was chosen president, and James B. Graham cashier, and John M. Adams, teller. The capital stock was fixed at $50,000, in shares of $50 each, but was not all paid in during the first year.

Wm H Dill

Business was commenced November 26, 1860. In the year 1865, the bank surrendered its charter on account of a ten per cent. tax on circulation, but was immediately reorganized as a private bank. Richard Shaw was made president, James B. Graham, vice-president and John M. Adams, cashier. During the panic in the money market in the year 1873, the capital stock was somewhat impaired but made good by the stockholders. The present officers are William A. Wallace, president; John M. Adams, cashier.

The First National Bank of Clearfield was incorporated on the 14th day of December, 1864, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, in one thousand shares of $100 each. The first board of directors were Jonathan Boynton, Asahel C. Finney, Samuel Mitchell, J. B. McEnally, Richard Mossop, David G. Nevling and H. Bucher Swoope. Officers: Jonathan Boynton, president; A. C. Finney, cashier. In January, 1866, the board of directors was increased to nine, but reduced to seven in 1874. The annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday of January. The present directors are Richard Mossop, Robert Mitchell, James Nevling, A. F. Boynton, William H. Dill, Jonathan Boynton and Alexander Murray. Officers: Jonathan Boynton, president; A. F. Boynton, vice-president; William H. Dill, cashier, and J. Boynton Nevling, teller. The present surplus of the bank is $30,000. The banking house is on Second street south of Market street.

The County National Bank of Clearfield was organized under the national banking laws on the fifth of February, 1865. Capital stock, $100,000, in one thousand shares of $100 each. First board of directors, James T. Leonard, William A. Wallace, Richard Shaw, George Latimer Reed, Abram K. Wright, James B. Graham and William Porter. Officers: James T. Leonard, president; Thomas H. Forcey, vice-president; William V. Wright, cashier. Judge Leonard died in August, 1882, and Mr. Forcey became acting president and so continued until January, 1883, when he was elected president. In 1867 Cashier Wright was succeeded by D. W. Moore, and he in turn was succeeded by William M. Shaw in January, 1871. The present board of directors are Thomas H. Forcey, president; Arnold Bishop Shaw, vice-president; John F. Weaver, William Porter, Harry A. Kratzer, John W. Potter, Grier Bell, jr.; cashier, W. M. Shaw. In 1869 the bank safe was broken open and money to the amount of about $20,000 taken therefrom. That the bank is now in a healthful condition is evidenced by the fact that the present surplus is about $65,000. The banking house is on Market street west of Second.

THE PRESS.

The chapter devoted to a review of the press of the county will be found so full, thorough and exhaustive, that there need be said under this heading but sufficient to furnish a record of the several publications of the present day, and to allot a space to the recognized medium of communication between occurring events and the reading people of the county.

The Clearfield Republican, the descendant from the oldest newspaper of the county, became the property of George B. Goodlander by purchase from D. W. Moore, on the 1st of July, 1865, and from that to the present day Mr. Goodlander has occupied the editorial chair, as well as the position of manager and publisher. When he assumed the position referred to, the paper was a four page, six column paper in size, and had a circulation of about eleven hundred. On three several occasions has its size been enlarged, one column being added each time, and its length proportionately increased. The most substantial evidence of Mr. Goodlander's success as a journalist, is shown by these additions, and the further fact that the present circulation of the *Republican* reaches nineteen hundred. While the paper is the recognized organ of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, its editorial and local columns are devoted to every interest of benefit to the community at large.

The Raftsman's Journal was founded in the year 1854, by a party of well known residents of the county, and placed under the able management of that brilliant scholar, politician and editor, H. Bucher Swoope. In 1856, the office and paper were sold to S. B. Row, who occupied its editorial chair until 1861, when it was passed to S. J. Row. The latter conducted the paper personally up to about 1875, when his son, Albert M. Row, took an active interest in its management, Mr. Row, the senior, still occupying the editorial chair. In 1882 Albert M. assumed its entire management, his father having retired to assume the office of postmaster of the borough, to which he had recently been appointed. His connection with the paper was not severed by this appointment, as he still owned it, and so continues to the present time, although Albert M. Row is its editor and manager.

At the time the paper was started, lumbering was the chief industry of the whole county, and its columns were devoted largely to the lumbering interests. Mr. Swoope had used it as a political organ during the days of Know Nothingism, and under his management it was a powerful auxiliary in that campaign. Under the Messrs. Row it has been and is now the recognized organ of the Republican party, and has acquired a large circulation in the county, attesting its popularity and usefulness. It has been twice increased in size, first in 1868, and again in 1883, making now an eight column, four page paper, neat and attractive in its present dress.

The Clearfield Democrat was established in 1878, under the name of the *Clearfield Citizen*, by John Ray Bixler, as the organ of the Greenback party in this vicinity, but like that party, it was not destined long to live. In 1874 J. F. McKenrick became a half owner with Mr. Bixler, but owing to differences in opinion between the proprietors, Mr. McKenrick sold his interest back to the former owner. In May, 1885, the name was changed to the *Clearfield Democrat*, and the paper and its editors became regular supporters of Democratic doctrines, which cause it had previously espoused upon the decline of

G. B. Goodlander

Greenbackism. At this time Allison O. Smith became a partner in its management, and so continued until March, 1886, when the paper was sold to J. F. and W. A. Short. The latter sold his interest in June following, to his partner, who became sole editor and publisher. The *Democrat* is an eight page paper, with "patent inside," and has a circulation of about fourteen hundred.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.

The Clearfield Water Company was incorporated January 3, 1882. The purpose of this corporation was to supply the borough of Clearfield with pure and wholesome water. The capital stock was fixed at $40,000, in two thousand shares of $20 each. The first officers were: W. W. Betts, president; E. A. Bigler, secretary and superintendent; Jonathan Boynton, treasurer; directors, W. W. Betts, W. A. Wallace, Jonathan Boynton, Samuel I. Snyder, E. A. Bigler. The company obtained lands on both sides of Moose Creek, and built a dam to retain the water in a reservoir. For a distance of three miles on both sides, the company own an extensive wooded tract, from which the water supply is procured, and on this tract there is not one habitation. From the reservoir, which is about three miles from town, an abundant supply of pure, spring water is obtained. The company have about five and one-half miles of water main, about two miles being laid through the streets of the borough. At the present time there are about three hundred and fifty water takers. Fire hydrants are placed at convenient distances throughout the borough for protection in case of fire. The present officers of the company are as follows: President, W. W. Betts; secretary and treasurer, H. F. Bigler; directors, W. W. Betts, W. A. Wallace, A. F. Boynton, S. I. Snyder, and H. F. Bigler.

The Clearfield Gas Light Company became incorporated in the year 1859, but was not fully organized until 1873, when officers were elected and the object of the company completed. The authorized capital stock was $30,000, but the company did business with about half that amount. The buildings for the manufacture of gas and tanks were erected on lands north of the Tyrone and Clearfield depot. The first officers elected were: A. F. Boynton, president; W. W. Betts, secretary and treasurer; A. M. Fleck, superintendent of works. About 12,165 feet of main are laid through the streets of the borough, and lamp-posts are placed at suitable points for street lights. There are about one hundred and fifty consumers in the borough. The present officers are: W. W. Betts, president; W. D. Bigler, vice-president; secretary and treasurer, H. B. Powell; directors, W. W. Betts, W. D. Bigler, H. B. Powell, A. F. Boynton, H. A. Kratzer; superintendent of works, B. F. Bickle. Shares of stock outstanding, $21,200.

Clearfield Steam Heating Company. This corporation was created in June, 1883, for the purpose of supplying steam heat for the borough of Clearfield, with a capital stock of $30,000, in six hundred shares of $50 each. The first officers elected were: A. B. Shaw, president; T. W. Moore, secretary; W. M. Shaw, treasurer; Edward Everett, superintendent. The company has a large boiler house built on lands in rear of the Opera House block. About nine thousand feet of pipe, three, four, and five inches in diameter, is laid through the streets of the borough. There were about sixty heat consumers in the place the first year; at the present time the number is increased to one hundred and thirty. Four large boilers are sufficient to supply the necessary heat in the most severe weather, and about twenty-seven hundred tons of coal are consumed annually at the works. The company are now furnishing heat for about three and a half millions cubic feet of space. The officers first elected have been continued in office to the present time. The present board of directors consists of A. B. Shaw, William Powell, J. F. Weaver, F. B. Reed, and T. W. Moore.

INDUSTRIES OF CLEARFIELD.

The earlier manufactories of this locality were nearly all removed years ago, but of the few that are still standing is that known as the Shirk Tannery. This industry was started at an early day by Orris Hoyt, and by him operated many years. The Shirk tannery was built on the same site, and managed by the brothers Shirk until a few years since. They were unsuccessful in business, and since their misfortune the buildings have not been used, although in fair condition.

The Clearfield Machine Shops were founded and built in 1867 by A. F. Boynton and George S. Young, under the firm style of Boynton & Young. They operated it until the latter part of the year 1870, when Mr. Boynton sold his interest to G. L. Reed and William D. Bigler, after which the firm name became Bigler, Young & Co., and so continued until the year 1880. At this time William H. Mulhollan purchased Young's interest, and Frank B. Reed took one-half of G. L. Reed's interest, and the name of the firm was again changed to Bigler, Reed & Co.

The works are located at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets. The buildings comprise a machine shop, foundry, boiler, and blacksmith shops. The special feature of the company's work is the manufacture of fire brick machinery, and mill machinery in general, as well as castings, boilers, and machine work.

The Clearfield Fire Brick Company (limited), successor to the Clearfield Fire Brick Company, a defunct corporation, became the property of the present owners by purchase made by E. A. Bigler, at sheriff sale, representing the subsequent proprietors, they assuming the indebtedness of the old corporation. This new partnership was created about the year 1880. The owners are W. D. Bigler, E. A. Bigler, owning a half interest; Weaver and Betts one-sixth; G. L. Reed and J. G. Hartswick each owning one-sixth. The company's works

W. M. Shaw

are on Reed street. The clay used in the manufacture is procured at Woodland and Blue Ball, where the company own and lease lands. The company have facilities for the manufacture of over three millions of fire brick annually.

The Clearfield Tannery was built by Joseph B. Hoyt, of Connecticut, Daniel B. Fairweather, and H. S. La Due, of New York, in the year 1879, on lands then in Lawrence township, north of Clearfield, but included within the borough limits by the recent extension thereof. The works comprise a beam-house, dry-house, house for drying hair and rendering grease, leech-house, bark-sheds, and twenty-two dwellings for employees. The lands occupied contain about twenty-one acres. The manufactured leather is known as Union Crop sole-leather, about five hundred sides being " turned out " daily. Number of employees, about one hundred. In 1884 Mr. Hoyt withdrew from the firm, the remaining partners continuing the business. This tannery is under the superintendence of W. Ross McPherson, of Clearfield.

The Spring Brewery, the property of Theodore Reis, was built for the manufacture of lager beer in the years 1873-4, by Charles Schafer. Not being a successful business venture it was sold at forced sale, purchased by Judge Leonard and by him sold to Harmon Sheiffer. In 1882 it was purchased by the present owner. The brewery is situate north of the gas works, near a spring of pure water, from which the name is given the works, the " Spring Brewery." Its capacity is one thousand barrels annually.

The Clearfield Lumber Company (limited) was organized in the month of January, 1880. The property formerly known as the Thorn planing-mill, on Fourth street, was purchased and is now used by the company. The capital stock of the firm is $32,500, in three hundred and twenty-five shares at $100 each. The officers are W. W. Betts, chairman; John W. Wrigley, secretary and treasurer; David McGaughey, W. B. Townsend, and Asbury W. Lee, managers. The company manufacture doors, sash, blinds, flooring, and all other stock usual to a well appointed factory of the kind. They also own two saw and shingle mills, one at Porter Station and the other at Kermoor, where they are engaged in extensive lumber operations.

The Clearfield Roller Flouring Mill, the property of George W. Smith, was built by him in the year 1885. The building is located in the north part of the borough. It is five stories in height including an attic for storage. Steam power is used, and the machinery of the best and latest patterns. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels per day.

Marshall's Brick Yard, now the property of James M. Marshall, was purchased from M. B. Cowdrick in the year 1876. This is the only industry of the kind in the borough. The quality of brick manufactured is very good, and the yard is sufficiently large to supply all local demand for building purposes.

CHURCHES OF CLEARFIELD.

Saint Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Protestant Episcopal Church was planted in Clearfield as birds often plant seeds from a neighborhood, thus extending the growth until, in many instances, it becomes the ruling plant in the new country.

In 1820, or thereabouts, Hardman Philips planted the seed of a Protestant Episcopal Church congregation in Philipsburg, Centre county, and from that weak and slender stalk sprang what there is of Episcopal growth and strength in Clearfield county. Its first manifestation was in the visit of Bishop Onderdonk to Clearfield town in 1832; there being no record or tradition of any other service of the church from that time until 1838, when he returned to Clearfield, and held service in the old court-house. No further service was held in Clearfield town or county until about 1843, when Rev. Tiffany Lord, who was rector in charge at Philipsburg, held occasional services in the court-house. After him the place was visited occasionally by the Rev. George W. Natt, of Bellefonte, who, under the direction of the bishop of the diocese, made periodical visits.

About the year 1847, Bishop Alonzo Potter sent the Rev. William Clotworthy, who remained about one year, during which time his services were divided between Philipsburg, Morrisdale, Clearfield, and Curwensville, and without any particular manifestation of growth of the church in either of these places, but with a marked decline in its strength in Philipsburg.

At this time the only communicating members of the church in Clearfield that were known to the visiting bishop and clergy were John L. Cuttle, Mary A. Cuttle, his sister, William Hotchkiss, who had removed to Clearfield from Meadville, and his daughter Mary.

Before the advent of Mr. Clotworthy, and during the visits of Mr. Natt, to Clearfield, George R. Barrett had expressed his preference for, and an intention to connect himself with the Episcopal Church. In 1848 he opened a correspondence with Bishop Potter, the result of which was a visit of that prelate to Clearfield early in the summer, which visit brought about a union of the distant, but interested persons in the cause of the church. There being at the time neither at Philipsburg, nor at any other point, a clergyman nearer than Bellefonte, it was deemed necessary to form an association sufficiently strong to support a clergyman in Clearfield county and Philipsburg. The friends of Dr. Alexander MacLeod believed that he had the personal influence among the people of all the localities to make this scheme successful; they therefore invited and (with the influence of Bishop Potter), succeeded in gaining his consent to unite his labors with those of the church workers in the district named. In December, 1849, Dr. MacLeod came to Clearfield and preached his first sermon in the court-house, the result of which was the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Clearfield as an enduring institution, followed soon afterward by the building of a church edifice.

On the 25th day of February, 1850, a meeting was held in Clearfield for the purpose of organizing an Episcopal association. James Allport was president, and G. R. Barrett, secretary. The missionary field included Clearfield, Curwensville, Morrisdale, and Philipsburg, and Dr. MacLeod was called to take charge of the same as missionary. At the meeting a resolution was adopted appointing John L. Cuttle, William Bigler, G. R. Barrett, and William Hotchkiss as a committee to fix a location and superintend the erection of a church edifice. Lands were purchased from Isaac Schofield at the corner of Cherry and Front streets, the deed, however, being made by Josiah W. Smith, who held the legal title.

The contract for the building was given to Dugan & Ralston, and was completed in the winter of 1851, at a cost of $1,194.

The first vestry was elected on the 11th day of March, 1851, John L. Cuttle, G. R. Barrett, Joseph S. France, James Allport, and Isaac L. Barrett, being chosen. G. R. Barrett was appointed senior, and John L. Cuttle junior warden. This was the first regular Episcopal organization formed in Clearfield county.

The church was called St. Andrew's, after the church of that name in Philadelphia, whose society had contributed liberally toward the support of the new in the payment of the rector's salary.

On the 26th day of October, 1852, the church was formally consecrated by Bishop Potter. At the organization of the church there were but two persons presented as communicants.

In March, 1853, Dr. MacLeod severed his connection with the parish, which remained vacant until October following, when the Rev. A. I. Berger was called and remained one year.

In January, 1856, Dr. MacLeod, returned to the parish and continued as rector until September, 1861; having, in the mean time, been appointed chaplain in the army, he left the parish never to return.

From this time until 1866 the church was without a rector, when Rev. J. Taylor Chambers was called, and remained about a year. After his departure occasional services were held by Rev. S. H. Meade until the fall of 1869, when Rev. George Hall commenced his ministrations and continued in charge of the parish until 1873. No regular service was held after the departure of Mr. Hall until the month of January, 1875, when Rev. George C. Rafter ministered under the direction of Bishop Kerfoot. He was succeeded by and afterward alternated with the Rev. John S. Protheroe, which continued until 1881. Rev. S. H. Griffith was called to the rectorship in 1882, but, being a person of delicate health, could not endure the severity of the winter months, therefore was obliged to leave the parish. In July, 1883, Bishop Kerfoot sent Rev.

David L. Fleming, a deacon in orders, to take charge of the parishes of Clearfield and Houtzdale. He continued in charge until 1885, in the mean time being elevated to the priesthood. Next succeeding Mr. Fleming followed the Rev. G. B. Van Waters, who remained in charge until 1886, when he was called to a more important field of labor.

The Rev. F. C. Cowper was sent to take charge of all the Episcopal Churches of Clearfield county, and commenced his labors here about Christmas time in the year 1886, and since then, in connection with Rev. A. S. R. Richards, deacon of Osceola, have held all the services of the church in Clearfield.

Since the commencement of Episcopal education in Clearfield, the visiting bishops have been as follows: Henry Ustic Onderdonk, Alonzo Potter, Samuel Bowman, William Bacon Stevens, John Barrett Kerfoot and Cortlandt Whitehead. In 1865, a new diocese was formed and named "the Diocese of Pittsburgh," which included Clearfield county. This transferred the church of Clearfield from the jurisdiction of Bishop Stevens to that of Bishop Kerfoot, whose successor, Bishop Whitehead, is now in charge.

The Presbyterian Church.—The early records of this church are meagre and imperfect. As early as the year 1803, by direction of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, there was Presbyterian preaching in Clearfield by Revs. William Stewart and Henry R. Wilson. Under similar direction subsequent services were occasionally held for several years. In 1806, the general assembly ordered copies of the catechism distributed in this region. The date of the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Clearfield is not known. It was in existence in 1819, with Hugh Jordon and Archibald Shaw as ruling elders. It was incorporated March 31, 1837. Among the very early members were Hugh and Ann Jordon, Archibald, Mary, John and Sarah Shaw, John and Jane Stewart, David and Susan Wilson, William and Margaret Daniel, James B. and Phianna Caldwell, Alexander B., Rachel, Jane, Maria J., and Jemima Reed, Richard and Mary Shaw, Eleanor and Eliza Ardery, James and Jane Irvin, Jane Moore, John R., Mary, James and Amos Read, Mrs. Robert Wallace, John Mitchell and William Dunlap. The earliest known trustees were elected October 29, 1836. They were Hugh Jordon, Richard Shaw, John Mitchell, Thomas Reed, George Welch and Robert Wallace. The first pastor was Rev. Garry Bishop, installed in 1826. He divided his labors between the ministry and the practice of medicine. He remained until 1834. During the next six years the church was without a pastor, but was supplied by Revs. David McKinney, Samuel Wilson, J. B. Payne and Edward McKinney. Rev. Frederick G. Betts was installed in 1840, but was taken away by the hand of death in 1845. Senator W. W. Betts and Lockwood Betts, the latter of whom was killed during the war, were his sons. During the pastorate of Mr. Betts the frame church building was erected on the site of the present one. It had a seating capacity for about three hundred persons. Previous to this time services were held in the court-house. The third pastor was Rev. Samuel N. Howell, who remained but two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Miles T. Merwin, who served until 1853. The fifth pastor was Rev. Samuel M. Cooper; sixth, Rev. John M. Galloway, who remained about seven years and died in the parsonage on First street. This property was purchased during his pastorate. During the pastorate of Mr. Galloway the church received large accessions in numbers and made good progress toward more perfect organization. The sixth pastor was Rev. J. G. Archer, installed June 20, 1865. Under him the church increased largely, forty members being received at a single communion. It was during his pastorate, too, that the beautiful stone church edifice was projected and nearly completed. Mr. Archer's life was suddenly terminated in a railroad accident January 12, 1869. The building, so nearly finished, remains a lasting monument of his time. It cost $45,000, and easily seats six hundred people. A lecture room in the rear seats two hundred persons. The architect was J. C. Hoxie, of Camden, N. J.; contractor of the stone work, Thomas Liddell; superintendent of other work, George Thorn. The building committee consisted of William Bigler, William A. Wallace, A. C. Finney, John F. Weaver, Samuel Mitchell and James B. Graham. The building is located on the corner of Pine and Second streets. The pastorate of Rev. Henry S. Butler, the seventh of the succession, began with the occupation of the new church edifice, June 23, 1869, and continued fifteen years. During this time the church membership was largely increased and the benevolent work of the society admirably systematized and more than doubled.

In September, 1884, the present pastor, Rev. Russell A. McKinley, entered upon his pastoral duties. He is a graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pa. During the short time Mr. McKinley has held the pastorate the church membership has increased by thirteen.

There is now a large country constituency connected with the church. The present elders are James Irvin, A. M. Hills, J. G. Hartswick, John F. Weaver, Henry W. Park, Miles Read and Thompson Read. At the time of their death, ex-Governor Bigler and James B. Graham were ruling elders. R. H. Shaw and Henry Mead are deacons. The present board of trustees consists of Harry F. Wallace, James Kerr, W. Ross McPherson, James Mitchell and Frank B. Reed; treasurer, A. Bowman Weaver; superintendent of the Sunday-school, Frank B. Reed. Both home and foreign missionary societies are sustained by the ladies of the congregation. An effort is now making to raise funds for a large pipe organ to be placed in the church.

Before the time of Mr. Archer the pastoral duties were divided between Clearfield, Curwensville and Kylertown, or other points, making the work very laborious. Many of the early pastors received from Clearfield only about

$300, and this not entirely paid in money; the other points contributed but little for pastoral support.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The precise date at which Methodism was first established in Clearfield town, we have not been able to fix. Isaac Southard joined the church in 1822, and there was then an organized class of several members. Orris Hoyt was the first class leader, and Rev. John Hammond the preacher in charge. The class consisted of only a few members and met in a small house on the river, only a short distance below the present borough. The class was organized several years prior to this time, and when there were but five or six houses in the town. John Moore came a few years after this and at once identified himself with the interests of the church. Preaching was held for a long time in private houses, but as the town increased the academy and court-house were used as places of worship until a church was built. A building committee was selected on the 14th day of October, 1837, which consisted of the following persons: Isaiah Goodfellow, Isaac Southard, John Moore, H. B. Beisell and William Antes. The building, a frame structure, was located on Cherry street about midway between Second and Third. It was completed, and on October 5, 1839, was dedicated. This building still stands and is occupied as a dwelling house.

For many years, dating back from the present church edifice, the old building was inadequate to supply the wants of the growing congregation, and during the pastorate of Rev. D. S. Monroe, in 1865–6, plans were originated for building a new church. For this purpose Jonathan Boynton generously contributed two valuable lots on Second street, and in addition thereto, gave large cash contributions, which, with the other donations by members of the church and the citizens generally, enabled the society to erect the present substantial brick edifice. It is two stories in height, 50 by 80 feet, in dimensions, and was built in the year 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. Asbury Guyer. On November 15, 1868, the basement was dedicated, Rev. William Harder officiating. The main audience room was completed soon after, the whole church costing about $30,000. It was dedicated January 8, 1871, Revs. Chaplain C. C. McCabe and J. W. Langley preaching on that occasion. In the year 1884, under the pastorate of Rev. James Curns, the church was repaired and valuable improvements added at a cost of about $7,000. It was reopened March 8, 1885, Bishop C. D. Foss officiating. The lot adjoining the church has recently been purchased and presented to the church by A. F. Boynton, for the erection of a pastoral residence.

Prominent among the members of the church in addition to those already mentioned, have been George W. Rheem, William Radebaugh, Hester Ann Radebaugh, and Mrs. Mary Boynton, whose devotion to the church has made her name worthy of special mention in these annals.

Among the present members who hold official relation to the church are

Rev. W. H. Dill, Rev. W. M. McCullough, Jonathan Boynton, A. F. Boynton, D. W. McCurdy, George W. Rheem, Thomas H. Murray, J. B. McEnally, A. B. Shaw, J. W. Shugart, J. M. Stewart, F. G. Harris and others. The present membership numbers two hundred and seventy-eight persons.

Succession of pastors: 1822, John Thomas; 1823–4, unknown; 1825, John Bowen; 1826, W. P. McDowell; 1827, W. O. Lumsdon; 1828, David Kennison; 1829, Oliver Ege and Allen Brittain; 1830, James Sanks and Zachariah Jordon; 1831, Peter McEnally; 1832, Allen Brittain; 1833, Stephen Smith; 1834, John McEnally; 1835, Eli Nicodemus and Isaac Stratton; 1836, John Anderson and S. V. Blake; 1837, S. V. Blake and Elisha Butler; 1839, Joseph S. Lee and J. A. Ross; 1840, Joseph S. Lee and Gideon H. Day; 1841, Hildebrand and Stephenson; 1842, Elisha Butler and T. F. McClure; 1843, Robert Beers and Samuel Register; 1844, Robert Beers, Jacob Montgomery; 1845, Elias Welty, Thomas Barnhart; 1846, Elias Welty, John Lloyd, Rev. Hoffman; 1847, John Steine, H. W. Bellman; 1848, Peter McEnally, Albert Hartman; 1849, McEnally, J. A. Melick; 1850, George Bergstresser; 1851, Bergstresser, Thaddeus Stauber; 1852, George Guyer; 1853–4, Adam Hockenberry; 1855, A. M. Barnitz, W. W. Hicks; 1856, John Elliot; 1857–8, Thomas Barnhart; 1859–60, W. Lee Spottswood; 1861–2, Thomas Gotwalt; 1863–4, L. M. Gardner; 1865–6, David S. Monroe; 1867–8, Asbury Guyer; 1869, W. H. Dill; 1870–1, James H. McCord; 1872–3–4, A. D. Yocum; 1875–6, B. F. Stevens; 1877–8–9, Jacob S. McMurray; 1880–1–2, George Leidy; 1883–4–5, James Curns; 1886–7, J. Harper Black.

Saint Francis Roman Catholic Church.—The early services of this church in this vicinity, when this was only a missionary station, have not been recorded, and of all services held prior to 1830, the information has been derived from persons who held it only in memory, and is, therefore, somewhat incomplete. There was no regularly organized society of the church until 1830; but as early as 1815, or 1818, the town was visited by missionaries in the priesthood, who said masses, with an occasional sermon, for the benefit of the few Catholic families then residing here. Among the few there can be remembered the names of Robert Collins, Joseph Boone, James Hamilton, and later, James and John Dougherty, John McLaughlin, Hugh Brady, and probably others whose names cannot be recalled. Of the priests who traveled through this missionary field at that time, were the Rev. Fathers Hayden, Reilly, and Leavey. During the ministrations of the last named, Father Leavey, the old Catholic Church was built. Prior to that time, 1830, such services as were had were held at the houses of the parishioners and in the old academy building on Front street. For the purpose of erecting a church edifice, Joseph Boone donated the land on Second street; Father Leavey contributed for the work the sum of $1,600, which, with contributions from other sources, made the erection possible. Hugh Leavy was the superintendent of the work. The church was built of brick, and had a seating capacity of about three hundred. The first seats were placed in the church by John McLaughlin, Hugh Leavy, and John Dougherty. Although the building was sufficiently completed to have services held therein during the first year, yet it was not until about two or three years after that it was entirely finished. The Rev. Father Leavey was the first resident priest of the parish, and to him belongs the honor of having planted the church in the town. His pastoral relations continued about ten years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Nugent, who remained only about two years. Father P. A. Prendergast came in 1842. He was followed by Rev. John Berbigier, who was then in charge at Frenchville. Next came Rev. Joseph F. Dean, who remained some time, and after him, Rev. Joseph A. Gallagher and Rev. F. Ledwith in succession. Rev. Father John Dennis Coady took charge of the parish, commencing in 1857. During his pastorate the priest's residence was built, on the lot adjoining the church on the north. Father Coady remained here seven years, and left in July, 1863. In August following, the Rev. Thomas Tracey was sent to the parish and remained about five years. He was followed by Father O'Branigan in 1868, and he in turn was succeeded by Father Westfall, who remained but a short time. Father Thomas McManus came in 1871, and left in November, 1872, when the present pastor, Rev. Father Peter Joseph Sheridan, was sent by the bishop to take charge of the parish. Father Sheridan's work has been as successful as it has been long. In 1884, the plans for a new church edifice were adopted, and Father Sheridan, ably assisted by members of his church, set about raising funds for this purpose. A building committee was chosen, consisting of the following persons: Rev. P. A. Sheridan, P. A. Gaulin, James McLaughlin, J. F. McKenrick, J. L. Leavy, L. J. Morgan, and Charles Mignot. The committee had intended to build a brick edifice, but subsequently changed their plans, and used stone instead. The building is so far progressed as to be under a roof, and will probably be completed during the coming building season. In dimensions, it is fifty by one hundred feet, and will comfortably seat eight hundred persons. The entire cost of the building is estimated at about twenty thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid July 25, 1886.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The prime mover in the organization of this church society in Clearfield, was G. Philip Geulich, the pioneer of Lutheranism in the county. Through the efforts of Father Geulich the church edifice was built. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate services, August 31, 1850, and a few months later the church was dedicated. It was erected at the corner of Pine and Third streets, and was a frame structure thirty-six by fifty feet in dimensions. The first members were G. Philip Geulich and wife, Abram Ogden and wife, Abram High and wife, Henry E. Snyder, Catharine Clemens, Esther Hoover, and J. B. Heisey and wife. At that time the church officers were: Elder, G. P. Geulich; deacon, Abram Ogden.

A full council was subsequently elected, and by them J. B. Heisey was chosen treasurer. Rev. Peter Lane was pastor during the organization of the society, and at the time the church edifice was built. Since the formation of the society the pastors in charge have been Revs. Diehl, Focht, Bratton, Height, Harrison, Nixdorf, Hartsock, Moser, Tomlinson, Fletcher, and A. J. Bean, the present incumbent. Under Rev. Hartsock the society was, in part, supported by the Home Mission Board, which also, during the last year, assisted with an appropriation, the congregation still remaining a mission. In 1873–4, a parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining the church. From a fund created in part by the sale of the old church and certain lots owned by the society, together with contributions made to that end, a new brick church edifice is in course of erection on the site formerly occupied by the old building. A single story in height, 54 x 73 feet in size, of Gothic architecture, the new church will meet the needs of the congregation for some years to come. This church society has never been numerically strong, the number of members not, at any time, exceeding one hundred persons. At present it is in a prosperous condition, having from eighty to ninety members, a Sabbath-school of one hundred and forty scholars, catechetical classes, and a ladies' aid society. The church is a member of the Allegheny Synod.

The Baptist Church.—The early meetings of this society, like those of other denominations of Christian churches of the borough, were held in the courthouse. As early as the year 1842, and possibly prior to that time, Rev. Samuel Miles conducted the meetings of the society. The organization was effected about the year 1855, and three years later, a small church edifice was built on Second street, south of Pine. Among the earlier members were Martin Nichols, sr., and his son; Dr. A. T. Schryver, Thomas Robbins, Mrs. Burchfield, Edwin Cooper, and others. Of the clergymen who have labored in the interest of the church and its society, Elder Miles was the first, and Revs. Morris and Hunter came later. At the time the church edifice was erected, there were about forty members; but during recent years there has been a gradual falling off in numbers, until there are at present only about six members. There has been no regular pastor for some years, and only occasional services are held.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

Clearfield Lodge No. 314, *F. and A. M.*, was chartered January 11, 1858, with the following charter members: Thomas Barnhart, George R. Barrett, Henry Loraine, John McGaughey, Alexander MacLeod, John Patton, Samuel B. Row, A. T. Schryver, and Robert J. Wallace. The first meeting was held February 22, 1858, at which the following named officers were elected: Rev. Thomas Barnhart, W. M.; S. B. Row, S. W.; John McGaughey, J. W.; John Patton, treasurer; R. J. Wallace, secretary. Appointed officers: Daniel Faust, S. D.; O. B. Merrill, J. D.; A. T. Schryver, tyler.

Succession of worshipful masters: 1859, S. B. Row; 1860, John McGaughey; 1861, Daniel Faust; 1862, Robert J. Wallace; 1863–4–5–6, George W. Rheem; 1867, S. J. Row; 1868, James R. Caldwell; 1869, Thomas Liddell; 1870, Zara C. McCullough; 1871, William M. McCullough; 1872, William H. Dill; 1873, John R. Cullingsworth; 1874, William L. Parker; 1875, Levis K. McCullough; 1876, J. H. Fulford; 1877, William M. McCullough; 1878, J. P. Burchfield; 1879, Wash. I. Curley; 1880, William H. Dill; 1881, William M. McCullough; 1882, Hiram T. King; 1883, Smith V. Wilson; 1884, J. Boynton Nevling; 1885, Matthew Savage; 1886, M. L. McQuown. Officers for 1887: William H. Dill, W. M.; Allison O. Smith, S. W.; Walter L. McJunkin, J. D.; Daniel W. McCurdy, treas.; Asbury W. Lee, sec'y; John G. Schryver, S. D.; Albert M. Row, J. D.; Eli Bloom, sen. M. C.; J. Boynton Nevling, jun. M. C.; J. P. Burchfield, William C. Cardon, stewards; L. K. McCullough, chaplain; J. P. Burchfield, pursuivant; Thomas Robbins, tyler. Present number of members, fifty-three; regular meetings, first Monday on or before full moon, at Masonic Hall.

Clearfield Chapter No. 225, *H. R. A. M.*—Date of charter, June 20, 1870. Charter officers: Zara C. McCullough, M. E. H. P.; William H. Dill, king; William M. McCullough, scribe; Henry Bridge, treasurer; Reuben McPherson, secretary. Installed by grand officers of G. H. R. A. Chapter September 23, 1870. Succession of Most Eminent High Priests: 1871–2, William H. Dill; 1873, William M. McCullough; 1874, John R. Cullinsworth; 1875, Hiram T. King; 1876, Fred Sackett; 1877–8–9, Hiram T. King; 1880–1–2–3, William H. Dill; 1884, John G. Schryver; 1885, J. P. Burchfield; 1886, Alexander E. Patton. Officers for 1887: John R. Fee, M. E. H. P.; William C. Langsford, king; Abram S. R. Richards, scribe; Daniel W. McCurdy, treasurer; Asbury W. Lee, secretary. Present number of members, fifty-five; regular meetings, second Monday after full moon.

Clearfield Lodge No. 198, *I. O. O. F.*, instituted October 17, 1846, with five charter members, viz.: John L. Cuttle, Daniel Livingston, Dr. Charles R. Foster, William T. Gilbert, and Ashley M. Hills. First officers: J. L. Cuttle, N. G.; Charles R. Foster, V. G.; A. M. Hills, secretary; Daniel Livingston, assistant secretary; William T. Gilbert, treasurer. The lodge has a present membership of one hundred. Meetings are held every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. The lodge has a fund of $7,000, well invested for the benefit of the order. The furnishings of the lodge-room and the regalia are complete and elegant. The present officers are: W. F. Chambers, N. G.; G. A. Whorl, V. G.; A. J. Bean, sec'y; L. K. McCullough, treas.; L. K. McCullough, Smith V. Wilson, R. H. Shaw, trustees.

Clearfield Encampment of Patriarchs, I. O. O. F., No. 232, was instituted under warrant or dispensation on the 12th day of July, 1872, with sixteen charter members. The charter officers were: A. M. Hills, C. P.; S. J. Row,

H. P.; Thomas Robbins, S. W.; N. B. Lee, J. W.; J. F. Nisley, scribe; C. D. Watson, treasurer. In point of progress the encampment has never accomplished much. From sixteen charter members it has only increased to twenty-one. The present officers are: L. K. McCullough, C. P.; F. K. Smith, H. P.; A. L. Hess, sen. war.; W. F. Chambers, jun. war.; A. J. Bean, scribe; J. M. Stewart, treasurer. Meetings are held at Odd Fellows Hall the first and third Fridays of each month.

Larimer Post, No. 179, *G. A. R.*, was instituted July 2, 1880, with forty-two charter members. The first officers were: Commander, Peter A. Gaulin; sen. vice com., E. M. Scheurer; jun. vice com., H. T. King; surgeon, Dr. J. P. Burchfield; officer of the day, William A. Ogden; officer of the guard, C. Owens; Q. M., William R. Brown; chaplain, J. D. Snoke. Appointed officers: Q. M. S., Samuel H. Snoke; adjutant, Frank A. Fleming; sergt. maj., George D. Ronk; ord. sergt, J. M. Hastings. Succession of commanders: P. A. Gaulin, H. T. King, Amos Row, Frank G. Charpenning, Samuel H. Snoke, R. H. Shaw, Cornelius Owens, J. D. Snoke.

Present officers: Commander, J. D. Snoke; sen. vice com., George S. Kyler; jun. vice com., Thomas Powell; adj., John M. Hastings; Q. M., P. A. Gaulin; surg., R. H. Shaw; chaplain, H. T. King; officer of the day, S. H. Snoke; officer of the guard, J. W. Darey; sergt. maj., —— Shunkweiler; Q. M. S., W. W. Worrell. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

The West Branch Royal Arcanum, No 797, was organized under a charter granted April 28, 1884, to the following charter members: J. L. Miller, John C. Barclay, Andrew Harwick, E. S. Read, Samuel C. Stewart, A. M. Bloom, A. F. Martin, Ezra Brown, Daniel Connelly, J. L. R. Heichhold, Harry Hemphill, John Scheifer, R. H. Thompson, Ashley Thorn, and Reuben McPherson. There has been an increase of only two members since the organization. The present officers are: Regent, Daniel Connelly; vice regent, Andrew Harwick; orator, A. F. Martin; chaplain, Ashley Thorn; treasurer, Ezra Brown; collector, L. K. McCullough; sec'y, J. C. Barclay; guide, J. B. Larimer; warden, John Scheifer. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Knights of Pythias.—The charter for this order was granted on the 19th of July, 1871, to the following members: William M. McCullough, jr., Noel B. Lee, Joseph Leman, J. K. Johnson, D. W. Flemmer, George D. Ronk, Robert McCorkle, Edward Mack, and Samuel H. Snoke. The order at present numbers fifty-two members. Regular weekly meetings are held each Monday evening. The present officers are: Past chancellor, Frank Thorn; C. C., Thomas W. King; V. C., George D. Ronk; prelate, J. C. Smith; M. A. Ed. O. Berger; K. of R. and S., A. P. Moore; M. F., J. K. Johnson; M. Ex., A. M. Guinzburg; I. G., John Murray; O. G., J. B. Larimer; trustees, J. C. Smith, G. D. Ronk, and Robert McCorkle.

Clearfield Council, Order of United American Mechanics, No. 281. Charter granted February 15, 1872, to the following persons: T. J. Hubbard, J. B. Hamilton, Ezra Ale, B. F. Cooper, M. S. Bottarf, Cornelius Owens, W. W. Carns, D. R. Newcomer, Adam McQuillan, W. S. Taylor, Andrew Harwick, J. B. Way, Theodore Stevenson, James Sutton, and A. T. Miller. The first officers were: C., Ezra Ale; vice C., J. B. Hamilton; R. S., B. F. Cooper; A. R. S., A. Harwick; F. S., C. Owens; T., D. R. Newcomer; ind., A. T. Miller; ex., T. Stevenson; I. P., W. W. Carns; O. P., A. McQuillan; jr. ex C., T. Hubbard; sr. ex C., M. S. Bottorf; trustees, Ezra Ale, T. Hubbard, J. B. Hamilton. Clearfield Council of the O. U. A. M. is one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the borough. They started the order with fifteen members in the year 1872, and the membership now numbers one hundred and two persons. Since the first officers were chosen, there have been twenty-eight councillors in succession, the term of office being six months; the council have an appropriately furnished room in the Opera House building, where their meetings are held. The present officers are as follows: Councillor, James Carns; vice con., J. F. Cleaver; R. S., R. J. Conklin; A. R. S., L. C. Lanich; F. S., G. Y. Conklin; T., C. Owens; ind., J. M. Hastings; ex., L. M. Cochler; I. P., C. Evans; O. P., N. H. Nichols; jr. ex. C., C. Carr; sen. ex. C., W. A. Henchberger; rep., S. Henchberger; prox., M. A. Nichols; trustees, R. E. Shaw, R. J. Conklin, James Miller: I. D. S. C., J. L. Conklin.

Susquehanna Assembly of the Knights of Labor organization of Clearfield, was created by charter dated June 11, 1886, to nineteen charter members. The officers chosen at their first meeting were: John Schafer, master workman; George Whorl, worthy foreman; Charles Bickle, cor. and rec secretary; Wesley Leisure, treasurer. Having been in existence only a year, the order has exhibited a remarkable growth, increasing to sixty present members. Their meetings are held each Wednesday evening at the K. of P. Hall, Kratzer's Building. The officers for the present year are: George Cowdrick, M. W.; Albert Dutra, W. F.; William Short, sec'y; Henry Schafer, treas.

The Good Templars, an order for the promotion of the cause of temperance, was chartered February 26, 1879, with thirty-four members. Their charter officers were as follows: Thomas F. Cooper, W. C. T.; Melissa Burley, W. V. T.; John E. Harder, W. sec.; Jennie McPherson, W. A. sec.; Charles H. Halford, W. F. sec.; Kate V. Murray, W. treasurer. Regular meetings were held for some time, and the aim of the society was approved by nearly all persons, but of late there seems to be a decline, both in membership and interest. No regular meetings are now held.

St. Francis Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, is an organization for the promotion of temperance among the members and congregation of St. Francis R. C. Church. It was formed through the efforts of Rev. Father Sheridan, pastor of that church, with the assistance of members of the congregation. The society has a membership of about thirty persons.

The Clearfield Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized February 13, 1884. This branch is subordinate to the county organization, the county to the State, and that in turn is auxiliary to the National Union created and established in the interest of temperance and good morals throughout the length and breadth of the land. At the time above referred to, many of the Christian women of this vicinity met for the purpose of a complete and thorough organization of a Branch Union, which resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. John Reed; general vice president, Mrs. Richard H. Shaw; vice presidents, Miss Helen Powell, of the Presbyterian Society, and Mrs. Israel Test of the Methodist society. The rules of the society provide for the selection of a vice president from each church society, but in the early days of this organization, full nominations from each were not made. Mrs. Thomas H. Murray succeeded Mrs. Reed as president, and was in turn succeeded by Miss Mary A. Irwin. The Clearfield Union now numbers ninety members, officered as follows: President, Miss Mary A. Irwin; gen. vice president, Mrs. Sarah Jane Shaw; cor. sec., Miss Carrie Test; rec. sec., Mrs. S. J. Shaw; treas., Miss Helen Powell: sup't school work, Mrs. J. F. Irwin; sup't jail work, Mrs. Ada Harwick; sup't press work, Miss M. A. Irwin; sup't on unfermented wine, Mrs. Dr. Hartswick. As assistants to the ladies there are eight gentlemen, who are made honorary members of the Union. Connected with the work of the Union, there has been organized the Children's Band of Hope, now numbering eighty members, under the superintendence of Miss Sadie Gallagher, assisted by Miss Mark Heckendorn.

The Clearfield Agricultural Park Association, the only organization of its kind in this section of the county, and the outgrowth of an older society formed for the same object, was created in the year 1871, by Hon. George R. Barrett, James L. Leavy, Andrew Pentz., jr., Thomas H. Forcey, James McLaughlin, James Mahaffey, R. Newton Shaw, William Powell, W. C. Cardon, F. I. Thompson, John F. Weaver, John Smith, and Robert Wrigley. George R. Barrett was made president; William Powell, treasurer, and Robert Wrigley, secretary. The capital stock of the association was divided in thirteen shares at $150 each. The object of the society is to promote a friendly competition among farmers in the display of agricultural products, as well as exhibitions of speed and quality in horses; and further to improve the quality of all kinds of live stock. An annual premium is awarded the successful competitor of each class at the annual fall meeting of the association. The park is located in West Clearfield, and embraces about twenty-eight acres of land. A half mile track is laid out, upon which the exhibitions of speed are made. The present president of the association is R. Newton Shaw. The owners are: James L. Leavy, James McLaughlin, T H. Forcey, R. Newton Shaw, and Ed. Goodfellow.

SCHOOLS.

In this place it is not deemed necessary to make any detailed or even general reference to the educational institutions of Clearfield borough. The subject of education, found in an earlier chapter, is so fully, exhaustively and elaborately treated that special mention here would amount merely to a repetition of what has already been fully commented upon. The chapter referred to, aside from containing full statements and history of the early schools of the county, has as its foundation, a record of the several schools established from time to time in this town and subsequent borough. The chapter was prepared with the greatest care and research and will be found as interesting as it is reliable.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Prior to 1882, there was no organized means of protection against fire in Clearfield. While the town had been remarkably fortunate in escaping any general conflagration, or serious fire losses, a number of disastrous fires had occurred, entailing heavy losses to individuals, and which were only confined to a small area by the heroic efforts of citizens. In March, 1882, a volunteer fire department was organized, whose object was to combine proficiency and discipline, and insure a perfect organization. The town council appointed a chief marshal and two assistants, whose duty it was to take charge at fires of the entire force of firemen and citizens present, and direct all measures needful on such occasions. The social organization consisted of a president and two vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary, to be elected annually by the members of the department. The firemen are under a distinct organization, consisting of a hook and ladder and hose company, with seventy-five members, and under command of a foreman and two assistants, a captain of ax, marshal and steward. The equipments of the company consist of a fireman's hat, belt and shirt. The apparatus now in use is a hook and ladder truck fully equipped with modern appliances, and a hose truck with one thousand feet of three-inch hose.

In 1886, the borough authorities erected, on the market lot, a brick building with truck room on the first floor, and firemen's hall and council room on the second. The officers elected at the first meeting were G. L. Reed, chief marshal; P. A. Gaulin, first assistant; Captain David McGaughey, second assistant; W. E. Wallace, president, and W. W. Betts and W. R. McPherson vcie-presidents. The officers in command of the company were A. W. Walters, foreman; George C. Moore, first assistant, and George W. Johnson, second assistant.

The present officers are A. M. Bloom, president; D. R. Fullerton and Daniel Leipold, vice-presidents; J. F. McKenrick, foreman; A. J. Sharbaugh, first assistant; J. M. Bloom, second assistant; James Doty, marshal; W. B. Holmes, steward; Abe Hess, captain of ax; J. H. Martin, secretary, and F. C. Cardon, treasurer. Drill meetings are held weekly and business meetings monthly. The company is a member of the Pennsylvania State Association of Volunteer Firemen.

CEMETERIES.

The first tract of land laid out for the burial-place of deceased persons in the vicinity of Clearfield, was the "Ogden grave-yard," as it has always been known. The exact time at which this lot was first used for the purpose cannot now be definitely determined. There are still standing two plain stones bearing date of interment earlier than 1814. Daniel Ogden, the pioneer, was buried there in 1818. The lot lies in the south part of the borough, a short distance above M. S. Ogden's residence. In all there were not to exceed fifty interments made in this lot, and it comprises only a few square rods of land. There have been no interments here for many years.

On the corner now occupied by the Lutheran Church edifice there was a small grave-yard known as the Frazier burying-ground. There is difficulty in fixing the date of its laying out, and no trace of its existence now remains, the bodies having been removed for the erection of the church.

The oldest regularly laid out cemetery in the vicinity was the tract of land in the east part of the town known as the Clearfield Cemetery, and is said, on competent authority, to have been established about the year 1838. The land embraced by it was donated by Alexander B. Reed and Richard Shaw. The deed from the former is found on the records, and bears the date January 7, 1853, but the cemetery is known to have been used some time prior to that date. It comprised about three acres of land. The trustees to whom the deed from Mr. Reed was made were Ellis Irwin, Jonathan Boynton, and Ferdinand P. Hurxthal.

The lands of the present Clearfield Cemetery Company are located a short distance north from the land above mentioned and embrace about twenty acres, eight acres of which are cleared and plotted. The company opened the cemetery for its intended purpose in the month of December, 1881. The capital stock of the corporation is $3,000. The officers are Jonathan Boynton, president; William H. Dill, treasurer, and James Kerr, secretary; superintendent of grounds, George Thorn; directors, W. A. Wallace, W. W. Betts, W. D. Bigler, Jno. Boynton, and James Kerr.

From the time of the building of St. Francis Church in 1830, the land adjoining that edifice on the south was used as the Catholic cemetery until the year 1876, when the heirs of the estate of Hugh Leavy donated a piece of land one and one-half acres in extent, for the use of the society as a cemetery. The bodies lying at the grounds near the church were disinterred and removed to the new lot. This cemetery is near the borough line, and just outside of it near the southeast part of the borough.

Of the other old cemeteries in the vicinity, but not within the borough are the Shaw family burying-grounds, situated on the hill side west of and opposite the borough, and the Owens grave-yard on lands of John Owens, by whom it was laid out about a mile east from the borough. Of these two only the Owens lot has been used as a public burying-place.

Before closing this chapter and after having presented to the reader an outline of the various branches of trade, industry and improvement centered in and about the borough of Clearfield, a general view of the place at large will not appear out of place in this connection. What with its diversified business interests, its manufactures, its railroads, its excellent educational advantages, its churches, its broad, level and well-kept avenues of travel, its attractive, and in many instances, elegant residences, its natural beauty of location, and last, but by no manner of means least, the honest pride, culture, hospitality, and social qualities of its inhabitants in general, Clearfield borough seems destined in the future to maintain, as she has in the past acquired, the reputation of being the most attractive and desirable place of residence in the county, or in this section of the State.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF DU BOIS.

LOCKE said: "Things of this world are in so constant a flux that nothing remains long in the same state. Thus: people, riches, trade, power, change places; flourishing, mighty cities come to ruin and prove in time neglected, desolate corners, whilst unfrequented places grow into populous countries, filled with trade and inhabitants." The rise and progress of this industrious town fully verifies the second proposition of the above quotation from the renowned Locke.

There certainly was not a more un-"frequented" place in western Pennsylvania than the spot where Du Bois[1] now stands, prior to the Low Grade Division of the A. V. R. R.

It is useless to contradict the statement that railroads are civilizers, for the start of this busy place dates its rise from the location and opening of the Low Grade road. In earlier years this entire section of the county was a wilder-

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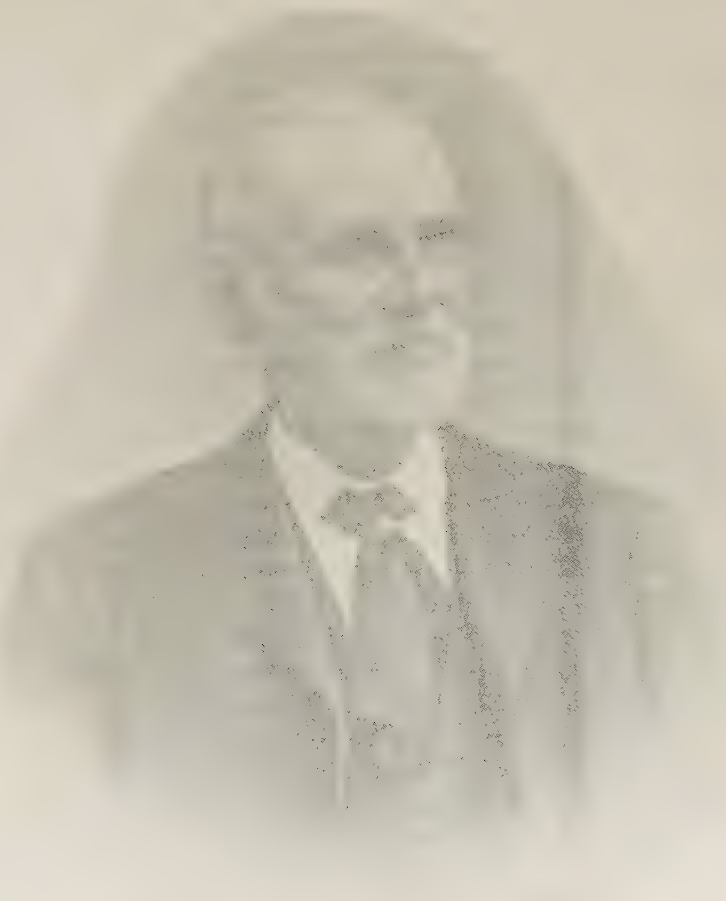
[1] The place is generally known as Du Bois City, in contra-distinction of Du Boistown in Lycoming county, Pa.



John DuBois

ness, roamed by deer in numberless herds, and the big "Beaver Meadow," between East and Central Du Bois, was their undisturbed sanctuary. Now the shrill whistle of the locomotive awakens the echoes in the valley, dying with the reverberations from the neighboring hills, whilst the rumble and clatter of heavily laden freight trains is significant of the fruits of industry and enterprise.

The "Beaver Meadows," mentioned above, were the regular camping ground of the Cornplanter (or Seneca) tribe of Indians, who had a trail through here from Warren to Clinton county. (See Pioneer Incidents in the chapter on Brady township). That Indians occupied this part of Clearfield county is still further verified by the fact that near the Union cemetery, east of Troutville, on the road leading from Luthersburg to Punxsutawney, certain evidences of an old Indian town or lodging place existed, and that it had been such for many years, and was likely on their path between their permanent towns at Clearfield and Punxsutawney. A grove of large saplings was located a little north of the spring where the public road now is, and the larger trees had disappeared near that place, but near the spring on the east were a couple of large white pines standing, and when John Smith and Rev. John Reams cut said trees down, in 1836, numerous tomahawk marks were very perceptible in toward the center of the tree, evidently retained during the growth of many years. Besides the evidences just narrated, there were many others found in different places, giving traces of numerous Indians having been here for many years.

Topography.—Topographically, the place is located on what may be called a "geological breakdown," on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains at the point known as the big "Beaver Meadow," 1,390 feet above the sea level, said "Beaver Meadow" being about from five to six miles long, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide. Its entire length is divided by Sandy Lick Creek.

The engineers who surveyed the old State canal in Governor Ritner's time, 1836, claimed that this meadow had only twenty-one feet of a fall, in a distance of five miles, (from Falls Creek east *via* where Du Bois now stands). The hills "walling in" this great "meadow" at some points break off abruptly, with the stratified rocks dipping towards this valley on the mountain. This feature with its high elevation (1,390 feet), goes far toward the conclusion of a "geological break-down." The adjoining country is hilly here and there, flattening into small "plateaus" and an occasional "knob."

Geography.—Geographically, Du Bois is located in the extreme northwestern part of the county, only two miles east from the Jefferson county line. The site is beautiful, on the western slope (as above indicated) of the salubrious and romantic Alleghenies.

In point of location the finest site is not always the best for a large business town. Natural advantages and proper distances from other large business centers constitute what may be called "natural locations." With Du Bois all, site, natural advantages and location, are united—situated equidistant between Williamsport on the southeast and Pittsburgh on the southwest, 127 miles from both of these cities *via* the Low Grade railroad.

Lumber, coal and agriculture, the three great elements of prosperity, which are so rarely found together, seem to have smiled on this town by uniting so harmoniously in and around this locality. Of white pine, hemlock and hard wood there is a super-abundance. Mr. John E. Du Bois alone has over twenty thousand acres of choice pine timber land, underlaid with coal, lime and other minerals. Two veins of limestone are known to exist within two miles from Du Bois. The upper vein is a beautiful blue limestone six feet thick, the second or lower vein is an excellent white lime five feet thick, and beneath this is a magnificent bed of fire clay.

This entire section is blessed with vast deposits of bituminous coal, being the "Lower Freeport," better known as the Reynoldsville vein; it is seven feet thick.

Du Bois and vicinity are located in the "third basin,"[1] which is about ten miles wide, measured from the second to the third anticlinal axis, which enters Clearfield county at Falls Creek (junction of four railroads), two miles west of Du Bois, and merges into "Boon's Mountain" in the extreme northwestern corner of the county.

The "third basin" is drained by "Bennett's Branch" to the northeast, and Sandy Lick Creek to the southwest, and contains the coal of Luthersburg, Du Bois, Penfield and the intervening country.

Early Settlements.—Prior to 1812 Mr. John Casper Stoeber, of Dauphin county, Pa., grandfather (on the mother's side) of the present generation of Scheffers (some write it "Shaffer" now), who with their descendants still reside in Du Bois and vicinity, pre-empted some land in this section of the State, which in the course of time entailed to Mrs. George Scheffer (daughter of Mr. Stoeber, and mother of George, Frederick and Michael Scheffer). George Scheffer and his wife, with their three sons and an equal number of daughters, left Dauphin county in the spring of 1812 to hunt up this inherited land, with a view to improve the same. They arrived at Joab Ogden's on May 12 (now Carlisle station on B. R. & P. Railroad, about five miles south of Du Bois), which, by the way, was the only family except bachelor James Woodside,—the first settler of Clearfield county—for twenty miles around. The next day, May 13, they went in search of their land. They went as far as where the "Rumbarger House" (hotel) now stands, and put up a "bark shanty" beside the spring which bubbles and sparkles to-day as it did then. The next night Frederick and Michael slept in the "shanty." There had been no ax put to a tree in this part of the county prior to 1812. The Stoeber pre-emption claim laid a few miles up Sandy Lick Creek, which is now known as the "Aunt Katy Shaffer place," and "Shaffer station" on the Low Grade Railroad, but the land on which they built the "bark shanty" belonged to a Mr. Gaskill, from whom George, jr., bought it. After George, jr.'s death the administrator sold it to one of George's sons, Michael Shaffer, and he (Michael S.) sold to Jacob Heberling in 1853, and Heberling sold to his son David Heberling, and David Heberling sold to John Rumbarger in 1865.

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[1] "Caldwell's Atlas of Clearfield County," 1878.

Of pioneer incidents it may be stated that in 1812 there was no store nearer than "Old Town" (as Clearfield was then called). The merchants used to "wagon" their goods from Philadelphia. The nearest mill was on the Clarion River, forty miles from this settlement. In 1814, however, a mill was built at Curwensville, on the Susquehanna River, nineteen miles distant. In those early days these sturdy pioneers subsisted principally on venison, bear meat, and other game, which abounded. This noble band of settlers did not increase in number, as settlements are now made. For ten long, lonesome, and weary years the Scheffers, Ogdens, and James Woodside constituted the community in this wide wilderness, after which time some Germans (from Germany) commenced to settle in the vicinity where Troutville now stands, with exception of James, Benjamin, and Thomas Carson, who came in 1814, and Lebbeus Luther in 1820.

Of interesting pioneer incidents, which were numerous, we will give but one, which was related to the writer by Michael Scheffer when he was in his eighty-sixth year, in which he (the narrator) was a participant:

"During the same summer (1812) we came here, we cleared about two acres on the ridge, as we called it, about where Mr. Rumbarger's nice residence now (1876) stands. One evening our dogs barked ferociously on the 'ridge,' and my brother looked out from the 'shanty' and saw a strange-looking animal standing on a log. It was just about twilight. Father, George, Fred, and I went up. The dogs had now treed the animal. Fred shot at it, and then it went up higher. We concluded to watch it all night. We remained a long while, but the night seemed long, and so we felled a hemlock against the hemlock on which the animal was. It now came down, the 'tug of war' commencing. One of the dogs caught it by the neck. Fred caught it by the tail. I had a hatchet with which I belabored its head, and father had an ax with which he struck effective blows in its ribs. At last we killed it, not knowing what it was. The next day I took a paw of the dead animal, and went to Joab Ogden to ask him what kind of an animal it was. He got much excited when he saw the paw, and exclaimed, 'You d—n Dutch! It is a panther! It might have killed you all.' I took the scalp and went to Squire McClure, on the Susquehanna River, above Curwensville, to whom I made affidavit that we killed the panther. He gave me a certificate which I was to present to the county commissioners at Bellefonte—Clearfield county belonged to Centre county then. The bounty was eight dollars, but I sold it to a man who was going to Bellefonte for seven dollars."

The developement by actual settlers was exceedingly slow, and long after the organization of Clearfield county (1822) and Brady township (which latter occurred in 1826) the section where Du Bois now stands was often designated as the "Wilderness over on Sandy." In 1865 John Rumbarger settled here (after buying the "old Scheffer farm" from David Heberling), and here he "smoked his pipe in peace" until the opening of the Low Grade Division of the A. V. Railroad, the connecting link between the P. and E. and the A. V. railroads, at which time the latent spirit of his somewhat easy-going temperament was aroused, and he conceived the idea of starting a town, and in the summer of 1872 the town was "laid out" and called Rumbarger. In July of the same year the writer of this sketch bought two town lots—the first sold. About this time John Du Bois appeared upon the scene, and we might say: The result is known.

Among the leading business men who early commenced operations in this new town were: Thomas Montgomery (deceased), Glasgow & Troxell (Troxell is now—1887—county treasurer), J. B. Ellis, and C. D. Evans & Brother, all of whom were dealers in general merchandise, and settled in 1873. Dr. Smathers, J. A. Johnston, and W. L. Johnston also came in the same year. In the year following Dr. McHenry, William Corley (deceased), and many others came. In 1874 the Rumbarger post-office was established, with George L. Glasgow, postmaster, and J. B. Ellis, assistant. Passenger traffic was also opened on the Low Grade Railroad. The name of the post-office was changed to Du Bois in 1876, to correspond with the name of the railroad station, and was taken to the eastern part of town (now Third ward) in that year, and kept in the depot building, but was again removed to the central part (now, 1887, Second ward) of town in 1877.

Manufacturing and Mining.—John Du Bois commenced his "little" mill in the fall of 1872, and the large mill in 1873, completing the same in 1876, and put in operation in May of that year, at which time the writer took up a permanent residence here.

The large mill is two hundred and fifty feet long, eighty feet wide, and fifty-five feet high, with a two hundred and fifty horse-power engine, and had a capacity, in 1876, of 120,000 feet boards, 60,000 shingles, 40,000 lath, and about 10,000 pickets per day. This mill has underwent several reconstructions—always in the line of improvement. During the winter of 1886-7 it was again entirely remodeled, by putting in a Sinker & Davis "band" saw, one large circular saw, and one set Wicker's "gang" saws. This change did not, however, increase the capacity, but leaving it about the same as before; the great consideration being the saving of lumber by decreasing the quantity of saw-dust, as well as decreasing the number of men employed (in this mill) is from one hundred to seventy-five. The engines are now supplied with a double bell crank, made of "crucible" steel by Herr Krupp, at Essen, Germany, weighing about two tons, and costing $1,200. It is now one of the most improved mills in the country, being fully abreast, if not ahead, in the employment of the most approved and practical machinery known. The "bill" mill—sometimes known as the little mill—was built in 1879, on the exact site of the first "bill" mill, which was built in 1877, and totally destroyed by fire in June, 1879. It is 160 by 60 feet, employs two engines, one 160 horse-power, and the other sixty-five horse-power. It manufactures bill timber, boards, shingles, and box boards; capacity, per diem, 35,000 feet of boards, 55,000 shingles, box boards 30,000. It employs sixty-five men and boys, and runs the whole year round, having never stopped longer than two weeks at a time for repairs. Daniel Gilbert is the engineer, and Frank Patchel, foreman.

The box factory was built in 1881; size, 180 by 50 feet. It employs one 120 horse-power engine. It manufactures shook for oil cases, tobacco cases, fruit cases, siding and flooring. Capacity, five to six thousand oil cases per diem (the oil cases are used for packing refined oil—in tin cans—for shipment to Europe), and three hundred tobacco cases per diem; employs about fifty men and boys, and runs the year round. In close proximity and in connection with the box factory is a large dry-house, Kerwin & Wolf's patent, containing four kilns, each sixty feet long. These kilns receive the green lumber from the saw, and dry it thoroughly in about three days. Frank W. Hetfield is its present foreman.

The hemlock mill was built in the spring of 1884; size, 128 by 40 feet. It employs one 100 horse-power engine, and manufactures hemlock lumber, all sizes; also hard wood lumber. Average capacity per day, 36,000 feet, board measure. It employs twenty-one men. Ed. Benner, engineer; and G. W. Parker, foreman.

The lumber yard is an immense affair, and contains, on an average, twenty million feet of manufactured lumber—forty men are employed all the year round—and is equipped with all the latest labor-saving improvements; can ship bill timber over eighty feet long. Everything manufactured in all the mills passes through this yard. There are four mules employed on the trestle-tracks regularly, three extra when all the mills are running at the same time, making seven in all. John McGinnis is the efficient shipping "boss." The following statement of the monthly shipment for 1886, in car loads, will afford a better idea of the size of the lumber yard, and the immense capacity of these mills. It is doubtful if this aggregate was exceeded by any single lumber dealer in the State, and probably not in the entire country:

MONTH.	SHOOK.	SHINGLES. LATH.	LUMBER.	TOTAL.
January	40	1	70	111
February	47	4	10	169
March	50	20	215	285
April	55	20	205	289
May	63	21	165	249
June	40	40	207	265
July	34	16	136	186
August	28	12	136	176
September	31	20	158	210
October	77	33	205	315
November	39	17	146	202
December	40	8	96	144
Totals	545	199	1,848	2,592

The Du Bois Iron Works are the largest and most extensive in the county. The works were originally started at Du Bois Town, near Williamsport, and were brought to Du Bois in 1875. The works were built in 1875–6 — size 160 by 60, and employs five engines, two in the machine department, two for fanning hot air to the new store and opera house building, and one in Edison incandescent electric light plant, making an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five horse power, employs about twenty men regularly the year round, lighted with Edison's electric light. The pattern shop, foundry, and blacksmith shop all belong and are connected with the works. All kinds of saw and planing-mill machinery, steam-engines, car wheels and castings of all descriptions are manufactured here, also the "Du Bois Patent Lathe Tool," which is sold in all parts of the world, and the Cornelious Stump Machine is made on the premises; also the iron work for the "Du Bois Patent Dam" is made here, and all kinds of repairing are also done here. The electric light connected with the works was started in 1885, and first light furnished in January, 1886. It employs an engine of thirty horse-power. The plant furnishes three hundred and fifty candle power light, which is used in the iron works, the new store and opera house building, in the hotel and in many residences in the Third ward. Hart Fulmer is foreman of the iron works, and "Jerry" Haag engineer of the electric light engine. The hotel was built in 1879, and is 100 by 50, three stories, and Mansard roof and basement, has fifty-eight bed rooms, all elegantly furnished, and one sample room, and bar and barber shop in the basement of the building. Part of the building was formerly occupied as a store-room, which (after the removal of the store to the new building) was converted into an excellent and pleasant dining-room. The hotel is lighted throughout with the Edison electric light, and heated by steam; A. A. Newell, manager.

This immense business plant enjoys facilities second to none in the county for "stocking" the mills, first by Sandy Lick Creek with its patent dams, then by "Clear Run Railroad," which is owned and controlled by this vast enterprise, is three and a half miles long, employs two engines, fifteen log cars and three coal cars; besides there is a projected log railroad known as the Junietta Road, to be seven miles long, thus affording supplies of logs, etc., through the entire year. In reverting to the lumber yard and mills, it is not to be omitted that all are protected by an excellent system of water-works, planned by the late John Du Bois. The reservoir is located on the "Hill," Third ward, near the Episcopal Church, with mains leading through the lumber yard and all the mills, etc. This reservoir furnishes an ample supply of water at all times, affording a most excellent fire protection, the purpose for which it was established.

In the fall of 1875 E. M. Kuntz, proprietor of the City Hotel (corner of Long and Courtney streets), cast his lot here, followed in 1876 by H. S. Knarr, merchant tailor, now owner of the "Knarr block," a three story brick building. Fred. Tracy and many others came the same year. There was a lull in the increase in population during 1874 and '75, but in 1876 the new city began to expand. The opening of the Sandy Lick Colliery, followed by the Rochester Colliery of Bell, Lewis & Yates in the next year, put new life into the town.

Bell, Lewis & Yates.—For description of Rochester Colliery see "Mines," in the chapter on Sandy township.

This firm has its large store and offices in Du Bois, First ward, where the business of the "home" office is transacted under the efficient management of the Hon. S. B. Elliott.

The Sandy Lick Gas, Coal and Coke Company also had their office and store in Du Bois, First ward, during the time of their existence; also the "Centennial" Colliery of Messrs. Jones Brothers had their store and office in Du Bois, First ward.

In 1875 the Hon. J. E. Long, of Jefferson county, bought a large farm of Henry Shaffer, and "laid it out" into town lots, known as Long's Addition to Du Bois, for the sale of which the writer was agent. The greater portion of this farm is now occupied by what is known as the central part of the town—Second ward. From 1876 improvements were so frequent, and increase in population so rapid that to particularize is simply impossible at this date, 1887.

Long & Brady established a hardware store in 1876 and still continue under the firm name of Long, Brady & Co., doing a large and satisfactory business. They were followed in 1877 by P. S. Weber & Co.'s large dry goods and clothing store. This firm continued in business till March, 1886, when they closed out their business, having done a large and successful business, but in March, 1887, the senior partner, P. S. Weber, opened a large and exclusive dry goods and notion store in the "Knarr block," Courtney street.

Other parties also commenced operations about this time, or shortly after, representing almost every line of business, among them were the following:

George Schwem, groceries and provisions; Grier Bros., hardware; D. W. Sparks, livery; W. W. Rainey, groceries, etc., came in 1879; H. Loeb, clothing and furnishing goods; D. L. Corbett, dry goods, etc.; Weber & Heidrick, boots and shoes, in 1880. The latter were succeeded by Cannon, Hollister & Co., who engaged in the same line of business in 1885. W. C. Schwem & Co. succeeded George Schwem in 1884. Moulthrop & Hibner started a general store in 1882, succeeded by Moulthrop & McClelland in 1885. L. E. Weber, clothing and furnishing goods, came in 1882. Charles Scalen, groceries and provisions; A. T. Sprankle, groceries, etc.; E. Bangert, fancy dry goods, in 1883. Dr. R. M. Boyls, drugs, etc.; Hanson Bros. & Co., furniture; Frank Guinzburg, guns and sporting goods, in 1884.

BOROUGH ANNALS.

There are upwards of one hundred stores and other business establishments in town. Changes were so frequent as to preclude enumeration or special mention, as the following statement of the increase of population shows: Population in 1872, three families; 1876, Weber's count, 728; 1877, Egan's count, 1,307; 1880, United States census, 2,719; 1882, estimated 3,700 to 4,000; 1887, estimated 6,000 to 6,500. 1877 shows an increase of 81 per cent in one year, and the figures for 1882 and '87 can be relied upon as very nearly correct, although other good judges on matters of this kind claim the persent (1887) population to be no less than 7,000. When the adverse circumstances with which this town had to contend are considered—being panic born—the increase of population is phenomnal and unprecedented, except among visionary and often ephemeral oil towns.

In the fall of 1877 the first attempt made to organize a borough was dropped to secure the formation of a new township (Sandy) with its election-poll at Du Bois.

The reasons for which movement were obvious to those who were interested in the prosperity of the town. The final and successful effort was made in the autumn of 1880, and the town was incorporated at the January term of court in 1881. L. A. Brady was elected burgess, and Fred. Tracy, constable, on a citizens' ticket. The justices of the peace for Sandy township—J. P. Taylor and W. N. Prothero—were to serve the balance of their respective terms as justices in the new corporation in which they resided. During the first attempt to secure the incorporation of the town, considerable excitement prevailed in relation to its corporate name. Some advocated "Rumbarger," others "Sandy Valley," and still others—including the writer—stood for "Du Bois," which corresponded with the name of the post-office and railroad station. The first proposition to divide the borough into wards was considered by the council at its regular meeting, January 4, 1883. The town council instructed George D. Hamor to prepare an application to court at the

March term of court in 1883, and the request was granted at a subsequent term, and division was made on recommendation of viewers, following the natural order of streams, etc. All that part of town known as "Rumbarger side," or "West Du Bois," situate south of Sandy Lick Creek, and west of Pentz Run, was established and designated First ward, and the "central" part, which lies in the southeast angle, formed by Sandy Lick Creek and Pentz Run, as Second ward, and the eastern part, lying north and east of Sandy Lick Creek, and generally known as "East Du Bois," and "Du Bois Side," as the Third ward. The Second ward represents the mercantile or business center of town.

During the earlier times of the town, much might be written on various themes. Law and order were then somewhat loose, on account of distance to the Brady township officers, who resided at or near Luthersburg. With the erection of Sandy township (which township surrounds Du Bois), this condition of things and affairs was materially changed. The necessary funds were raised by private subscriptions, with which a "lock up" was built in the summer of 1879, near where George D. Hamor's residence now stands—Courtney street, Second ward—after which time no trouble was experienced in preserving the general peace. The "lock-up" was removed early in the spring of 1885, when snow was yet on the ground, to the "Cow pound," in rear of Central Opera House. A little incident occurred by the removal of the "lock up," which caused no little commotion. In placing the "cooler" on the large "runners" or "skids," it overcame the control of Mr. Letchworth, the street commissioner, and slid down the street, striking the corner of Mr. Hamor's residence, doing considerable damage to the house, which damage the town had to account for, to the satisfaction of Mr. Hamor.

Up to 1885 there were no telegraphic accommodations, except at the offices in connection with the A. V., and B. R. and P. Railroad stations, but in January, 1885, the town council passed an ordinance granting the right of way to W. U. Telegraph Co., establishing an office in the central part of town, at the Nicholson House. In the month of August, same year, the council passed an ordinance granting right of way to Central Penna. Telephone Co., establishing their office on the corner of Long and Courtney streets—Dr. Pettigrew's drug store—now Vosburgh's pharmacy, thus giving telephone connection with Luthersburg, Curwensville, and the county seat, and there with the telephone exchange, supplying a great want, the convenience of which can scarcely be overestimated, and is highly appreciated by a progressive public.

Fire Protection.—The town being of a rapid growth, the leading business men early realized the great danger of fire, since at first all buildings were wooden structures; but, as is generally the case, everybody's interest seemed nobody's interest, so finally in the summer of 1881 Long & Brady, P. S. Weber & Co., and Dr. Pettigrew and a few others concluded to purchase a double-acting force pump, which they placed in a twenty feet deep well, dug for the purpose in the rear of the First National bank, which site was at that time a vacant lot. They also purchased two hundred feet of hose. Fortunately, it was never needed to put out fire, but served the good purpose of sprinkling, scrubbing, etc. This attempt of protection finally led to the organization of a water company—not, however, until considerable agitation and discussion took place, which again subsided until it was ascertained that a syndicate had been formed at Harrisburg, including some citizens from Du Bois; said syndicate endeavored to secure charters in five or six live towns in western Pennsylvania, including Du Bois, for speculation, promising no fire protection at a definite, future time. This brought on a storm of indignation on the part of the citizens in general, resulting in making an application for a charter at once, as a large Blake steam pump and sufficient pipe to reach from Ross's Mills (near Pentz Run) along Long street to Courtney, and along Courtney to the Plank road. The State department at Harrisburg, seeing the justness of the demand of the citizens as against the syndicate, granted a charter to the former on the 18th day of May, 1883, known as the "Citizens' Water Company of Du Bois." Charter members were the following: P. S. Weber, D. J. Crowell, Levi Heidrick, D. L. Corbett, W. T. Ross, James Grier, Emanuel Kuntz, J. E. Dale, H. Loeb, and George D. Hamor. As an outgrowth of the establishment of the "Water Line," extending as above indicated, with its pump at Ross's Mills, from whence it derives its power, the Union Hose Company was organized on June 20, 1883, counting a large number of its best citizens in its organization. The company is out of debt, and has a small surplus in its treasury. On January 12, 1884, the "Independent Hook and Ladder Company" was organized. Captain G. W. Woodring was its first president, and is the present chief of both companies constituting the fire department. The fire department controls a splended hook and ladder truck, with the necessary equipment, also a splendid hose carriage, which was donated to the Union Hose Company by the ladies of the place. In connection with the hose carriage there are seven hundred feet of good hose. The hook and ladder truck and hose were in part paid for by the council. Both of these companies have of late kept up only a quasi organization, but never failed to respond at any alarm of fire, which speaks highly in favor of the manhood composing the companies. The town has went through several serious fires,[1] and, thanks to the Water Line and these companies, thousands of dollars have been saved.

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[1] The first large fire occurred in November, 1880; started in the new Opera House, which was destroyed with other valuable property to the amount of $25,000, estimated; fire confined to west side of Long street. Second extensive fire occurred in December, 1883, starting in the "American" House restaurant, burning over the same territory as the first, besides crossing Long street and destroying several buildings; estimated loss, $50,000. Third disastrous fire occurred in February, 1886, originating in the City Hotel, which was destroyed with considerable other valuable property on east side of Courtney street. The site of the last fire has already been rebuilt with excellent three story brick blocks.

Roads and Railways.—The public roads and railways entering into Du Bois stand second to none, especially the public roads which lead to every point of the compass, viz.: two lead to Luthersburg, etc., one known as the "hill" road, and the other the "bottom" road; another leads to West Liberty and Troutville, another to Reynoldsville, still another to Falls Creek, one to Clearfield *via* Rockton, and finally another leading to Penfield *via* Sabula ("tunnel"), thus making a complete net-work of wagon roads, which are kept in good condition the whole year around, and as a general rule much better than the majority of public roads in other parts of the county. The railway facilities are the best of any one town in the county. The great Low Grade Division of the A. V. R. R. which was opened in the summer of 1874, gives an eastern and northern "outlet" *via* the P. & E. at Driftwood, and a western outlet to Pittsburgh, etc., *via* A. V. R. R. at Red Bank. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. was opened in August, 1883, affording an excellent outlet to Rochester, Buffalo and the lake region, as well as a direct line to the great Kinzua bridge, the highest railway bridge in the world, and to the nation's pride and admiration of the whole world—Niagara Falls, thus affording most excellent shipping facilities as well as unrivaled advantages to the pleasure seeker. The depot of the Low Grade is in East Du Bois, third ward, and that of the B. R. & P. in West Du Bois, first ward, the central part of the town, second ward, lying between the two depots at convenient distances.

Other railroads are in contemplation which will finally enter this town, making it still a greater railroad center than is dreamed of by many of the citizens of to-day. The link most desired and needed is the extension of the Pennsylvania at Curwensville, or the Beech Creek at Clearfield to Du Bois. As it now is, Du Bois, the largest town in the county, has from twenty-two to twenty-five miles over one of the most lonely,—over the mountains *via* Rocton and "Horn's Shanty," or the second choice over probably the poorest kept road in the county, the "Cream Hill" turnpike—a toll road, and relic of gross injustice to the people of Clearfield county.

Agriculture.—Agriculture can only be mentioned incidentally, as it exists in the surrounding townships. The soil is of superior quality; in fact, the virgin soil of Brady, Sandy and Union townships is equal to that of Lancaster county. True, it is not in such a high state of cultivation as in the latter county, but it is yielding most excellent cereal crops and fruits wherever properly cultivated and cared for; besides there are thousands of acres immediately north from Du Bois, belonging to John E. Du Bois, of superior limestone soil, which is awaiting the advent of the plow, which it is hoped will come to pass ere many years roll around. J. E. Du Bois has 1,000 acres under cultivation. The stock consists of seventy-three horses, seven mules, sixteen yokes of oxen, fifty cows, one hundred twenty-five head of cattle, a herd of about two hundred sheep on an average, and about sixty hogs. The productions of this farm in 1886 were as follows: 5,262 bushels oats, 3,122 bushels corn, average yield of wheat per year, 800 to 1,000 bushels, 362 bushels rye, 480 bushels buckwheat, 3,500 bushels potatoes, 500 tons of hay, with a large vegetable garden supplying the hotel, store, etc. There were 200 acres cleared in 1886. The farm was commenced in '77, clearing on an average about 100 acres a year. C. F. Fuller is superintendent of the farm.

Banking.—The town labored long under the inconvenience of no banking facilities, being obliged to send to Brookville, Reynoldsville or Clearfield and Curwensville, and even to other places for accommodations in that line, until September 21, 1880, when the "Du Bois Deposit Bank" opened its door for a general banking business. The present officers are: Dr. W. McBryer, president; W. C. Bovard, cashier, and L. J. Bovard, assistant cashier. This institution is favorably and well known. This bank was followed by the "First National Bank of Du Bois City," erecting its commodious and modern brick bank building on Long street, having the latest improved vault and a superior money safe (within vault), specially constructed for this bank. It opened its door for business on August 1, 1883. This bank has a "paid up" capital stock of $50,000, with privilege to increase to $100,000. This institution is widely and favorably known, and enjoys the confidence of a large and rapidly increasing business. F. K. Arnold was its first president, J. E. Long, cashier, M. W. Wise, assistant cashier. The present officers are: James E. Long, president; M. W. Wise, cashier, and M. I. McCreight, assistant cashier. Directors: L. A. Brady, E. G. Clark, P. S. Weber, M. W. Wise, C. H. Gordon, Daniel North, M. I. McCreight and J. E. Long.

Schools, etc.—Education is to the mind what cleanliness is to the body; the beauties of the one, as well as the other, are blemished, if not totally lost, by neglect; and as the richest diamond cannot shoot forth its lustre, wanting the lapidary's skill, so will the latent virtues of the noblest mind be buried in obscurity, if not called forth by precept and the rules of good manners.

The people of Du Bois early believed in the great influence of an educational training, and demanded adequate provisions and facilities at the hands of Brady township, to which the town belonged, and "Old Mother Brady" did not try to shirk her duty to the promising town, commenced the erection of a suitable building in the summer of 1876, on the ground where the central (high) school building now stands. The structure was a one-story building, with two large and commodious rooms, reached by a neat and suitable vestibule. The rooms were occupied during the term of 1876–77. Prior to the erection of this school-house—known as the "Central school-house" of Du Bois—the people had to content themselves by sending their children (no matter in what part of the town they lived) to the "White school," so called, which stood (and still stands as a tenement house) immediately beyond what is known as the "camp-ground." But as this room was too small, even prior to 1876, halls had to be rented, which, as a rule, were poorly calculated for such a purpose. In 1879 (then the town belonged to Sandy) the growth of the town demanded considerable more room, and the Sandy township school board being alert to the needs and demands of the town, erected two large and commodious two-story school buildings, one each in West and East Du Bois, with two large rooms each; still there was not room enough for the accommodation of the children, and halls had to be again rented. Now, grades were established as far as practicable. The growth of the schools still being rapid, demanded still more rooms, and accordingly, in 1883, two years after the incorporation of the town as a borough, the borough board saw the pressing need for more room, concluded to remove the (frame) central school-house to a lot opposite the old site to make room for a large brick school building. On March 13, 1883, a contract for the erection of this building was awarded to R. B. Taylor; price, $12,760; with extras, and furnishing the same was increased to $14,000, for which bonds were issued bearing five per cent. interest, payable in not less than five years, nor more than twenty years. The elegant building reflects great credit on the board of 1883, as well as on the county, which is alive to educational interests. This building furnishes eight rooms, but still the pressure for more room continued, and in the summer of 1885 an extra two-story building in the first ward was erected, and two additional rooms were built to the school building in the third ward. The first ward has four "day" and two "night" schools; the second ward has ten "day" (no "night") schools; the third ward has four "day" schools, employing eighteen teachers, two of which teach "night" schools, making a total of twenty schools. Number of pupils enrolled in the winter of 1887—males, 562; females, 560; total, 1,122; male pupils attending night schools, 70; grand total, 1,192. The term in 1886–7 was seven months. The schools are graded—first ward has four grades, second ward ten, and third ward four. Each room represents a grade, although there are two grades in each room; or, in other words, it requires two years to get through one room to one next higher, except in the second ward, where the grades are closer. Professor Frank Hutton was principal for the term of 1886–7. The grading above given is not permanent, and is slightly changed as circumstances may require. The present board consists of D. T. Sharp, president; L. M. Truxal, secretary; James M. Bryan, D. C. Hindman, Howard Clarke, John Nihill, T. G. Gormley, L. S. Hay, and Charles Loring, making a board of nine directors, three from each of the three wards.

CHURCHES.

Paley, speaking on the establishment of the church, says: "The single end we ought to propose by it is, the preservation and communication of religious knowledge, every other idea and every other end that have been mixed with this—as the making of the church an engine, or even an ally, of the State;

converting it into the means of strengthening or diffusing influence ; or regarding it as a support of regal, in opposition to popular forms of government—have served only to debase the institution, and to introduce into it numerous corruptions and abuses."

The province of the church is most excellently defined, and its influence and power indirectly admitted, by the quotation from Paley.

It is this "influence and power" which evidently lies at the base of the establishment of churches to-day, and imbued with the spirit to wield this "power," prompts men everywhere to build churches. Du Bois early felt this "influence," and materialized the same in the organization and erection of the M. E. Church, the beginning and organization of which may be dated in 1868, when Rev. T. J. Baker preached occasionally in the dwelling of John Rumbarger, now the "Rumbarger House," and an organization was effected in the latter part of 1870, when Rev. L. G. Merril, in charge of the Luthersburg circuit, held a "revival" meeting in the old "white" school-house on the West Liberty road, just beyond the old "camp-ground." At this time a class was organized, but through the want of a place of meeting this class became scattered, and remained so until the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Clover—from 1874 to 1875—on the Luthersburg charge. The scattered members were, as far as possible, gathered together, the class reorganized, and services held in the room over the present store of J. B. Ellis, which room was fitted up for the purpose by Mr. John Rumbarger, who then owned the property. In this class were Mrs. Fanny Ellis, J. W. Kelly and wife, Mrs. Catharine A. McClellan, Mrs. Eliza Rumbarger, John Shaffer, Henry Shaffer, Mrs. Reisinger, James Dixon, and others. A movement was soon begun for the erection of a church building, which was consummated in 1876 and 1877, under the pastorate of Rev. D. C. Plannett, in the structure now occupied by the M. E. society, located on Booth street, first ward, near the B. R. & P. Railroad crossing. In 1879 Du Bois, which had hitherto been connected with the Luthersburg charge, was made a station, and Rev. Cyril Wilson was appointed pastor. His successors, up to the present time, have been as follows: 1880–81, H. M. Burns; 1882–84, R. C. Smith; 1885–86, F. H. Beck, the present efficient pastor. The present membership of the church is 325 ; Sabbath-school, over 200.

Evangelical Association.—In point of time this association came next. The first class of this church was organized in 1873 by Rev. J. A. Dunlap. The following year, 1874, he erected a chapel on "Cottage Hill," second ward, being the first church building in Du Bois. Rev. Dunlap (living in Brookville, Pa.) filled the appointment till the spring of 1876, when his successor, Rev. William Houpt, came, during whose pastorate the parsonage was built. He was followed by Rev. L. H. Hetrick in 1877, who labored till 1880, succeeding in paying an indebtedness of $400, including the foundation walls of the new church building. It was during Rev. Hetrick's pastorate that the present church edifice was commenced (1879), on Long street, second ward. Rev. A. W. Platt came in the spring of 1880 and remained two and one-half years, when he resigned, Rev. William Houpt supplying the balance of the conference year (1883), followed by Rev. Garner in 1884. During the pastorate of Rev. A. W. Platt the parsonage and "chapel" were sold, and the proceeds applied to the "erection" fund of the new church, which was completed in 1881, as the "Trinity Evangelical Church." The present pastor came in the spring of 1885. The present (1887) number of members is about seventy; Sunday-school, about eighty scholars. This society is in a healthy, growing condition, as the labors of the present pastor, Rev. F. M. Brickley, prove. He raised the membership in 1886 from fifty-one to its present standing, notwithstanding removals, etc.

Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized May 9, 1876, by a committee of the Huntingdon Presbytery, consisting of Revs. H. S. Butler and William M. Burchfield. The first original members were Richard and Thomas H. Simons, W. P., Mary P., Evaline, and Elizabeth Jones, John H. Bellis, Mary Jenkins, and Mrs. Margaret Smith. Richard and Thomas H. Simons (father and son) were the first elders. Well does the writer remember this little band, worshiping in the new hotel barn of the Rumbarger House (first ward); later, in the partially finished central school-house, while their own church building was being erected, which was done in the latter part of the summer of 1876. It is located in the second ward, on William street, adjoining the Central High School building. The original name of the church was "Bethany Presbyterian Church of Du Bois," until the fall of 1885, when the congregation dropped the word "Bethany," and it is now known as "The Presbyterian Church of Du Bois." Rev. J. R. Henderson did some preaching about the time of its organization, but Rev. William M. Burchfield regularly supplied the congregation (with the exception of Rev. Henderson's) until the spring of 1883. Owing to some technical misunderstanding Rev. Burchfield was obliged to resign. Then the church was without regular preaching until February 5, 1884, when the Presbytery, at the request of forty members, organized the "Second Presbyterian Church of Du Bois," which, for a little more than a year, was supplied by Rev. Burchfield, worshiping in Scalen's Hall, and later in the "Reformed Church." The old organization of fifty-six members then called Rev. J. V. Bell, of Penfield, Pa., who was installed the first regular pastor of the church May 25, 1884. Rev. Burchfield resigned his charge in February, 1885. A request was sent from "Bethany" (old) Church, asking the members of the "Second" Church to return to their former home, and the majority agreeing, the Presbytery, on April 14, 1885, dissolved, the "Second" Church, requesting the members to go back to "Bethany." In June, 1884, the ladies purchased a fine bell weighing 950 pounds, at a cost of $286. The church building was repaired to the extent of $1,000 during the summer of 1886. There is also a comfortable parsonage in connection with this church. Present membership, 190; Sunday-school, 150 scholars. All difficulties and misunderstandings have apparently passed away, and the organization has a hopeful future.

Catholic Church.—The Catholic congregation of Du Bois was organized June, 1877. There were then only seven Catholic families to start with. In May, 1879, an effort was made to build a church, which resulted in the erection of a brick edifice, located in the first ward, on State street, sixty by thirty-two feet, and was dedicated in September of the same year. In June, 1882, a house for the resident priest was built and a third lot was purchased. In May, '84, an addition to the church with a tower was built, placing therein a fine bell weighing 1,250 lbs., it being the first good bell (in point of time) in the town. The congregation from the beginning has been under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Brennan, who still occupies that honored position. The congregation now owns a whole square on State street, (first ward), and the church is one of the finest in town, it cost over $10,000. A small debt is still on the property, with fair promises that it will be satisfied soon. The membership is about 1,300; Sunday school about 175 scholars.

Baptist Church.—The regular Baptist Church of Du Bois was organized on the 14th day of March, 1880, under the efficient leadership of Elder J. E. Dean, from Reynoldsville, Pa. A house of worship was built in the third ward, also under the management of Rev. Dean. The present pastor is Rev. H. H. Leamy. Deacons: John Gaskin, Isaac Letchworth and H. H. Weaver; clerk of the church, L. R. Dressler. Membership 91, Bible school 90—average attendance.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In July, 1880, Rev. J. Ash, of Shanondale, Clarion county, came here in the interest of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, to investigate what could be done towards establishing a mission. Nothing was done, however, until September, same year. The Rev. J. H. Kline, from Northampton county, came to Du Bois, and after consulting J. A. Terpe, J. J. Overdorf, S. P. Nelson and others, concluded to organize a mission, and preached in the Central school-house for some time. Then through the kindness of the Rev. W. M. Burchfield and the church council of the Presbyterian Church, held their services in the Presbyterian church for about six months, then sub-rented Scalen's Hall from the "Sons of Temperance." This was in the fall of 1883. This little congregation continued to worship here until the 24th day of November, 1884, when they dedicated their fine brick church, on Scribner avenue, (second ward). The size of this edifice is seventy by forty, with spire 116 feet high; total cost $7,500. The bell in the spire of this church weighs 1,500 lbs. and has a sweet and clear tone. The first church council elected were: Daniel Frack, Isaac Frantz, S. P. Nelson and J. A. Terpe. On April 20, 1884, a Sabbath-school was established by electing superintendent, Rev. J. H. Kline; assistant superintendent, A. J. Hetrick; secretary, Joseph A. Terpe; treasurer, H. S. Knarr. The school is in prosperous condition; about seventy-five scholars. The Rev. J. H. Kline resigned (on account of ill health) in July, 1885. His resignation was accepted, and an invitation was extended to Rev. I. K. Wismer, of Philadelphia, who came and preached a trial sermon on September 6. He was accepted and installed December 6, 1885. The present number of communicant members is 124. The organization has good prospects for the future.

Reformed Church.—In the year of 1880 a Reformed congregation, consisting of twelve or fifteen members, was organized at Du Bois by a committee of Clarion classis of the "Reformed Church in the United States." For nearly two years succeeding its organization, this little congregation had no regular pastor, but was supplied with preaching occasionally by Revs. A. K. Kline, H. King, J. M. Evans, and others. On February 1, 1882, the congregation was organized as a mission, and its first pastor was Rev. D. H. Leader, who entered upon his labors as a missionary. The congregation worshiped in the Central school building (old) up till spring of 1883 (when the school building was removed to make room for the new brick building). Upon an invitation of Rev. Burchfield and the council of the Presbyterian Church, the congregation occupied the Presbyterian church till their own house of worship was completed. Some steps looking toward the building of a church had already been taken, and on Thanksgiving day, November 30, 1882, a meeting of the congregation was held to move in the matter of securing ground for the building of a church and parsonage. An excellent lot located on High street, (second ward), was purchased from E. M. Kuntz, and Christmas afternoon, 1882, a building committee consisting of W. E. Pifer, Joseph Pentz, L. E. Weber and David Walburn, with the pastor as leader and chairman, was appointed to secure plans and proceed to build the church.

On June 1, 1883, the church was commenced and the corner stone was laid July 1, 1883. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Apple, D. D., of Saegertown, Pa. On November 30, of the same year, it was completed at a cost of $5,200, of which about $800 is unpaid but provided for. It was dedicated December 2, 1883, at which service Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., State superintendent of public instruction, preached the sermon. Good fortune seemed to favor the enterprise, and in a short time the membership increased to thirty-five. On July 1, 1884, Rev. D. H. Leader resigned, the charge remaining vacant until February, 1885, when Rev. W. M. Andrews became the pastor, but who resigned within the same year. Losses in membership have been sustained by frequent removals, death and other causes. Notwithstanding these losses, however, the number of communicants (January, 1887) was thirty-eight. The present energetic and efficient pastor is R. E. Crum, who began his labors in this church June 1, 1886.

A Sunday school in connection with the church was organized February 22, 1882, is in a growing condition and numbers about forty scholars.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.—At the instance and request of several members of the Protestant Episcopal church, residing in Du Bois, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins, of Williamsport, Pa., visited Du Bois in 1881, and held the first services after the manner and usages of the Episcopal church. The Presbyterian house of worship was kindly offered by the officers and minister in charge, and was afterwards several times used by visiting clergymen of the Episcopal Church. No regular weekly services were held until Rev. G. B. Van Waters was sent by Bishop Whitehead of the diocese of Pittsburgh, to take charge of the mission. Early in August, 1883, soon after his arrival, a subscription was started for the purpose of building a church. When a sufficient amount was pledged to justify the enterprise, work was begun and a church building soon campleted, costing about $2,600, located on a high, large and sightly lot, in the 3d ward, donated by the late John Du Bois. Rev. Van Waters continued in charge until Easter, 1885. From April until September, 1885, the church was without a regular minister, services being occasionally conducted by Rev. Joseph Barber, of Sugar Hill, Pa., and by a lay reader. Rev. H. Cruikshank took charge of the mission in September, '85, and who remains to the present time (1887). The present communicant membership is fifty-six, average attendance at Sunday-school is about fifty. The distinctive name of the organization is "Church of Our Saviour."

Places of Amusement.—Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy many years hence by enjoyment of it. The people of Du Bois were not and are not exempt from the natural law above indicated, that "Mirth is the spice of life." Their first or earlier amusements were that of a Literary Society, which met over the storeroom of J. B. Ellis as early as 1874, with an occasional magic lantern, with Bible scenes, and comic views, or sometimes a strolling "Punch and Judy" performer. This state of affairs in the amusement circles lasted until 1879, when Eureka Hall, on Courtney street, was opened by Sig. Bosco, with a gift show in September of the same year. In 1880 a stock company built an opera house on Long street, which was opened in November, 1880, by the Alice Landon Combination, but was destroyed by fire the third night after its opening (the first large fire in town). Barrs's Hall, on Courtney street, was then transformed into a so-called opera house, with a stage so small and low that a tall actor would almost touch the "flies." It was used until 1883, when the Central Opera House was built by a stock company, of which L. A. Brady, L. Butler, J. M. Troxell, and Andrew Smith, and others, were the projectors and principal stockholders. Up to the opening of this large hall, with a seating capacity of nine hundred—ground floor—the plays were rather of an inferior order, as good troupes would not stop for want of a good house or hall. This house is located on Courtney street, near "Plank road," central Du Bois. It was opened on January 2, 1883, by the Gertrude Elliott Company, scoring a success from the start. Boyer & Hibner are the present (1887) managers. The Du Bois Opera House was built by the late millionaire lumberman, John Du Bois. The building was commenced in the spring of 1885, and completed in the fall of 1886. The seating capacity is 1,200 on the third floor and gallery. The stage is 32 by 58 feet, twenty-six feet opening, eight large and well furnished dressing-rooms, sixteen complete sets of scenery, and a full stock "set stuff." The auditorium is furnished with the Du Bois patent folding opera chair, lighted throughout with Edison incandescent light, heated by the Sturtevant Caloric system, which consists in fanning hot air from the Du Bois Iron Works by a seven-foot fan. Two of the best scenic artists in the United States were employed seven months getting up the scenery of this house. This opera house is located in East Du Bois, Third ward, near the A. V. depot, and is, without doubt, the finest in western Pennsylvania. It was opened on December 4, 1886, by Lawrence Barrett in "Richelieu;" E. B. Nettleton, manager.

Du Bois New Store.—In this connection we will mention Mr. Du Bois's new store rooms, as they are in the Opera House building, and complete the original and unique plan of the late Mr. John Du Bois. The building and furnishment stands to-day as he intended—the expression of his own idea. The building stands on a heavy stone foundation, 61 by 140 feet in size. The frame is made exceptionally strong, and is still further strengthened by heavy brick walls, cement covered, and painted in rectangular blocks to imitate stone. The store is divided into three aisles, the central one being nine feet between the counters, while the side aisles are seven feet wide. The main entrance is through heavy double doors on the north face of the building, on each side of which are large plate-glass show windows, each being 15 feet by 9 feet, and 5 feet deep. The cashier's desk is semi-circular in form, and stands at the end of the aisles, facing the center one. At the southwest corner is the elevator shaft, in which runs a handsome Marshall elevator, 6 by 4½ feet, the motor being water and atmospheric pressure. The basement is a very large room used as a ware-room and meat market, etc. The second floor is divided into fourteen rooms—seven on each side of a seven foot hall, which runs through the entire length of the building. Four of these rooms form the suite of offices for the general business of the firm, the remaining rooms being devoted to store purposes. Mr. C. R. Fowler is manager, and has been identified with the business since its inception in 1874. There are fifteen employees in connection with the store. The establishment is lighted throughout with the Edison incandescent electric light.

Gymnasium Association.—Pursuant to a call or notice in the public prints, a meeting was held in the Central Opera House, August 4, 1885, to organize a gymnasium association. P. S. Weber was the temporary chairman, who tersely stated the object of the meeting, and the importance of physical exercise, and the benefits to be derived from an organization of this kind. The plan met with approval, and an organization effected by the election of the following permanent officers: Frank Weiser, president; E. F. Vosburg, vice president; W. S. Hollister, secretary; J. P. Martin, assistant secretary, and J. E. Du Bois, treasurer. The first board of directors was composed of D. D. Delaney, D. E. Hibner, H. Landis, A. S. Moulthrop, and Hugh McCollough. The association started with about twenty-five members, but steadily and healthily grew to a present membership of over fifty. McCollough's Hall (First ward) was rented and properly equipped, which was occupied until January 1, 1887, when they moved into larger, more convenient and comfortable quarters in Knarr's new brick block, on Courtney street (Second ward). The association has a reading room, to which its members have access at all times, on the tables of which can be found the best American periodical literature, as well as foreign. The motto of the association is: "Mental improvement through physical development."

There is also an amateur dramatic club in connection with the association, composed of members of the gymnasium, which club rendered "Solon Shingle" in the Central Opera House on April 20, 1886. It proved a decided success, financially as well as otherwise, and they reproduced "Solon Shingle" in Brookville, Pa., in May, 1886, where another success was scored, winning the hearty good will and respect of all who favored the club with their patronage. The dramatic club of the association also rendered "Ten Nights in a Barroom" on March 22, 1887, to a full and well pleased house, giving entire satisfaction. The association has a promising future, no debts, and a "snug" surplus in the treasury.

Bands.—The elements of music are in everything around us; they are found in every part of creation; in the chirpings of the feathered choristers of nature; in the voices or calls of various animals; in the melancholy sound of the waterfall, or the wild roar of the waves; in the hum of the distant multitudes, or the dying cadence falls lightly on the ears as it agitates the trees of the forest as when the hurricane sweeps around.

All these contain the rudiments of harmony, and may be easily supposed to have furnished the minds of intelligent creatures with such ideas of sound as time and the accumulated observations of succeeding ages could not fail to improve into a system. What ages passed before the full-fledged brass band was evolved would be hard to fix; suffice it to say that a band is now considered a necessity in every civilized community, and that Du Bois early realized the fact by starting out with a martial band known as "Daddy" Cummings's "sheep-skin" band, organized early in 1877. It kept its organization for about three years. About the middle of July, 1877, an effort was made to organize a brass band. The elements which were to compose it could not agree, being millmen, miners, and others; the great struggle seemed to be about the name, some wanting one, and others another, which, however, was amicably settled at a "meeting and social dance" on "Island No. 10," near the present fair-ground, by the writer, in a speech, requesting that the new band should be called the "Excelsior," urging the organization to try and live up to its name, and advance higher and higher. A few seemed dissatisfied and formed a rival band, composed almost exclusively of miners, calling it the "Rochester" band. It prospered for several years with varied success and finally changed its name to "Dush" band, but the long strike in 1885 disintegrated it. The "Excelsior" too had its reverses; it also reorganized in 1880, but retaining its old name, and in the fall of the same year it was the successful competitor for a silver cornet at the Jefferson county fair at Brookville, Pa. This success gave prestige and great popularity. In June, 1881, it was made a chartered institution, known as the "Excelsior Cornet Band Association," but in the spring of 1883 it was "down" again, and was sold out, and disbanded for a few weeks, and again reorganized as "Excelsior Cornet Band of Du Bois," but tenaciously holding to "Excelsior," by which name it had gained the reputation as the best band in the entire country around. Its musical director is H. S. McCautry; its leader is John Stanton; business manager, John Murphy. The organization is in good standing, has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury.

The "McCautry" band was organized in the spring of 1885, composed mainly of residents of the Third ward; it seemed to be on a fair way to success, but its life was too short to make much of a record, for it kept up its organization only about one year.

The "Roscoe Orchestra" of the Roscoe brothers and others, deserves favorable mention, as it often furnishes music for theatrical troupes with honor to itself and delight to its audiences.

Manufacturing Interests.—Next in importance after the vast manufacturing interests of J. E. Du Bois, is the large tannery of Du Bois & Van Tassel Bros. It has been erroneously stated by some of the public prints that the entire concern is owned by John E. Du Bois. This is a mistake. Mr. Du Bois is simply a partner in the business, and the management is separate from the large business affairs of Mr. Du Bois. The tannery is located in the Third ward. It was erected in the summer of 1884, and commenced operations September 1, the same year. It employs about seventy-five men, and has a capacity of one thousand hides per week. The production is what is known as "Rough" leather, and is finished ready for sale, and is principally sold to curriers in the city of Boston, Mass., who finally finish it for the manufacture of ladies' shoes. This tannery uses all the hides which the surrounding country supplies, but the great bulk comes from the West and Southwest, also occasionally from England and Germany. This firm employs all the latest improvements in their line, and is on a constant "look-out" for new and practical machinery. The consumption of hemlock bark averages about seven thousand tons per year, at five dollars per ton. It is the intention of this firm to enlarge their tannery to double its present capacity during 1887.

Fuller's Mills.—In 1876 J. B. Shaffer (deceased, and who lost an arm in the erection of the Du Bois "Big Mill"), who was an experienced and expert mechanic, erected a nice and substantial saw and shingle-mill one hundred and four by thirty-two feet, two stories high. He did successful business up to the time of his death, which occurred several years later. This mill, known as the "Centennial" mill, with about thirty acres of "bottom" land was sold to Hamor & Kuntz, at Orphans' Court Sale, who in June, 1883, sold the mill with several acres of ground to Sydney Fuller, who remodeled the mill, putting in a circular saw, shingle, lath and picket machinery, also stave, broom, rake and fork-handle machinery; capacity per diem, 20,000 boards, 16,000 shingles, 5,000 lath, 3,000 pickets, and about 3,000 broom handles and 4,000 staves. In 1886 he built a planing-mill in connection with the saw-mill, which turns out flooring, siding and all kinds of planing-mill work. These mills run about two-thirds of the year, giving employment to a considerable number of men and boys. J. A. Tayler is general superintendent.

Sash and Door Factory.—The sash and door factory of Messrs. Barber & Scully was commenced in 1883, but owing to some difference with the late John Du Bois, bearing on the supply of rough lumber, they discontinued in the spring of 1886 and removed their machinery. The large and conveniently located factory building is now standing empty.

City Flouring Mills.—In 1873 Barr & Co.'s planing-mill was built. A few years later it was purchased by W. T. Ross, who remodeled it in 1879, making it a burr-system grist-mill. In 1884 he changed it into a "new process mill," and reconstructed it throughout by putting in a complete "gradual reduction system" on rolls, with an average daily capacity of sixty bbls. flour, making what is known as "straight" grade flour, also all kinds of feed and meal. The power is furnished by a Bigler, Young & Co. fifty horse power engine. This mill enjoys shipping facilities second to none in the county, being provided with a private siding to its doors. Its supplies are principally brought from Buffalo and Chicago. The mill is situated in the first ward, near the B. R. & P. depot.

Wingert's Planing-Mill.—In the spring of 1882 there was a citizens' stock company organized and known as the "Du Bois Wood Manufacturing Co.," which never succeeded beyond the erection and operation of a planing-mill.

In 1884 Heberling Bros. bought up the stock and continued to operate it as a planing-mill. In the fall of 1885 Heberling Bros. sold to William Wingert, who remodeled and improved it to some extent, stocking it with the required rough lumber, running it till the end of '86, when he leased it to Walter

Hatten, who now operates it as a planing-mill, doing all kinds of planing-mill work. The mill is located in first ward adjoining Bell, Lewis & Yates's coal yard.

ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Knights of Labor.—Eureka Assembly, No. 136, was instituted in 1875, and, as all assemblies at that time, its sessions were held secretly.

In January, 1878, the first general assembly met in Reading, Pa., and shortly after charters were granted to the different assemblies, and sessions were held openly. This assembly obtained its charter in June, 1879. In a few years the assembly had a membership of about three hundred, composed mostly of miners and mill men. A rupture brought it down to six members in good standing. This number held the charter by paying all the taxes to the general assembly till the seventh member, by a transfer card, was added, now making a legal quorum. Meetings were regularly held from that time forward, membership again began to grow, and at the present time this assembly has enrolled sixty members in good standing. Its membership is composed of the better class of miners, lumbermen, laborers, school teachers, merchants, etc., making it a very conservative assembly, owing to the diversified interests it embraces; but on one point the members are radical and united, that is: " Arbitration and no strikes."

The assembly is in a healthy, growing condition, with fair future prospects. Place of meeting is in Knarr's new brick block, Courtney street, second ward.

I. O. O. F.—The Du Bois City Lodge, No. 951 I. O. O. F., applied for a charter in August, 1877. A charter was granted on September 5, and the lodge was instituted October 16, 1877, with twenty-four charter members, on the second floor, over Tracy & Barr's grocery, on Long street. June 10, 1881, it held its first meeting in the "Schwem Block," now "Loeb's," on the third floor. On December 10, 1886, it removed to the "Knarr" brick block, third floor, Courtney street, being one of the finest halls in the town. Its present membership is seventy-five. Officers when instituted (October 16, 1877), were: J. P. Taylor, N. G.; P. B. Weaver, V. G.; Ed. Cotter, secretary; A. L. Hoy, assistant secretary; W. G. Irvin, treasurer. The financial standing of the order on October 31, 1886, was as follows: Money invested, $1,-166.66; money in the treasury, $1,223.11; furniture and regalia, $829.23. Total, $3,219.

Chivalric Lodge, No. 475 K. of P.—This order was instituted September 8, 1881. T. J. Boyer was the originator (in the town) and was elected its first presiding officer. Forty-one members were initiated on the day of its institution. Its present membership is 104; number of deaths (during its institution to the present time) two. This order is based on "Damon and Pythias," and its origin dates to (immediately after) the close of the late war. Its object then was to again establish the feeling of fraternal love between the North and the South. A worthy object indeed!

G. A. R.—Early in the fall of 1881 Captain L. M. Truxal, J. A. Johnston, James Hines, and others, conceived the idea of organizing a "Post" of the G. A. R. in Du Bois. In October the same year a meeting was called for the purpose of making application, at which meeting the following names were signed on the application, viz.: Captain L. M. Truxal, Major James Hines, J. A. Johnston, Thomas J. Foster, Sylvester Moulthrop, A. M. Slack, D. D. Moore, R. T. McConaughy, D. W. Thurston, John McGinnis, Calvin Dixon, Henry Lindsay, Mortimer Farley, Isaac Hendricks, W. T. Ross, William M. McIntosh, T. W. Thorpe, William Thompson, John Crawford, and Andrew King. These names were engrossed on the charter. The post is called the "J. W. Easton Post," in honor of an old worthy and intelligent soldier, who enlisted in Company J, Pennsylvania Militia, on November 9, 1862, and was discharged July 28, 1863. He came to Du Bois in 1872, was a carpenter by trade, and died in 1878, respected by all. After the name had been chosen, the application was sent to headquarters at Philadelphia. The charter was granted on the 27th day of October, 1881. The first regular meeting was held in the "Odd Fellows Hall," November 5, 1881, at which time Captain L. M. Truxal was elected commander, and J. A. Johnston, adjutant. The organization grew steadily until it increased to a membership of 124; but, through injudicious selection of officers, removals from town, deaths, etc., the membership was gradually reduced, so that, at the present time (January, 1887), it only numbers eighty. The financial standing of the order is good—no debts, and a surplus in the treasury.

S. of V.—This organization is of recent birth, but bids fair to become an enduring order in the United States. In point of time, other orders should take precedence in this narrative, but owing to its close connection with the G. A. R. (being an out-growth of the same), we give it space immediately after the G. A. R.

"Moulthrop" Camp No. 142, *S. of V.*—This camp was organized in Du Bois, August 9, 1883, with fifteen charter members. The organization was named "Moulthrop" Camp in honor of Sylvester Moulthrop, deceased, who was an active and highly respected member of "Easton" Post of the G. A. R. The success of the organization, in a great measure, is due to A. S. Moulthrop, C. C. Simmers, G. L. Griffin, and the Kessler brothers. Like many other new organizations, it went through a period of uncertainty as to its future existence, but through the earnest efforts of the above named members, who were familiar with the aim, object, and working of the order, it was carried over this critical period, and at present stands on a firm and prosperous basis, with a membership of fifty in good standing. All sons of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or mariners, who served in the Federal army

or navy during the Civil War of 1861–65, are eligible, on attaining the age of eighteen years; also, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, all sons of members of the order in succeeding generations. The organization is strictly non-partisan and non-political. The introduction or discussion of sectarian or political topics within the "Camp" are strictly prohibited, under the penalty of a fine, of suspension or expulsion from the order.

F. & A. M.—Early in the spring of 1882 C. M. Powers conceived the idea that a lodge of the F. & A. M. could be organized in the town, and at once set to work to accomplish the laudable task, assisted by Rev. William M. Burchfield and others, and to him (Powers) belongs the credit and honor of accomplishing the undertaking. On May 4, 1882, "Garfield Lodge No. 559, F. & A. M.," was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master E. W. Hale, of Bellefonte, Pa., starting out with but seven members. The order has steadily grown till now (1887) it has fifty members. It is in a prosperous and promising condition, having no debts, and a nice surplus in the treasury. The first officers were the following: W. M., Rev. William M. Burchfield; J. W., E. Whitney; J. D., L. N. Guy; chap., Rev. A. W. Platt; S. W., C. M. Powers; S. D., W. N. Prothero; purs., W. N. Grey. Hall at present, third floor, Loeb's Block, on Long street.

P. O. S. of A.—"Washington Camp No. 269, of P. O. S. of A." was instituted May 10, 1883, by J. D. McClintock, district president, with a charter membership of seventeen. Notwithstanding a slight drawback, occasioned by the selection of injudicious officers in the early days of the order, it nevertheless prospered and grew to a membership of ninety-four; at the present time ('87) this camp is on a sold financial basis, has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury.

"The order has for its objects the inculcation of pure love for the institutions of our 'Native Land;' the opposition to foreign interference with state interests in the United States of America; the cultivation of fraternal affections; the preservation of the Constitution of the United States; and the propagation of free education."

This order embraces also a beneficiary or insurance feature, which is under the direct control of the National Camp.

Royal Arcanum.—The Du Bois Council No. 775, Royal Arcanum, was organized June 11, 1883, under a charter from the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, with twenty-two charter members, among which are the following, who took an active part in establishing the council, viz.: I. T. Klingensmith, Captain L. S. Hay, C. E. Bostwick, J. W. Carson, Levi Heidrick, George Weber, and A. S. Beard (deceased). The council was instituted by W. H. Wright, district deputy. The first officers were the following: Regent, I. T. Klingensmith; secretary, W. H. H. Bell; treasurer, Levi Heidrick. The order is a beneficiary and social organization. It has paid into the widow and orphan's fund an amount not exceeding $800 since its organization to the present time, and the Supreme Council has paid $3,000 benefit to the widow and orphans of the late A. S. Beard, who was a charter member. The order has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury, with favorable prospects for growth in the future.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Du Bois City Lodge, No. 199, of A. O. U. W., was instituted May 19, 1883, having twenty-seven charter members. The first officers were: P. M. W., C. E. Bostwick; M. W., Jacob Truby; F., L. S. Hay; O., H. S. McCaughry; R., A. B. Weed; fin., B. Benedict; rec., J. W. Grier; G., E. E. Wilson; I. W., S. W. Brewer; O. W., W. McIntosh. The growth of this lodge has been a healthy one. Its present membership is eighty-five M. W. in good standing. Financially, the lodge is on a firm basis, having a nice surplus in the receiver's hands. But one death has occurred since its organization, that of Nelson T. Arms, engineer, killed at Falls Creek, in a railroad accident, August 12, 1886.

Select Knights.—Du Bois Legion, No. 18, Select Knights of A. O. U. W., was instituted October 24, 1884. The officers elected at the institution of the order were: L. S. Hay, com.; G. Woodring, V. com.; J. W. Grier, L. com.; C. E. Bostwick, rec.; T. G. Gormley, treas.; C. R. Fowler, rec. treas.; A. B. Lesher, mar.; Ivor James, chap.; E. G. Searls, S. B.; L. A. Brady, S. W.; W. McIntosh, J. W.; W. E. Hay, guard; L. D. Balliet, W. A. Means, L. A. Brady, trustees; L. D. Balliet, M. D., W. A. Means, M. D., medical examiners. The legion has progressed favorably, has doubled its membership, and is in good growing condition.

A. O. H.—A lodge of this order was instituted in Du Bois in May, 1876. Among the charter members were the following: Thomas Flanigan, Michael Shea, John McDermott, Terrence McDermott, James Cranny. Its present membership is in good standing, and numbers one hundred and twenty-five. The order is a Catholic beneficial organization, granting five dollars per week to members in case of sickness, or disability through accident, and in case of death the widow gets one hundred and fifty dollars, and funeral expenses paid by the order.

Sons of St. George.—General Grant Lodge, No. 181, was instituted September 23, 1885, under a charter granted August 29 of the same year. It started out with thirty-two charter members, and has since—to the present time—increased to forty-two members. The order is in a healthy, growing condition, has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury. The officers are the following: W. P. P., George Minns; W. V. P., Joseph Goodyear; W. T., Thomas Smale; W. A. S., Peter Spooner; W. P., Thomas Brown; W. S., Richard Stanton; W. M., Jacob Tate; W. I. S., William Ledger; W. A. M., Joseph Wilson; W. C., William Stubbs; W. O. S., Joseph Baker. Thomas Brown and Joseph Goodyear were the prime and earnest workers in establishing a lodge of this order in Du Bois. "This order is composed of Englishmen, their sons and grandsons." It has a beneficiary feature, which is based on degree of member as to the amount of weekly benefit in case of sickness.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—The W. C. T. U. was organized in October, 1885. It has a present membership of over one hundred. Mrs. F. H. Beck is president.

Cooper Temperance League.—This organization was started in June, 1886. The membership consists of adults. Each member is required to sign the "Murphy pledge." Its present membership is fifty. The league is officered as follows: President, vice-president, secretary, and executive committee.

Temperance Cadets.—The Cadets organized in June, 1886, under the supervision of Mrs. Dr. Balliet, Mrs. C. D. Gray, and Mr. A. F. Avery. The command consists of boys from the ages of ten to twenty-one. All members are required to sign the Murphy pledge, and drill once per week; present membership, seventy-five.

Band of Hope.—Organized in July, 1886, consisting of small children who are instructed in the principles of temperance.

Good Templars.—This society had an organization, but finally disbanded.

Y. M. C. A.—This society also had an organization, and existed about one year.

The Sons of Maccabee.—This order started with fair prospects, but fell into improper hands and died.

Land League.—Failed to secure data.

Amalgamated Association.—Failed to secure data.

The Press.—"The liberty of the press is the true measure of the liberty of the people. The one cannot be attacked without injury to the other. Our thoughts ought to be perfectly free—to bridle them or stifle them in their sanctury is the crime of . . . . . humanity. What can I call my own if my thoughts are not mine?"—*Mercier.*

The initial attempt to establish a paper in Du Bois dates back to 1876, when the writer published a small monthly called *The Enterprise.* It reached four issues of two thousand copies each. It was devoted to the interests of the town, especially in the sale of real estate. Its publisher intended in 1877 to establish a weekly paper, as will appear from the prospectus, from the last issue of *The Enterprise* (September, 1876), which is here inserted:

"*Prospectus of the Weekly Enterprise.*—A fresh and lively local newspaper, striving to 'keep up' and abreast with the present progressive age. Independent in politics and religion; not ignoring these subjects, but leaving them to journals especially devoted to the same. *The Enterprise* will be devoted to the agricultural, lumbering, manufacturing, and mining interests of this specially blessed section of the old Keystone State. The agricultural department will *not* be a 'rehash' of articles from agricultural papers, published in different latitudes than ours; but fresh observations made by our own farmers, hence, practical.

"The other departments will receive the same special attention, giving the latest and best observations on plans and improvements in their respective fields of labor.

"Education and literature will receive due respect—in fine *The Enterprise* shall ever strive to be a first-class local newspaper, giving all the important local and legal news of both Clearfield and Jefferson counties, and continually aiming to do honor to its motto: 'Truth is mighty and will prevail.' Published weekly. Terms of subscription: $1.50 per year, strictly in advance. Address: *The Weekly Enterprise*, Du Bois, Pa."

But early in the spring of 1877 the undertaking was abandoned, and the projector dropped into the mercantile channel.

The Du Bois Courier.—In January, 1879, Butler & Horton established a a weekly paper which they named *The Du Bois City Courier*, a seven column folio. One year later they changed to *Du Bois Weekly Courier.* Mr. Butler, the editor, having an innate desire to see the world at large as it is, the firm sold the entire concern to J. A. Johnston in June, 1882, changing the name again by dropping the word "weekly," and in March, 1884, enlarged the paper to an eight column folio. In October, the same year, Mr. Johnston sold a one-half interest to E. W. Gray, and the business was carried on in the firm name of J. Johnston & Co. In October, 1886, R. L. Earl bought Mr. Johnston's interest in the plant. It now was changed from an independent to a Republican journal by the new firm of Earl & Gray.

Considering the early period in the history of the town when this paper was started. Its present prosperous condition speaks well of the individuals through whose fostering hands it passed.

The Du Bois Express was established October 12, 1883, by Hoag, Wilson & Co. It is an independent local paper. January 1, 1887, the firm changed, Mr. S. B. Hoag retiring; H. C. Wilson, Frank McMichael, John P. Wilson, and C. A. Read forming the new firm known as the Express Publishing Company. Its circulation is over 1,100, and is steadily increasing. It is an eight column folio paper. This paper, too, is conducted by live and energetic men, and the advent of the *Express* stimulated the *Courier* so that gentle rivalry promoted the growth of both journals.

Driving Park Association.—The sketch of this association should properly have appeared under the head of *Agriculture*, but wishing to present the different organizations, etc., in a chronological order we shall insert it here.

On June 10, 1886 "The Du Bois Agricultural and Driving Park Association" was organized, and the following officers were elected: J. E. Du Bois, president; John Rumbarger, vice-president; L. M. Truxal, secretary, and G. D. Hamor, treasurer. The capital stock was fixed at $10,000, in shares of $10 each. The association was incorporated August 9, 1886. Article II of its constitution reads: "The objects of this corporation are to encourage and foster among the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties a spirit of improvement in the agricultural productions of the said counties, and the breeding, raising and training of all kinds of stock, and also to afford a pleasure park for driving and other innocent sports and amusements."

The first annual fair was held September 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1886, scoring an undisputed success in attendance, exhibits, etc.

The gross receipts amounted to $5,462.40. The main exhibition building is 40 by 40 feet, with a central tower and four wings, extension of sixty feet each. The grand stand is 309 by 32 feet, with a band cupola, all under roof, furnishing a seating capacity of about 3,000. The dance pavilion and department of public comfort is 40 by 80 feet, and a nice pump-house with a never-failing well of pure, soft water. The judges stand is 12 by 12, twenty-two feet high. The ground covers thirty acres, part of which is nicely shaded with primitive forest. The race course, or "track" is known as the "fast" track, in contradistinction of the "national" track. The length of the sides is 710 feet, curve 610 feet, making (raised curve 3½ feet) uniform curves, there being only three other race courses in the United States like it. Such superior advantages for the trial of speed are limited, hence the association intends to inaugurate a series of races in the month of June of each year to be known as the "June races."

The horse barn is 750 feet long, furnishing sixty-six stalls. The cattle barn is 528 feet long, divided into eighty-eight stalls. The sheep and pig-pen is 300 feet long, with about fifty stalls, and the poultry-house is 110 feet long.

Hotels.—The "Rumbarger" House was the first hotel in Du Bois, opened about 1873 or 1874 by J. M. Bryan. The next was the "City Hotel" in the Second ward, opened by E. M. Kuntz, in 1875. The "Central" Hotel, Second ward, was built in 1878 by Laberee & Emerson, now kept by S. J. Mead. The "Emmet" House was built by W. H. Stanly in 1879. The "Du Bois House" Third ward, was built in 1879 by the late John Du Bois. The "National" Hotel, Second ward, was built in 1877 by Mrs. Annie Painter, and opened as a hotel in 1882 by W. C. Quigley, present proprietor. The "Nicholson House," Second ward, was built in 1880. W. L. Nicholson was the first proprietor. It is now kept by J. A. Burk. The "Terpe" House, Second ward, opened in 1881 by Strowbridge & Holmes, now kept by J. J. Hildinger. The "Alpine House," Second ward, was opened by James Hines, the present proprietor and owner.

The "Baker House," "McNulty House," "Nihil House," "Miner's Home," and the "Riddell House," all of the First ward, and the "Gorton House," Second ward, opened all about the same time.

Du Bois Alms-House.—"The poor you have with you always." This quotation needs no elucidation, except that the borough seemed to have more than the humble taxpayer desired to support without an alms-house. Therefore, Major James Hines, the leading member of the board of poor directors, made application (signed by the citizens) to court, in the March term, 1886, asking a grant to allow Du Bois borough to build her own alms-house. The application was rejected, and a vote on the establishment of a county poor-house ordered; at general November election the vote against a poor-house was overwhelming. Major Hines, "nothing daunted," made a second application for a borough alms-house. The application this time was favorably received, and the request granted in January, 1887.

The board proceeded at once and leased a farm for five years (with suitable house and barn) known as the "Terpe Homestead," at Salem, on the "Pike," four miles from Du Bois, in Brady township. The borough had nineteen charges when the alms-house was opened, at an average monthly expense of over $300. The expense of the board for the same purpose in 1885 amounted to $5,383; in 1886 to $3,341.

The board has granted no orders for relief since the latter part of February, 1887, and now (August, 1887) the Du Bois alms-house has no inmates belonging to the borough; there are, however, eleven paupers from other districts, from which Du Bois receives compensation. The estimated expense for the first year, under the new *régime*, is within $1,000. Comment unnecessary.

Board of Trade.—Last but not least is the recent establishment of a board of trade in Du Bois. The local press and business men in general frequently urged the formation of such an organizatian, having the advancement of the material and industrial interests of the infant city and vicinity at heart. On March 21, 1887, a permanent organization was effected, known as the Board of Trade of Du Bois. The officers at present are P. S. Weber, president; E. D. Van Tassel, first vice-president; John Rumbarger, second vice-president; L. A. Brady, secretary; John B. Ellis, W. W. Rainey, John Horner, Levi Heidrick, H. S. Knarr, W. N. Prothero, G. R. Vosburg, directors; W. L. Johnston, J. B. Ellis, W. C. Pentz, H. Loeb, L. M. Truxall, committe on correspondence; John E. Du Bois, Fred. A. Bell, E. D. Van Tassel, S. B. Elliott, E. M. Kuntz, R. L. Earl, Harry C. Wilson, executive committee. As everybody seems interested in the objects of the "Board," good results may be expected.

In recapitulating the resources of the town and immediate vicinity permit the writer to quote from the August number of the *Enterprise*, which he published here in 1876:

"These elements, coal, lumber, and agriculture, are destined to bring about the large manufactories which give a lasting stability to a city or nation. Manufactories have given England, despite her cramped and isolated position, a rule and sway which girts the globe. They have given the Eastern States a prestige and power as permanent as it has been rapid.

"Manufactories added to its unparalleled advantages as an agricultural focus, and, coupled with timber, coal and other minerals, are building for Du Bois (borough) a commercial supremacy, destined to endure and wax stronger as long as the continent exists."

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF BECCARIA TOWNSHIP.

AT the point where Muddy Run crosses the line of Cambria and Clearfield counties is found the extreme southeastern point of Beccaria township. Muddy Run is one of the small mountain streams, having its source in White township, Cambria county. From this point along the dividing line of the two counties westward to the crossing of Witmer Run in Clearfield county, we have the southern boundary of Beccaria township. Along this southern boundary and for a mile or two to the north, the earliest settlers of Clearfield county, as well as in Beccaria township, located their homes.

In its present formation it extends from the county line on the south northward along the line of Muddy Run, to the village of Madera, with Geulich township on the east. From a position a little north of Madera to the southern county line just west of Witmer Run, we find the third side of a triangle, which is the general outline of the township. The present area, as compared with the original, is much the smaller; for from this township as first laid out, a large part has successively been contributed to the formation of Jordon, Chest and Knox townships; these three last named townships lying on the west and northwest. In 1798 these five townships were a dense wilderness, while Geulich township remained so for many years afterward. In the latter part of 1798, or the early part of the following year, an old revolutionary soldier, in company with a party of Indians, came to the place now known as Keaggy's Dead Water, on Clearfield Creek. Although it is not definitely known, it is generally supposed that only one white man was in this party. Not later than 1799, this white man returned to Keaggy's Dead Water, bringing with him his wife and two dogs. The woods being impassable for horses and cattle, they were obliged to float on the creek either in canoes or on rafts. The family records of the Ricketts family distinctly point to this man as Captain Edward Ricketts. Not long after his settlement at this place the hardships and exposure, together with an injury received while hunting, caused the old man's death. Four days afterwards his wife died, and both now lie buried along the bank of the creek at Keaggy's Dead Water. In 1801 he was followed into the wilderness by his sons James and Edward. They found their father and mother surrounded by Indians. Their means of subsistence was by hunting and fishing; elk, deer, bear and wolves being in abundance. Some records preserved by James and Edward indicate fifty wolves taken from his traps in one season.

From this early date, at which Captain Ricketts settled in the township, we know him to be not only the first settler in the township, but the first in Clearfield county. (This matter is traced and more data given to support the assertion in the general history of the county). In 1814, discouraged in their endeavors to clear the land, James and Edward Ricketts left the little hut at Keaggy's Dead Water, and James moved to what he considered a better location. This place he called Mount Pleasant, by which name it was called until it became the town of Utahville. At the time when James moved to Mount Pleasant, Mr. Isaac Ricketts, senior, who is now a resident of Utahville, was but four weeks old, and he has continued to reside there until the present time.

The present township was decreed by the court and the boundaries confirmed in 1830, being covered in all its area with forests of pine, hemlock and oak. It was not calculated to encourage much farming, and as a consequence the first settlers did not come into the township with the idea of permanent location. There were some few undaunted by the difficulties in clearing up forest land for farms, and to them we are indebted for whatever we have in the way of improved land. The difficulties which attended the attempt to make farms in Beccaria township cannot be appreciated by any one who has not experienced the trial. Timber was in abundance, but there were not the hands to work it, and it must not only be cut down, but that which was not necessary for their immediate use must be destroyed. To secure laborers to help them they must travel long distances. Provision they could not produce themselves until the land was prepared, but at last an attempt to make roads was made; it was of necessity a very inefficient one. Provision and the necessities of life could not be procured except by long journeys through an uninhabited country. Bridges were unknown, and the tracks which were followed by travelers, called roads, led up to and over steep and abrupt hills. Those who had wagons or vehicles for purposes of transportaion, and who had procured horses, mules or oxen, resorted to many novel plans for traveling with safety. An instance to exhibit the means by which they overcame the dangers of a steep descent, is this: "The traveler fells a small tree, leaving the branches on the trunk. This he fastens to the rear of the vehicle, causing it to drag behind, and so retards it."

Wheat, grain and provision were commonly carried by the new settlers in bags and boxes swung across their shoulders, traveling afoot and from such a distance as Philipsburg and other points in Centre county, subjected to every deprivation, sufferers from every hardship. Many who first came into the township, little knowing what treasures were in their possession, battled against such strong odds for years, when as the time approached for reaping their reward from the timber, coal, etc., allowed their lands to be sold for taxes and moved to other places. Some, indeed, overcame these obstacles and continued to reside where they first settled. Such men as John Cree, Hugh Carson and his brothers, James Ray, the Turners, John Hegarty, John and James Gill, Henry Dillen, Joseph Leonard, James McNeal, Edwin and James Ricketts, and Samuel Smiley, all paid tax on farm land in 1810–12, and to-day we have their descendants, the most substantial business men in the township.

About the year 1813 a road was cut across the mountains to Tyrone for the purpose of disposing of, or hauling to market, the first result or benefit from the timber. This was in the shape of long lap-shingles, made by hand, and not put up in bunches as at the present day. Of these, one man would make from twenty-five to forty a day, haul them across the mountain road, through Tyrone to Birmingham, Huntingdon county; there they were sold at four and five dollars a thousand in store goods. This opened at last some avenue by which to realize benefit from the abundance of timber, and eventually lead to the manufacture of the big joint shingles; and then the square timber, being sold at five and six cents per cubic foot. This was then followed by the old-fashioned and ill-arranged water-mill, where the best pine boards brought but six or seven dollars per thousand. The first mill of this kind was built as a saw-mill and grist-mill by Samuel Turner, on Turner Run. This mill was followed by saw-mills more complete in their arrangement, and located on every desirable creek and run. Although the inhabitants of the township numbered less than seventy-five in 1813, a church was built at Mt. Pleasant or Utahville about the year 1814. It was built by the Baptist people of the township, who procured the services of Dr. John Keaggy. He preached each Sunday in the little log church to a congregation which, at first, numbered but three or four. This same Dr. Keaggy, during the week, devoted himself to the practice of medicine; and still further we find Dr. Keaggy, in 1819, on his way to Huntingdon county for iron to build a mill, and from being thrown from his horse he was killed. This left the church without a pastor for three years.

The year following the building of the Mt. Pleasant Church the first school-house was erected, near where the Williams school-house now stands, built of round logs and with clapboard roof.

In 1810 John Gill made the first opening of bituminous coal that was made in the township. He discovered a vein fourteen inches thick, which he used exclusively for blacksmith purposes. Other veins of like proportions were opened by farmers in all parts of the township, until the first opening made for shipping purposes was made by Samuel Hagarty, at the place where he is now operating. The coal field of Beccaria township is peculiar in its development, and it is not necessary to go a great distance in any direction to observe striking changes in its composition. As is always the case with nearly horizontal beds of coal, there are gentle undulations, amounting, in many cases, to only a few feet, which throw the dip one way in one place and the other way in another, while the steady and main dip is always toward the center of the basin. It may be noted that this coal is frequently termed semi-bituminous coal. It is truly bituminous, having over twenty per cent. of volatile matters on the average. Its formation is indeed peculiar. The bottom conglomerate, shows on the surface in lumps and boulders, and the basin is sharply edged up in that direction. The coking qualities of this coal are unusually perfect. The coke manufactured from it is sought after and desired on account of being least injurious for those furnaces in which it is used. In addition to this, fire-clay is found in this section, but, as a rule, is rather sandy; the coal, twenty feet above the creek, is only partially opened on the out-crop. Then, again, there is some iron ore about sixty feet above the creek. It is not opened fully, however, but seems to show three layers of carbonate of iron ore, six, three, and four inches respectively, making thirteen inches in all. The ore is carbonate, minutely crystalline, and of a dark gray color. The coal and minerals, although abundant, are not the only pursuits to which the citizens are devoted. Many valuable stone quarries are found in the township, and add greatly to the facilities for building. Then again, the country is adapted to raising grain and produce. Many farms have been cleared and brought to a high state of cultivation in different sections; orchards are planted, sheep, cattle, hogs, chickens, geese, and turkeys are raised in abundance, until we find, in traversing the township roads, every indication of increasing prosperity on all sides.

The work of the lumberman is scarcely finished, until, with plow and hoe, shovel and fire-brand, the ground is cleared for farming purposes. The valleys, the side-hills, and indeed the tops of the mountains have been wrested from the grasp of the forest, and now show themselves laden with large crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, hay, and produce. Some have chosen deep valleys, sheltered by high hills on all sides, where they have built their homes, while others climb to the highest points and perch their cosy cottages, from which they constantly view the surrounding country for miles.

Railroads.—Into and along these farms, through forest and across the creeks and streams, railroads have at length brought their busy turmoil into the township. Two roads, tributary to the Pennsylvania Railroad, now traverse the township from south to north. The Bell's Gap Railroad extends from Bell's Mills, or Bellwood, Blair county, Pa., through parts of Blair and Cambria counties into Beccaria township, and on to Irvona, where is its terminus; covering a distance between the termini of twenty-three miles. This road, however, in 1886 and 1887, was taken up and continued by a new company, under the name of the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad Company, from the terminus of the Bell's Gap Railroad, at Irvona, to Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, a distance of forty miles more. This makes a thoroughfare along which large quantities of coal, coke, and lumber are shipped, and on account of its varied, diversified, and wild scenery, is much resorted to by excursionists during the summer months.

During the year 1886 a second railroad was completed, extending from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Cresson, Cambria county, to Irvona, in Beccaria township, and under the charter name of the Cresson, Clearfield County, and New York Short Route Railroad Company, although commonly known as the Cresson and Coalport Railroad. This road was largely due to the untiring energy of Hon. John Dean, president judge of Cambria county, for its construction, and opens a rich district of coal, timber, and fire clay. It is already surveyed, located and prospected from Irvona along Clearfield Creek to an intersection with the Beech Creek, Clearfield, and Southwestern Railroad, at a point some ten miles above the mouth of Clearfield Creek. With the march of new settlers into the township, villages and towns sprung up in different sections, the location at first being controlled by the established stage routes or turnpikes, the water facilities, or later on the railroads or prospected railroads.

Towns.—While the first settlement to assume the proportions of a village was the old Mount Pleasant, where the Ricketts boys had moved from Keaggy's Dead Water, and from which has come our present town of Utahville, it was soon followed by the village of Glen Hope, situated near the northern end of the township, on Clearfield Creek. Here at this time is a borough of from 400 to 500 people. Its industries are a shingle and planing-mill. It is on the mail route between Houtzdale, Pa., and Ansonville, Pa. They have three churches and a school-house, a large and commodious three story brick hotel. They are surrounded by good farming country, which supports four or five large general stores, and with the building of the railroad now surveyed through that section, a busy, flourishing town will soon replace the old village of Glen Hope. One of the oldest residents of the township still resides here in the person of Mr. John Wright, a well-to-do farmer, honored and respected by all, and here the late D. C. Caldwell, M. D., resided for many years, and traversed the country in response to the professional calls made upon him. Among other of the present business men are Ed. C. Haley, postmaster; ex-Deputy Sheriff C. J. Keagy; J. Esselman, landlord of the Washington House, and Messrs. Hindman and Brattun, esqs., justices of the peace, and Messrs. Caldwell, Rumery, Williamson, Dickey, and Wilson. Old Mount Pleasant, or Utahville, nearer the southern county line, while not a borough, has the distinction of being the first village or town in the township, with Mr. Isaac Ricketts, sr., still residing on the old farm. The Bell's Gap Railroad added largely to the value of Mr. Ricketts's land. The people of the town are good, substantial families, and support a good hotel, a church, and three stores. The hotel is owned and conducted by Mr. Isaac Ricketts, jr. T. C. Flick and the Erhards, with Dr. ——, postmaster, have the stores, while Mr. S. McFarland deals in timber and coal, and J. C. Smith is railroad agent.

West of old Mount Pleasant and nearer the Cambria county line on Clearfield Creek, and about one and a half miles from the mouth of Witmer Run, is the site of an old saw-mill, first run by water-power, and built by John Gee. A short distance from the site of this mill stands an old house, now the property of Francis Moran. These buildings, surrounded by a farm lying between the hills and along the creek, and joining with the land of Samnel Spangle on the north, were sold to William Mays, who on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1876, sold to James Haines, esq. Around this old home the town of Coalport has sprung up, and continued to grow and expand until it has become phenomenal in its growth. At the time when the farm, which is now the location of the town of Coalport, was bought by Mr. Haines, it was not a promising piece of land, but soon application was made to Mr. Haines to sell lots for building purposes. The narrow gauge road, which extended from Bellwood to Lloydsville in Cambria county, was extended by the Bell's Gap Railroad Company to Coalport and Irvona, and was soon made a broad gauge. The old mill has successively changed hands from Mr. Haines to the Coalport Lumber Company, then to John Elliott & Co., then to Franciscus & Woods, of Tyrone, and finally to P. & A. Flynn, one of the most extensive lumber firms in the State. The natural advantages for a town at Coalport made such a demand upon Mr. Haines and Messrs. S. M. & J. D. Spangle for building lots that these gentlemen concluded to make it a borough. Previous to the year 1882 the post-office had been known as Reilley post-office, but upon the incorporation of the borough in 1883 it was changed to Coalport. The situation is one of the naturally advantageous places for a town, but twenty-three miles from Altoona, railroad connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bellwood and at Cresson, each but twenty-five miles distant, the same distance from Clearfied town and Ebensburg, the county seats of Clearfield and Cambria counties, but fourteen miles from Houtzdale, Lumber City, and Burnside, in Clearfield county, immediately adjacent to extensive coal fields, located on Clearfield Creek for lumber and trade and its manufactories. The place made rapid strides until on the north and west it stretched its buildings up to and beyond the borough lines, until Blaine City and Rose Bud, two villages equal to the borough, were soon created. Then the building after a space of little over a mile formed itself into another town called Irvona, from its founder, Colonel E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Clearfield county. This place was encouraged and created in fact by the Witmer Land and Coal Company, of which Colonel Irvin was a member. Here is one of the largest tanneries in the State, superintended by Mr. Charles McKean, of Watsontown, Pa., and owned by Boston, Mass., capitalists. Two large hotels, the general stores of

James Flynn

Messrs. Herman, Houpt & Thompson, and McManigal. The shingle-mill of R. J. Walker, of Osceola, Pa., and the town is located at the mouth of Witmer Run, on Clearfield Creek. The other principal business men are those connected with the tannery, J. H. Bamfield, M. D., Messrs. McNeil, Michaels, Lightner, McEwen, Williams, etc. Here also are located the headquarters of the Baker, Whiteby Coal and Coke Company, who have opened extensive mines and built many coke ovens.

With the present increase in population the towns of Irvona and Coalport will soon be so nearly united as to form one place. The borough proper of Coalport has now from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants, but in connection with Blaine City and Rose Bud numbers 3,000 people. The buildings are substantial and commodious; the progress and improvement of the town is remarkable. It includes five churches, the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, the United Brethren, Roman Catholic and Evangelical Association. The pastors are: Revs. C. A. Biddle, M. A. Wolf, B. J. Hummel, J. C. McEntee and R. D. Leibhardt. There are three commodious public schools, located, one in the borough, one in Blaine City, and one in Rose Bud. The Irvona Coal and Coke Company have erected ninety coke ovens, which are kept burning. There are five hotels, with Messrs. M. Carroll, W. J. Smith, Jos. Rhody, Jos. F. Durbin and Jos. A. Adams, as landlords; five coal mines shipping coal; two planing-mills, owned by Berger & McGarvey and Hannah & Klohe & Co.; the extensive saw-mill of P. & A. Flynn, and in connection with their lumber mill. The Hon. James Flynn, ex-State senator from this district, resides here with his family, having moved from Janesville, Geulich township, some two years past. The general merchandise stores are those of Samuel Hegarty, P. and A. Flynn, Thompson & McManigal, J. B. Wilber & Co., J. B. Lydick, A. J. Harber, J. S. Stiner, I. W. & P. C. Gates, C. A. Lamborn & Co. Coalport has also a good bank, which owes its existence to the business energy and enterprise of the Hon. John Patton, present member of Congress of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa. Samuel Hegarty is president, and F. G. Patton, esq., cashier of this institution. Mr. Samuel Hegarty, a descendant from one of the oldest families in the township, is one of the leading business men and coal operators of the county; he operates a mine at Coalport, carries on an extensive business in general merchandise and furniture, and has contributed largely to the building of the town. D. C. Flynn is postmaster. The burgesses of the borough have been James Haines, esq., two terms; J. D. Spangle, esq., P. C. Gates, esq., two terms, and the present burgess, Capt. John Elliott. James Haines and V. Stevens are justices of the peace. The physicians are J. Herbert Hogue, M. D.; C. B. Elliott, M. D., and Drs. C. D. Woods and J. E. Bolinger. Dentists, W. H. Craft and T. H. Sexton. Attorneys at law, Alonzo P. Madeon and G. M. Bigler. R. R. agents, Hon. Jno. C. Gates, ex-member of Legislature from Cambria county, and W. H. Ott. Hardware men, R. A.

Holden and the firm of A. C. Buck & Co., whose business is conducted by J. E. Scanlan, esq., one of the firm. Druggists, W. C. McCartney and C. H. Statler. Dry goods and clothing, W. F. Wagner, J. E. Kolbenschlag, and Sol. Wartelsky. Butchers, Swan & White, F. V. Perry, W. P. McNaul, Miles Anthony. Millinery and fancy goods, M. Daugherty & Co., Mrs. J. E. Kolbenschlag, B. Weld. Contractors and builders are J. M. Beers, T. G. Lightner, S. E. Bartholomew, J. D. Weld, William Bratton, M. McMullin. P. G. Neibauer, owner of the Coalport brewery, and other business men are, T. M. Lambert, J. W. Weakland, Captain F. M. Flannigan, E. S. Lindsey, D. Rosenberg, J. W. Hollis, J. W. Gill, J. I. Miller, J. K. Charles, Jos. W. Hull, S. M. Spangle, Jas. Spangle, treasurer of Beccaria township, William Walton, etc. Mr. C. P. Pannebaker, editor and proprietor of the Coalport *Standard*, successfully carries on that paper as a weekly journal, devoted to the interest of Coalport borough and vicinity. The present borough council: Captain John Elliott, burgess, with W. J. McManigal, W. C. McCartney, I. W. Gates, Daniel Kline, Charles Kibler and John Lamborn, councilmen.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF BELL TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Bell was organized at the same time, under the same procedure, and by the same commissioners that laid out and erected the other townships of Burnside and Penn, to the formation of which several distinct bodies, the older townships of Pike and Chest surrendered their territory, the latter yielding to the new erections a major part of her lands, and the former somewhat less.

As near as can be determined at this time (the Quarter Sessions records being so defective as to give no light on the matter), the first petition was presented to the court at a term thereof in December, 1834, which petition, with the names of signers thereto, was as follows:

"*To the Honorable Thomas Burnside, Esquire, and his associates, Judges of the court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Clearfield county, now holding court for the same, December term* 1834.

"The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Pike and Chest townships, most respectfully sheweth, That they, with many others, labor under many disadvantages, as well as the public in general, by the said townships being so large, many of us being from twelve to fourteen miles from the place of holding the elections, and the supervisors having to go all over them. In many cases parts of the roads are nearly neglected, to the great injury of the public; and in truth, the loss of money by them, having to travel so far that half the day is spent before they get on the ground to work. We therefore pray your honors, to appoint suitable citizens to lay off part of said townships, in a separate township, if they shall deem it meet, and your petitioners will ever pray." Signed, "William Haslet, George Walters, James Elder, John McCracken, jr., Greenwood Bell, Jacob Walters, Henry Ross, Moses C. Evans, Thomas Logan, Thomas Campbell, I. W. Campbell, William McCracken, jr., John Henry, James B. Graham, Matthew Irvin, Samuel McCewen, John J. McCracken, George Ross, David McCracken, David Ferguson, James Reed, Arthur Bell, John Weaver, Peter Smith, John Smith, jr., John D. Sunderland, Timothy Lee, James Mahaffey, sen., John Mahaffey, Thomas Mahaffey, James Mahaffey, jr., Michael Sunderland, Milton Cooke, Benjamin Hartshorn, and Peter Owens." Nearly all of these were residents of that part of Pike and Chest that was formed into Bell township.

Upon the presentation of this petition, the court made an order appointing Alexander B. Reed, David Ferguson, and James Allport, viewers, to examine into the matter and make report to the next Quarter Sessions Court.

This was followed by no less than three supplemental petitions, numerously signed by inhabitants of that part of the townships proposed to be divided, and who were more or less directly interested in the matter; and the fact appears that nearly every resident of the locality took part in the proceedings, either as petitioners or remonstrators, although no record other than the viewers' report shows a remonstrance.

In their report made in February, following, the commissioners say: "The undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to lay out new townships from parts of Pike and Chest, which shall be more convenient for the inhabitants of said townships, after having examined the petitions and remonstrances referred to them by the court, and consulting with the people, do report the (annexed) diagram to be agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners, and for the general benefit of the inhabitants of the same. As witness our hands this 4th day of February, 1834. Signed, A. B. Reed, James Allport, David Ferguson."

There is an evident clerical error in the report, wherein it is dated in the year 1834, as the petitions were not referred to the commissioners until the month of December, 1834. The date should read as February 4, 1835.

The commissioners also suggest names for the townships, as the following note will show, which note is a part of their proceeding:

"The undersigned, without presuming to dictate to the honorable court, most respectfully suggest the names affixed to the numbers (below), as appropriate ones for the respective townships: No. 1, Cherry Tree, 'Burnside;' No. 2, Bells, 'Bell;' No. 3, Grampian Hills, 'Penn;' No. 4, Chest Creek, 'Chest.'"

The numbers and the names immediately following them are used for the purpose of designating the several localities by which they were formerly known. The face of the plan or draft of Bell township annexed to the report of the commissioners, bears, in the handwriting of the court, these words: "This township named 'Bell,' for the late A. Bell, esq., who was an early settler, and his son, Greenwood Bell, esq., who resides therein. By the Court. T. B."

The laying out and division made under these proceedings was confirmed on the 4th day of May, 1835, by Hon. Thomas Burnside, president judge.

As laid out by these proceedings, Bell township had an extreme length, north and south, of eight miles, and a general width of six miles, with a large tract in addition, that embraced lands on both sides of the river Susquehanna, and extending in a direction east by northeast for a distance of something over five and one-half miles. This irregularly shaped addition was attached to the territory included by the township, with the evident intent of retaining as much as possible of the lands bordering on the river. By a subsequent township erection, however, a part of these lands have been surrendered to the formation of Greenwood, by which Bell, as now constituted, is of comparatively regular form, and contains an area of about fifty-five square miles. It is bounded north by Brady; east by Penn, Greenwood, and a small portion of Chest; south by Chest and Burnside townships, and west by Indiana and Jefferson counties.

In the northern part of the township the land is very high, the crest of the divide between the waters of the Susquehanna River and Mahoning Creek, often reaching a height of two thousand two hundred feet and over above tide water. This high land marks the uplift of the second or Chestnut ridge anticlinal axis, and is capped by the so-called Mahoning sandstone.

From this ridge southwardly and southeasterly towards the West Branch, the measures dip rapidly, so that at the place known as Mitchell's Camp, the land is about three hundred and fifty feet above the river, while near McGee's it is scarcely two hundred feet.

The high country north several miles from the river is, as yet, but thinly settled, by far the greater part being heavy timber lands, but the lumbermen are rapidly devastating these lands, and a few years hence the agricultural products will replace the native forests. Along the ridge road running from the Irish Settlement to Punxsutawney, and north of the road, many good farms have been cleared up. In the matter of streams, that powerful auxiliary to the lumbering business, the township is exceedingly fortunate. The river Susquehanna enters from Burnside on the south, and flows a generally southeast course, winding and turning around many hilly and rocky bends, as far as old Chest post-office, and for a short distance below it. Here is a second bend to the southeast, which direction it follows to the town of Mahaffey, where it receives the waters of Chest Creek, the main tributary to the river in the southwest portion of the county. After passing Mahaffey, the course of the river is generally east by northeast until it leaves this township and enters Greenwood on the east.

Chest Creek, a stream of considerable size, enters this township from old Chest, on the southeast, and flows a generally northwest course, much less devious and winding than the river, and discharges its waters at or near the hamlet of Mahaffey, on the south or southeast side of the river. The other tributaries to the river which discharge their waters therein from the south are North Run and Deer Run. Snyder Run is a rivulet in the southeast part of the township, a tributary of Chest Creek.

On the north of the river the streams that discharge therein are Bear Run, Whisky Run, Miller's Run, and Laurel Run, neither of which are of any considerable size. The northern part of the township is drained by the headwaters of the east branches of the Mahoning, which flow westward into Jefferson county. Curry's Run has its source in the northeast part of the township, near the locality of Mitchell's Camp.

As Bell township is situate somewhat remote from the county seat, and, as the tide of pioneer settlement came from the country down the river, and to the east and northeast, and none from the western counties, civilization, or at least settlement in this locality, was deferred until the lands lower down had been taken up and improvements commenced. There was, however, no part of the West Branch valley in the whole county that offered greater natural attractions and inducements to the pioneer than the vicinity of the mouth of Chest Creek, near the site of the present active hamlet of Mahaffey.

It will be remembered that the first subdivision of the county into townships was in the erection of Bradford and Beccaria, the latter having as its north boundary the direct line from the head of Little Clearfield Creek to the mouth of Chest Creek, and thence southerly up the river to the county line. So much, therefore of the lands now in Bell, and south of a line so drawn, was in Beccaria township. This division was made in the year 1807. Six years later, in the year 1813, all lands now included within Bell, that lay west and north of the river, were erected into Pike township, which erection remained intact and undisturbed, excepting the formation of Brady, until the erection of Chest township in 1826. Bell, therefore, as has already been fully stated, was formed from parts of Pike and Chest townships in the year 1835, and at the same time that Penn and Burnside were created.

The pioneer of the township was Johannes Ludwig Snyder, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He came to this country about the time of the French and Indian War, with his father's family. The father, too, was a soldier in the war for American independence. Prior to the settlement of Johannes, or John, as he was generally known, in this county, he lived at Lewisburg. He came to this locality about the year 1820, and settled on lands on Chest Creek. Mr.

Snyder attained an age in life far beyond that allotted to man, being, at the time of his death about one hundred and fifteen years. He died in the year 1860. His wife, it is said, also lived to the age of one hundred and eight years. By trade Mr. Snyder was a gunsmith, but during his life in this county gave his attention to farming.

At the same time, or soon after, John Smith, who had married one of Snyder's daughters, came to the locality. He is brought into prominence from the fact of having built the first school-house in the township about 1827 or 1828. He made an improvement on the site now occupied by the hamlet of Bethlehem. This pioneer school was a small log building, not unlike the others of the county at the time, and stood the needs of the community until 1835, about the time of the organization of the township, when it was removed and a more pretentious school-house erected.

The next settlement was made about 1823, by the Sunderlin family, former residents of Union county. The head of this family was Samuel Sunderlin, who for many years lived in the township an honest, conscientious, upright man. He was prominently connected with the early religious meetings in the locality, and was the first class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal society. His improvement was made on the river above the site occupied by McGee's mills. He had sons who came at or about the same time. This family name is quite numerous in the township at the present time.

The year 1826 witnessed the advent of three other families to the township, the McGees, the Wetzels and the Johnsons. The former, of which Rev. James McGee was the head, came from Centre county. He cleared a farm and made substantial improvements in the township. Soon after his coming he built a saw-mill, and three years after a grist-mill, they being among the first erections of the kind in Bell township. The saw-mill stood on Deer Run, on lands that remained in the family many years. It was of the primitive style of mills incident to that period, known commonly as the flutter-wheel mill, but as years advanced and progress and improvement in mill machinery developed, this mill was replaced by one more substantial. The second was burned and a third erected in its place by other and younger members of the McGee family. James McGee, the senior, was appointed postmaster at Chest, the name of the station on the old pike leading from Curwensville to Indiana, in the year 1833. The grist-mill built by Mr. McGee in 1829, stood on the river near and below the mouth of Bear Run. It was a log structure, odd in design and of narrow proportions, but sufficient for the wants of the settlement at that time. Burr stones were out of the question, but a pair of "country stones" did the work for the community, perhaps just as well.

The descendants of James McGee are still numerous in the township, and among them is some of the substantial and progressive element of the township. The pioneer died in the year 1855. A small town or hamlet known as McGee's Mills, situate within the township is named after this family.

Rhinehart Wetzel was a German by birth, and came to this country during his youth. His people lived in the Juniata valley, where Rhinehart married, and from whence he came to this county. He made a farm above McGee's. His descendants yet reside in the township. George Johnson, who came about the same time, settled near the mouth of Chest Creek, where he cleared a farm, but the loss of his wife, by death, changed his plans, and he made his future residence with Robert Mahaffey, his son-in-law.

The next year, 1827, John Weaver came to the township from Union county, his former home. He located on the river above McGee's Mills about two miles. At the time of their death, both he and his wife, were over eighty years of age.

About the same time, 1827, and from the same place, Union county, there came to the township the family of Peter Smith. They located on the river above Weaver's, and nearly opposite Samuel Sunderlin's, well toward the south part of the township.

William Ramsey, a former resident of the county in the vicinity of Clearfield Bridge, moved into Bell township and commenced an improvement on Chest Creek, on the site now of Mahaffey's grist-mill, in the year 1830. Here, soon after, he built a saw-mill, and still later a woolen or fulling-mill. At the place from whence he came, Clearfield Bridge, there stood the woolen-mill of Robert Elder, and there Ramsey received his instruction in the line of woolen manufacture. His venture in the new locality did not prove successful and was subsequently remodeled into a grist-mill, supplied with a pair of burr-stones. He also engaged in lumbering, but afterward, about 1839, sold his interests here and emigrated to Illinois, then a new country, where he died some years ago. To William Ramsey is accorded the distinction of having built the first frame dwelling-house in Bell township, all previous places of abode having been constructed of round or hewed logs.

In the spring of the same year, 1830, Thomas Campbell, also a former resident of Union county, came to Bell and located on lands along the river, between one and two miles above McGee's mill. Here he began an improvement and made a good farm, on which he lived until the time of his death in 1865 Mr. Campbell was one of the first school directors elected in Bell township after its organization in the year 1835. His son, James A. Campbell, was a teacher of a school in the township in the year 1836, soon after the adoption of the new school system, but prior to the formation of a separate school district in the township.

About the year 1831 Nathaniel Sabins came to the township and made an improvement on lands in the bend of the river opposite the mouth of Chest Creek, on the site now occupied by the hamlet of Mahaffey. Sabins was the huntsman of the settlement, and an inexhaustible fund of hunting stories are extant, the result of his prowess and skill with his gun.

Another of the old settlers of the township was Asaph Ellis, who came to the township about the year 1835. He built a saw-mill on the river and engaged extensively in the lumber business. Mr. Ellis was elected justice of the peace, the first person elected to that office after the township was formed, and held the position about twenty years, giving general satisfaction in the adjudication of such questions as were submitted for his determination.

Unquestionably a mention of the old families of Bell township would be incomplete without some record of its first pioneer; a pioneer family not only of the locality that was formed into Bell township, but of the county as well. The family referred to was that of Arthur Bell, who although they occupied and improved land in that part of the township, that in 1875 was erected into Greenwood township, yet they were in fact the pioneers of the upper part of the county. Arthur Bell, sr., came to this county soon after the coming of Daniel Ogden, and was undoubtedly the second pioneer adventurer up the West Branch. He arrived in time to assist Ogden in the erection of his cabin above the site of the old Indian village of Chincleclamousche, after which he went further up the river to his claim where he at once commenced an improvement. Soon after he came to this locality he became possessed of the dignified title of "Squire," having been commissioned as justice of the peace by Governor Thomas McKean, for townships then a part of Lycoming county, Loyal Sock, Lycoming and Pine Creek. This will be made clear when it is stated that prior to the year 1804, all that part of the county that lay on the west and north sides of the West Branch River formed a part of Lycoming county, and it was on the west side that 'Squire Bell took up his abode. His friend, Daniel Ogden was then a resident of Huntingdon county, the river being the dividing line between Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. By his marriage with Mary Greenwood, Arthur Bell had seven children, viz.: Greenwood, Letitia, Rebecca, Mary, Rachel, William and Grier, the last named being the first white child born in the county. From November 27, 1812, until November 21, 1815, 'Squire Bell held the office of county treasurer. Greenwood Bell, the oldest son, afterward settled in what is now Greenwood township, and with the exception of Dr. John P. Hoyt, was the first settler therein. The Bells became a numerous family throughout the county. It has been erroneously supposed that Bell township was so named in honor of Greenwood Bell, but such seems not to be the case. The record made in the early part of this chapter was taken from the original papers on file, and the version therein given cannot be questioned. The words, in the handwriting of the court, are, "This township named 'Bell,' for the late A. Bell, esq., who was an early settler, and his son, Greenwood Bell, esq., who resides therein."

While the lands of the township were yet a part of the older formations of Pike and Chest, these pioneer families, mindful of the necessity of religious meetings in the community, held occasional worship at houses, and prior to

1830 had formed a society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. This society then, as well as at the present time, in point of numerical strength, has largely predominated. Samuel Sunderlin was one of the first class-leaders of the society, whose services were frequently had in the absence of any pastor. As early as 1826, Rev. Timothy Lee became a resident of that part of the upper country now included within Burnside township, and sermons were delivered at his house from time to time, until about the year 1840, and afterward in Bell at the place where James Sunderlin's house was erected.

There was no church edifice in the township earlier than the year 1860, at which the Methodist Episcopal society erected a house of worship near the site of the school-house, well up toward the south part of the township. This school building was used for a place of holding church service before the edifice was built.

The Protestant Methodists were strong, numerically, at an early day, and organized about the year 1830. Their early services were held at the house of John Weaver, that stood near the river and opposite to where the Methodist Episcopal church was afterward built. One of the first ministers of this society was Rev. Robert Simonton. This society, some years later, built a church at Franklin, now Mahaffey.

As is usual in all pioneer settlements where land must be cleared and farms put in shape for cultivation before other affairs pertaining to the welfare of the community can be looked to, the first ten years of life in Bell township witnessed but slight advancement in matters of education. As stated before, the first school-house in the township was built by John Smith, about the year 1827, near the present hamlet called Bethlehem, or Ostend post-office. This was replaced by a building more suited to the wants of the growing community some seven or eight years later. James A. Campbell, a descendant of one of the pioneer families, was the first teacher here.

The first board of school directors was chosen in the month of March, 1836, the first year after the erection of Bell as a township. They were with the term for which they were chosen as follows: Thomas Campbell and Albert Ramsey, one year; Hugh Fullerton and James Elder, two years, and Jacob Walters and Peter Smith for three years. Jacob Walters was made president, Peter Smith, secretary, and James Elder, treasurer of the board. For several years there were but three schools in the entire township, and they being opened only a few months during each year. The total number of scholars in the township was one hundred and forty-one, of whom seventy-eight were males and sixty-three females. Teachers' wages paid were, for males sixteen dollars, and females, from eight to ten dollars per month, without boarding. As an evidence of growth in population it may be stated that there are at present in the township ten well appointed schools with over three hundred scholars in attendance during the school season.

In the year 1836, next succeeding the year in which Bell township was laid out and erected, Jacob Linefelter was, as assessor, required to make an enumeration of all freemen and all real and personal property taxable by law, also a valuation of all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, taxable by law; and also all single freemen of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, then residing within the township. From the enrollment so made the following list of taxables is taken: Lewis Snyder, Jacob Snyder, George Snyder, Benoni Simmons, Robert Pennington, John Rorabaugh, Russell McMurray, Thomas Tozer, Barck Tozer, John Tozer, William Ramsey, Silas Salley, Frederick Smith, John Smith, Peter Smith, Nathaniel Sabins, David Michael, Samuel and John Sunderlin, Andrew Barnhart, John Weaver, Thomas Campbell, Christopher Rorabaugh, John McGee, Philip Johnson, James Campbell, John Rorabaugh, John McCracken, Gilbert Tozer, Sebastine Snyder, Daniel Snyder, George Smith, James Sunderland, Henry Smell, Charles Gilsey, Nelson Young, David McCracken, Charles Elder, Peter Smith, Reinhart Wetzel, James McGee, Robert Montgomery, Hugh Fullerton, George Johnson, Alpha Holmes, Frederick Tanner, Alsaph Ellis, Jacob Walter, William Haslet, George Ross, James Elder, George Walters, Moses Evans, Joseph McCracken, Greenwood Bell, Arthur Bell, Cyrus Thurston, Jacob Linefelter, George Thomas, Elihu Mott, Alburn Ramsey, Daniel Taylor, John Ross, William McCracken, Lucretia Young, Robert Dougherty, and McGee.

From this assessment it appears that there were in the township in the year 1836 nearly seventy taxable inhabitants, a fair proportion of whom were single freemen. Jacob Linefelter, the pioneer assessor of the township, may have led us into a possible error in the spelling of some of the foregoing names. In those days schools were not as numerous as at present, and the reader will charitably overlook any error in the orthographical construction of the proper names quoted above.

The largest landholders at the time, with the number of acres owned by each, were as follows: John Smith, three hundred acres; Peter Smith, five hundred; David, Michael and Samuel Sunderlin, two hundred each; Andrew Barnhart, two hundred; George Smith, four hundred and thirty; Reinhart Wetzel, two hundred; James McGee, six hundred; George Johnson, three hundred; William Haslet, two hundred and thirty; George Walters, two hundred; Greenwood Bell, four hundred; Arthur Bell, three hundred; Cyrus Thurston, George Thomas, and Daniel Taylor, three hundred each; William McCracken, two hundred; Lucretia Young, four hundred, and Dougherty and McGee four hundred and fifty-five acres of land.

The saw-mills then in the township were owned, respectively, by William Ramsey, John McCracken, Hugh Fullerton, George Walters, Greenwood Bell, and Dougherty and McGee, the latter being a double mill. They had also a grist-mill, as had Greenwood Bell and William Ramsey.

Growing then, from this, a record of the township, its taxables and its industries as they existed in the year 1836, there has been a steady and healthful increase not only in the population but in industry and improvements of every kind. Where fifty, and even less years ago, there stood but the primal forests undisturbed by the pioneer woodman's ax, there now stretch out on every hand broad and well cultivated acres of lands. The lumber trade has, in the past, been as fully recognized a pursuit of the inhabitants as that of agriculture, and although materially lessened during the last ten years, is yet carried on to a considerable extent, but in the more remote localities, away from the larger streams of the township.

In the development of the resources of Bell township, and among the families who have taken an active part therein, two names are noticeably conspicuous, the Mahaffeys and the McGees. In honor of the first named, and in recognition of his enterprise and integrity, the hamlet of Mahaffey is so called, and for the latter is named the settlement known as McGee's Mills.

Mahaffey and Its Founder—On the banks of the river Susquehanna, opposite, and about the mouth of Chest Creek is the site on which this town has been built. Its growth began slowly, there being nothing to stimulate it prior to the building of the Bell's Gap Railroad. The land hereabouts was owned mainly by Robert Mahaffey. He was born in Lycoming county on the 4th day of May, 1815, and came to the country of the Upper Susquehanna with his father's family in the year 1828, locating near the site of Burnside borough. Robert was the third of six sons born to William and Nancy (Bennett) Mahaffey. In 1841 Robert married Mary, daughter of Rev. James McGee, who bore him three children—William, James, and Mary. Soon after his marriage he purchased the lands at the mouth of Chest Creek and commenced an improvement, and erected a log house in which he lived for a quarter of a century, after which his present commodious residence was built.

In 1847, about a year after the death of his wife, Robert Mahaffey married Mary C., daughter of George Johnston, by whom he had seven children—Robert F., Emery, Harry, Elizabeth S., Nannie, Alice, and Elsie.

In 1878 the grist-mill on Chest Creek was built. This is a substantial frame structure, having three run of stone, with water as a motive power.

The Mahaffey saw-mill, a new building erected in the year 1886, to replace older mills owned by him, is located on the river, a short distance from the town.

In 1886 the Bell's Gap Railroad was extended to the town and a comfortable depot erected. This road is now being further extended to pass McGee's and reach the rich Punxsutawney coal and coke fields, about twelve miles distant from Mahaffey.

In the same year, 1886, a large tannery was built in the town, but on the east side of the river. It furnishes employment for about forty persons.

The hotel, known as Mahaffey's, was built about seven years ago, but recently has been enlarged. Its proprietor is Emery Mahaffey.

The first mercantile house was established here about seven years ago by Robert Mahaffey. There are now several stores in the town, a majority of them having been started within the last two years.

The Methodist Protestant Church, built about sixteen years ago to replace the old church mentioned heretofore in this chapter, stands on an elevated piece of ground in the town, a short distance from the river. It is a substantial frame building, one story in height. Prominent among its members have been the families of James McGee, Philip McGee, James Stevenson, David Mitchell, James Weaver, and others.

A society has recently been organized and efforts are making for the erection of a Lutheran Church at the town. Ground has been selected but the edifice is yet to be built.

Prior to the building up of the town this place was known as "Franklin," so named by Robert Mahaffey. It was changed to its present name about eight years ago. Mr. Mahaffey has been postmaster ever since the office was established in the place.

McGee's Mills.—This point was among the early settled localities of the township, having, previous to its present name, been known as Chest. It is located at the mouth of Bear Run. The first settlement was made here in 1826 by Rev. James McGee, a former resident of Centre county. In the vicinity there has lived the descendants of James McGee to the present time. His children were as follows: Thomas A., Philip, John, James, Henry, Elizabeth Ann, who married John Mitchell; Margaret, who married John Weaver, and Mary, who became the wife of Robert Mahaffey.

In the year 1833 a mail route was established, leading from Curwensville to Indiana, and at this point a station was made called Chest. James McGee was made postmaster, and the office has ever since been held by some member of the family. From the settlement and subsequent improvement made in this vicinity the town is now known as McGee's Mills. The grist-mill from which this name is derived, is operated by Henry Holmes McGee, son of Thomas McGee.

The settlement here is quite small, consisting of a few houses, a mill, shop, two stores, one of which is just started, and a hotel, also newly built. The extension of the Bell's Gap Railroad has given an impetus to its growth.

Bethlehem.—This is a small hamlet, situated about two miles south from Mahaffey, and nearly a mile from Chest Creek. It has no industries. A mail station is established there for the convenience of the inhabitants of that part of the township. The office is designated as "Ostend." The land in this vicinity was cleared about the year 1820, by John Smith, one of the pioneers of the township. The first school-house in the township was erected near this place. H. L. Henderson formerly kept a store at Bethlehem, but sold the business to Robert Mahaffey. It was discontinued after a few years, the proprietor having transferred the stock to a new store building at Mahaffey. James Mahaffey managed the Bethlehem store.

The pioneer church of Bell township, and, in fact, the only church except that at Mahaffey, is that of the Methodist Episcopal Society, in the Sunderlin neighborhood, in the upper part of the township. This church was built in the year 1860, although the society held meetings in private dwellings and school-houses many years prior to the church erection. It is a plain but substantial frame building, standing on the west side of and near the river. Among the families whose names are prominently mentioned in connection with this society are those of Thomas A. McGee, Henry L. McGee, James B. Sunderlin, Levi Sunderlin, Thomas Sunderlin, Joseph Work, Jacob Campbell, Robert Mahaffey, Joseph Campbell, and others.

Troutdale Grange No. 677, P. of H. was organized March 15, 1876, by Deputy J. B. Shaw, with a charter membership of twenty-nine persons. The first master was David Logan; secretary, H. H. McGee. This society is made up from the substantial agricultural element of the township, residing mainly in the southwest part. The meetings are held in the Troutdale school-house. The present master is Philip McGee; secretary, Belle Wetzel.

Present Schools of the Township.—There are, in Bell township, ten well-appointed schools, named and located as follows: Franklin, at Mahaffey; Bethlehem, at Bethlehem; Banner Ridge, in the eastern part of the township; Susquehanna, near the M. E. Church on the river; Troutdale, southeast from McGee's Mills; Pleasant Ridge, in the northern part; Sunnyside, in the western part; Rock Springs, in the northeast part; Summit, in the northern part; and Hillsdale, in the western part of the township.

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF BIGLER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is of such recent formation that its history lies in its future, and the events of the territory embraced by its boundaries are more properly a part of the older townships from which it was taken. The causes that led to its erection were various, and as occurring events at that time created a conflict of opinion in the necessity of a separate township, which were unimportant as a record, no detailed statement of them need be made here.

Upon the petition of C. C. Ball and others, the question was regularly brought to the notice of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, held in the month of September, 1881, and, upon such petition, S. F. McCloskey, J. I. Patterson and D. W. Moore were appointed viewers, to examine and report upon the necessity of a new erection.

In accordance with their duty, and what they considered to be for the welfare of the residents of the locality affected by the proceeding, the viewers determined to, and did lay out a new township, taking therefor from Woodward, 4,646 acres and 100.4 perches of land; from Beccaria, 4,064 acres; from Knox, 2,332 acres; from Geulich, 1,821 acres; and that the new township, which included the town of Madera, should be so named.

This proposition met with disfavor and great resistance on the part of Woodward township, which was burdened with a considerable debt, and relied on the tax levy of the vicinity affected to help pay it. This argument was combated by Madera and vicinity with the assertion that they (the residents) had contributed their full share toward paying the township's indebtedness, and begged relief from further contribution for which they were receiving no substantial benefit.

To settle the vexed question as to the new erection, the court made an order directing the holding of an election by which the question should be left to the determination of the electors, and appointing the 27th day of December, 1882, as the time for such election. The result at the polls showed one hundred and thirty-three votes for, and thirty against the proposed division; whereupon the township was erected and confirmed by the court, and named "Bigler," in honor of Hon. William Bigler, late governor of the Commonwealth.

So, then, in the formation of Bigler township, the older townships of Woodward, Beccaria, Geulich and Knox surrendered their lands in the proportion mentioned in the early part of this chapter.

The early settlement and history of the new township is written in the chapters devoted respectively to the older townships of Woodward, Geulich, Beccaria and Knox, to which the reader is referred.

The town of Madera, the recognized central point within the township, occupies a central position, and is an active, enterprising and progressive hamlet. It is situated on the east side of Clearfield Creek, and distant from Houtzdale four miles. The original name given this town was Puseyville, so designated in honor of Charles Pusey, who owned a great part of the lands upon which the town was built. Mr. Pusey owned and managed extensive lumbering interests in the vicinity, and for the purpose of prosecuting his business had large saw and grist-mills at the place.

Here, too, are extensive coal deposits, which await only the building of a railroad to the town to place it on an equal footing with the other points in the south part of the county. This railroad seems an assured fact in the near future, as efforts are in progress, looking toward the extension of the Moshannon Branch, to tap the coal fields in this vicinity.

Although small, and not yet having attained the dignified name of a "borrough," the residents are decidedly progressive, and have built several fine private dwellings, noticeable among which are those of the Hagertys.

The lands in the immediate vicinity of Madera were warranted, in 1784, to one Alexander, three generations back from Joseph Alexander, now residing at Madera, and to the ancestors of John Gill, John Cullen, John McConnell, and James Alexander, which ancestors were pioneers along the valley of Clearfield Creek.

Among the earlier industries was the old saw-mill, situated near the mouth of Lost Run. This mill was owned, in part, by Dr. Houtz, in the year 1850, but two years later he sold his interests here and made his seat of operations in the vicinity of what afterwards became Houtzdale.

In the early part of the present century Judge Rawle, a Philadelphian, owned an extensive tract of land in this vicinity, upon which he erected a log house, a marvel of architecture for the time. The inside was plastered throughout, and ornamented elaborately with cornices and center pieces of "Paris white." From the magnificent view of the surrounding country the locality he named "Belle Sena," meaning beautiful scene. This house has long since gone to decay. Its owner and occupant left the county many years ago, and is now dead. In after years this property came into the ownership of William A. Wallace, and the name was changed, or corrupted, into "Belsena," by which it is now known, retaining only its original pronunciation.

In the year 1886 the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended to the mouth of Pine Run, and thence up that stream one and one-half miles. The lands hereabouts were owned by Mr. Wallace, and he opened the rich coal fields from which are shipped large quantities of coal and coke.

Extensive lumber operations are being carried on at the point by A. W. Lee, David McGaughey, William H. Dill, and A. W. Crist. Their mills are built at the mouth of Pine Run.

The town of Belsena contains a hotel, store, a number of dwellings, railroad station, ware-house, and the extensive mill property of A. W. Lee & Co.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was named "Bloom" in honor of one of the pioneer families of the county that has been, perhaps, more prolific than any other in the county, the descendants of William Bloom being counted by the hundreds, and being now scattered through several of the townships of the county.

Bloom township was erected upon the petition of divers inhabitants then residents of the several townships of Penn, Pike, Brady and Union. This petition was presented to the Quarter Sessions Court held in the month of August, 1857, and by an order then made John L. Cuttle, Ellis Irwin and James T. Leonard were appointed commissioners to view the premises and make the division necessary for the new erection. By their report the commissioners laid out the new township as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of tract No. 3,581, thence east by tracts Nos. 3,581 and 3,573, 416 perches to a corner; thence south to old hemlock, the northwest corner of tract No. 3,608; thence east 832 perches, by tracts Nos. 3,608 and 3,579, to a corner; thence south by No. 3,579 to corner of 4,020; thence east by tract 4,020, 183 perches to maple; thence south by No. 4,020, land of Josiah W. Smith, to the southwest corner of tract No. 5,781; thence east by land of Susanna Irwin and J. F. Irwin, to an old birch; thence south by land of J. F. Irwin and John Thomas, to the northeast corner of a forty acre lot of John P. Dale's; thence west to the corner of J. P. Dale's lot; thence south by said lot to a corner, east —— perches to a corner, and south to the southwest corner of said Dale's lot to tract line; thence west to corner between Moore's land and land of Fenton and Spencer; thence northwesterly between said lands to a corner on line of John Bilger; thence west by lands of Charles C. Case and William Wood to the Big Run; thence up the Big Run to tract line of number 2,004; thence west 360 perches, more or less, to the southwest corner of number 2,004; thence north to a hundred acre lot out of four tracts at the corner of number 2,004, west to a corner of said lot, north by said hundred acre lot to the corner, and east by said lot to old tract line, and thence north by old tract line to place of beginning.

In the month of October following this order was made: "The court orders a vote of the qualified electors of the township from which the largest number of taxables to be embraced in the proposed new township is to be taken; and also of the qualified electors outside of each township residing within the bounds of the proposed new township, to be taken, and fix the first Saturday in November next as the time at which the vote is to be taken; and the constable of the township from which the largest number of votes is to be taken, is ordered to give fifteen days' notice of said election by at least six written or printed advertisements, to be put up in the most public places in said township." The return made by the officers of this election was as follows: "We, the judges and inspectors of an election held at the house of Isaac Bloom, in the borough of Curwensville, the election house of Pike township, on the 5th day of November, 1859, as ordered by the court of Quarter Sessions, in reference to the erection of a new township out of parts of Pike, Penn, Brady and Union townships, do certify that upon closing the polls and counting the votes, there was for the new township eighty-seven; against, none. Signed, John Smith, Judge; John Norris, M. L. C. Evans, Inspectors; G. W. McDowell and Hiram Leech, Clerks."

The formation of the new township was completed by the following order of the court: "And now on the 14th day of January, 1860, the new township is erected to be called 'Bloom'; the public house of James Bloom is designated as the place at which elections shall be held." George Leech was appointed judge, and John Smith and Robert Neeper, inspectors to hold the first election, to take place at the usual day, in February, 1860, at which the elections are held in the county. The various offices of the township were filled at the first election, as follows: Justices of the peace, John Smith and Samuel Irvin; constable, James Bloom; judge of elections, Andrew Rummer; inspectors, Hugh Leech and Gainor Bloom; supervisors, Levi Draucker and Samuel Irvin; school directors, John Irvin, John Macklin, Charles Cleaver, Charles Goff, John Smith and David Chilson; overseers, James Bloom and Charles Cleaver; auditors, Thomas Cleaver, Algernon Holden and George Irvin; assessor, George Leech; town clerk, Robert Taylor.

Bloom township, therefore, was formerly a part of the still older Pike, Penn, Brady and Union, and its early history is told by the settlement of those townships of which it originally formed a part; in fact, the whole of its territory and the other townships on this side of the Susquehanna, as well, were in the year 1813 erected into Pike. Prior to that they were a part of the original formation known as Chincleclamoose, or more properly using the Indian pronunciation, Chincleclamousche. The boundary lines of the township on the west, north and east are comparatively regular, while the south line is decidedly irregular and broken, evidently so run for the purpose of including or excluding certain tracts of land within or from the new formation. The township is bounded on the north by Union, east by Pike, south by Penn and west by Brady township. Its surface is generally hilly and mountainous. The stream Anderson Creek flows in a direction generally southeast through the eastern and northeastern part of the township. Tributary to this and having its course through the northern portion of the township is Little Anderson Creek.

The settlement of this section of the country was not, of course, as early as that in the parts less remote from the river. Settlement is gradual, even slow, and lying to the north several miles from the Grampian Hills, and in a dense forest, it was not until a score or more of years that the sturdy pioneer ventured away from the accustomed haunts and habitations of the then new country into a region so desolate and uninviting.

The first efforts toward settlement and cultivation in this locality were made about the years 1814 and 1815, and were hastened somewhat by the incorporation and construction of the Susquehanna and Waterford pike, the line of which lay through the township.

One of the first families to settle in this locality was that of Isaac Rodden, a former resident of Centre county. He came to Bloom township while it formed a part of Pike, about the year 1815, and settled on lands along the line of the turnpike. His children were George, who died young; Rachel, who married Daniel Barrett, father of Judge George Rodden Barrett; Eliza, who married Josiah Evans, of Curwensville; Keziah, who became the wife of William Carson, of Centre county, and Anna, who married Jonathan Evans, brother of Josiah Evans. Isaac Rodden died half a century or more ago. He was a peculiar person, yet possessed of many fine traits of character. His business transactions, though not numerous, were conducted with due ceremony, especially so when Joseph Boone was concerned in them. A day would be set apart for their consummation after all the preliminaries had been settled. Henry Boone came along to act as an amanuensis. After writing for a time the papers were laid aside and a very fine article of refreshment passed around. (By the way, Isaac Rodden became quite famous for having the best brands obtainable). After due consideration of the immediate subject, business was resumed, and thus alternating, the whole day was passed, Boone being frequently constrained to remain over night.

George Rodden Barrett, who later in life became Judge Barrett, lived in the family of Isaac Rodden from the age of eight to fifteen years. There is not now residing in the entire county a single family bearing the surname of Rodden, the son, George, having died before reaching his majority.

James Bloom, or as he afterward became known, Judge Bloom, son of William Bloom, one of the pioneers of Pike, took up his residence in this locality at an early day. He married Mary Passmore, daughter of Abram Passmore, and raised a family of several children. Among these children were William M., the auctioneer at public sales, and a blacksmith by occupation, residing at Bloomington; Emily, who married Anthony Hile of Lumber City; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Stacy W. Thompson, residing in the State of Michigan; Abram P., of Pike; Lewis I., now residing on the old homestead farm in Pike, and who enjoys local celebrity as a veterinary surgeon; Gainor P., residing near Pennville; Martha, who married Franklin Averill, of Bloom township; Jemima, who united in marriage with John Dunlap, of Knox township, and Susanna, who married Algernon Holden, of Bloom township.

James Bloom occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the township and was elevated to the office of associate judge of the county. He was for a long time proprietor of the hotel on the "pike" known as the "Forest House." At this place was a post-office station and Mr. Bloom was postmaster. The hotel at Forest was built by Alexander Cook, whom Judge Bloom succeeded in its management.

Jonathan Taylor was another of the pioneers of the township. He came from Centre county soon after Isaac Rodden. In fact a majority of these pioneers were former residents of Centre county and came to this locality through the influence of Mr. Rodden. Taylor lived on the site on which the Forest House was built. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a large family.

James McWilliams, a man of large family, but few of whom are now living, came about the same time. He lived about a mile south of the Forest hotel, and on the road leading to Pennville and the Grampian Hills. McWilliams was an inveterate hunter, and kept a number of dogs of various kinds as well as a complete assortment of hunting equipments.

John Ellinger moved into the eastern part of the township from Brady. He had a large family and is yet living at an advanced age.

The Henry family were among the pioneers. But few of the descendants are now living, having moved to other parts and many of them have died.

On the farm now owned and occupied by Henry Reams was located the town known for many years as Packersville, so called by Isaac Packer, a person of some note and prominence during the early days of the region. Packer was a native Pennsylvanian. He built a hotel on this place and made it a favorite resort on the pike, although it possessed but few of the elements that make comfortable public houses. Of the town of Packersville but little can be said and all evidences of it are removed. The hotel was torn down some ten years ago by Mr. Reams. After Packer sold it was kept for a time by John Neeper.

The turnpike, to which frequent reference has been made, was the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike road, incorporated in 1818. The line of this road lay through the township, but it was not long in use, being superseded by others.

The town of Packersville became prominent by being mentioned in connection with the turnpike company incorporated in the year 1828, and known as the Snow Shoe and Packersville turnpike, the incorporators of which were Thomas Hemphill, John Kyler, Reuben Winslow, Philip Antes, jr., Lebbeus Luther, William Alexander, Thomas Burnside, John Rankin and Robert Lisston. The line of this road commenced at or near Snow Shoe, on the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike road, in Centre county, thence through Clearfield town to the Erie turnpike road at or near Packersville.

The present main thoroughfare through the township is the Cream Hill turnpike road, the general course of which is east and west. This is about the only toll-road now operated in the county.

The early settlement of Bloom was confined mainly to the line of the roads, but as these lands were occupied new-comers were compelled to branch out more into the then unoccupied portions, but to this day the upper or northern part of the township is but sparsely settled, except along the course of the streams.

As is stated in the early part of this chapter, George Leech was elected assessor at the February election in the year 1860. In his list of taxables made in 1861, the following names appear: Samuel Arnold, assessed as having a saw-mill, transferred from James M. Welch & Company. Samuel Arnold, however, was not a resident of the township. George A. Bloom, James Bloom, sen., John Bilger, Jacob Bilger, John Bridge, Gainor Bloom, Henry Bickel, Cyrus Blackburn, Titus Bailey, Thomas Cleaver, jr., Charles Cleaver, Thomas Cleaver, sen., David Chilson, John W. Cleaver, William Derrick, Aaron Dunworth, Levi Draucker, Valentine Dale, John Ellinger, Samuel George, Charles Goff, William Henry, Algernon Holden, George and Jacob Hess, George W., and Wesley Horn, David Henry, William, Samuel, George, Eliza and Matilda Irwin, Reuben R. Johnson, O. D. Kendall, Adam Korb, H. C., George, sen., James, Robert and George Leech, Erastus Luther, William Lines, Silas Munn, Francis McBride, Ezra Moore, John McIntyre, Henry Marshall, John McLinn, Robert Neeper, William McNaul, Andrew and Henry Pentz, Tobias Shaffer, Henry Sykes, John Smith, Theodore Stevens, Andrew Rummer, John Thomas, Stacy and Simon Thompson, George Weaver, James M. Welch & Co., Isaac Woods, Lewis Woods, Joseph Whitmore, Adam Weaver, Jacob Zilliox. The single freemen of the township were as follows: George W. Leech, Robert Leech, William Henry, Henry Bickel, George Irwin, Samuel Irwin, Zachariah Bailey, William Toy, George Hess, Henry Stugart, Calvin Jackson, Alonzo D. Miller, John Stevens, W. W. Fargo, Ambrose Spencer, Edward Husman, Albert S. Varny, W. M. Runkman.

There were in the township at the time this assessment was made, several saw-mills, owned as follows: Samuel Arnold, formerly James M. Welch & Co., Jacob Bilger, John Bridge, Wesley Horn, Reuben R. Johnson, and Silas Munn.

In addition to the enrollment of taxables, the assessor also prepared a list of the persons of the township that were subject to military duty, and known as militia men. They were: John Bilger, Gainor Bloom, Henry Bickel, Charles Cleaver, Thomas Cleaver, David Chilson, John W. Cleaver, William Derrick, Levi Draucker, Valentine Dale, Charles Goff, William Henry, George Hess, Jacob Hess, Reuben R. Johnson, William Irwin, O. D. Kendall, Hugh C. Leech, James Leech, Robert Leech, George W. Leech, Erastus Luther, Andrew Rummer, Franklin McBride, Henry S. Marshall, William Lans, John

McLinn, Tobias Shaffer, John Smith, Theodore Stephens, George Weaver, Isaac Woods, Levi Woods, Joseph Whitmore, Adam Weaver, Jacob Zilliox.

From the time the first list of taxables was made to the present, there has been but very little increase, the roll for the year 1886 showing only one hundred and ten.

There is not now within the township a mercantile business, a saw-mill, or postal station, that at Forest having been discontinued a few years ago. Neither is there within the township at present any church edifice, that of the Methodist Protestant society having been destroyed by fire about three years since. From this it must not be inferred that the inhabitants of the township are at all neglectful of their spiritual welfare and comfort, on the contrary several societies are in existence, but neither of them sufficiently strong, numerically, to afford the erection of a church edifice.

The society of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized some thirty years ago, with Henry Reams as class-leader. Their meetings have been held mainly in the Chestnut Grove school-house, but an effort is now making looking to the erection of a house of worship, the site for which has already been secured. This society numbers about thirty persons, prominent among whom may be mentioned the Reams family, Squire Smith and wife, Joseph Whitmore, wife and children, William Henry and wife, and others.

The Methodist Protestant church society held their early meetings in the school-house known as the "Greenville" school, but they gained sufficiently in strength, and were able to erect a comfortable house of worship on the turnpike in the eastern part of the township, and near the school building. This church edifice, a frame building, was destroyed by an incendiary fire about three years ago, and has not since been rebuilt. The society has decreased in numbers, some having drifted into other societies. Among the residents of the locality who have been active in the affairs of this society, were the families of James Cleary. He was the leading member, and for a time officiated as local preacher. To him is due the credit of having gathered together the funds for the building of the church edifice. Other members were: John Ellinger, John Bilger, Isaac Thompson, also a local preacher; George Leech and wife, and others as well.

Besides these there have been other societies in the township, of greater or less strength, but whose efforts have not been sufficiently successful to warrant a house of worship. Their meetings have been held at such places as were most convenient, mainly in school-houses, and have partaken more of the character of missionary labors in an effort to establish a society. Of the societies thus laboring have been those of the United Brethren, the Baptists, and that commonly known as the Dunkards.

In affairs pertaining to education, Bloom township is as well provided for as any other of the townships of the county in proportion to population or needs, there being at the present time three well appointed schools, as follows: One at Greenville, in the eastern part, taught by T. J. Widemire; one at Chestnut Grove, taught by T. L. Wall, and the third in the Goff neighborhood, taught by R. P. Kester. The names here given as such as have been used by the residents of the township in order to distinguish particular localities. At the township election held in the month of February, 1887, the following officers were elected: Justice of the peace, C. A. Wood; constable, Milton Smith; assessor, Isaac Wood; judge of election, Isaac Bloom; inspectors, Green Henry, and Isaac Thomas; clerk, G. M. Henry; school directors, Rodney Charles, A. S. Holden, Gilbert Thomas, L. E. Laborde; auditor, Christopher Hatsfelt; supervisors, George R. Bloom, R. E. Elder; collector, George Korb; overseer, Tobias Korb.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a position in the county in the eastern part, and southeast from the county seat. Like a majority of the townships, it is irregular in form, evidently created with reference to the convenience of its people rather than symmetry. It is bounded on the north by Bradford and Lawrence; east by Graham, Morris, and a small part of Decatur; south by Decatur, Woodward and part of Knox, and west by Knox and Lawrence townships. The greatest distance across the township is an east and west course, averaging about nine and one-half miles, while its average north and south distance is but about four and one-half miles. It is divided from Lawrence township, as far up as the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek, by the greater Clearfield Creek, while from the mouth of the lesser stream (Little Clearfield), to the extreme north point of Knox township, the latter stream forms the division line, and as the course of both of these streams is decidedly devious and winding, the western boundary is the most irregular.

The settlement of this section was made long years before the formation of Boggs, as a township, was contemplated. It was then a part of Bradford township. The events of its early settlement were not unlike that in other sections, and from competent authority the following data is gathered:

George Shimmel commenced an improvement on lands about half a mile from the present borough of Wallaceton, in the year 1810.

In the same year Philip Shimmel began clearing a farm on the old State road, near the point known as Maple Springs.

Henry Shimmel, another member of the same family, commenced in the same year.

The pioneer work in the forest that grew on the site of the borough of Wallaceton, was commenced by Henry Folk in the year 1813.

Abraham Hess came to this county from York county in that year. He commenced an improvement on the east side of Clearfield Creek in 1813.

In the same year, 1813, Nimrod Derrick made a clearing on the old State road, in what is now Boggs township.

Abraham Litz also commenced in the same year on the banks of Clearfield Creek.

About the same time George Wilson made a farm on the same stream.

Samuel Turner killed a panther, and called to Litz to fetch his dog, while engaged in making a clearing on Clearfield Creek in the year 1813.

The next year, 1814, Andrew Kephart commenced an improvement on the old State road.

Jacob Haney also commenced on the same road in the same year.

On the site of the saw-mill now owned by Wilson R. Hoover, near the mouth of Long Run, George Wilson built a saw-mill about this time, 1814.

The first tavern in this locality was built in 1820, by Alexander Stone, one of the pioneers, on the line of the old Erie turnpike.

About the same time William Lumadue built a tavern on the pike.

On the road leading from Philipsburg to Clearfield, the Millwood farm was made in the year 1820. This farm was made before the road was built.

Bresaler's tavern, on the Erie turnpike, was built in 1821.

The Elder saw-mills and carding-machine were erected and put in operation near the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek, in the year 1815.

Abraham Elder's saw-mill, located a short distance from Blue Ball, was built in 1828.

The saw-mill of Jerry Smeal, at Blue Ball, was built in the year 1838.

James H. Turner, now a resident of Wallaceton, worked on this mill.

The above record comprises a list of the important settlements and mill erections prior to the organization of the township.

The precise description or the exact date of the erection of Boggs township cannot be ascertained from the records of the Quarter Sessions Court. The original papers, the petitions and orders have become lost, and the written record, or the record that should have been written in the docket, has been neglected. It is generally understood that Boggs township was erected in the early part of 1838. This is undoubtedly correct, yet the proceedings may have been instituted in 1837. In 1838 the township elected its first officers, as shown by the election returns, as follows: Supervisors, William Lumadue and Abraham Hess; constable, George McCord; overseers, Jacob Haney and John Beers; school directors, George Wilson, George Turner, George Goss, George Shimmel, John L. Gearhart, and Abraham Hess.

It appears that at the April Sessions of the year 1838, George Wilson presented a petition stating that he holds a certain tract of land warranted in the name of Hezekiah Bye, in Bradford township, and adjoining the line of Boggs, which said tract is so situated as to be excluded from the advantages of the public schools, and praying the court to appoint commissioners to alter the line of Boggs township, so as to include said tract in said township. For this purpose the court appointed Alexander B. Reed, James T. Leonard, and Richard Shaw. The records disclose no report of these commissioners.

Still later, at the December term of the same court, a petition was presented by John Wiser, sr., and John Wiser, jr., and others, setting forth that in the division of Bradford, Jordon and Decatur, and the formation of Boggs township, they are left in a remote corner of Bradford, greatly to their disadvantage in school and other purposes, and pray the appointment of commissioners to alter the line of Bradford and Boggs so as to include them in the new township of Boggs. In answer to this petition the court referred the matter to the commissioners in the proceeding before referred to, but no report appears upon the records. These requests, however, were favorably considered and granted by the court upon the report of the commissioners, and the names of both parties appear on the assessment roll made by the assessor of the township in the year following, 1839.

In the year last mentioned George Turner was the assessor of Boggs township, and he, under an order of the county commissioners then serving, James B. Graham, Isaiah Goodfellow, and John Stites, made a roll of all the taxable inhabitants of the township, from which said assessment roll the following list is taken showing the names of taxables, the extent of their lands in acres, and the amount of their assessment for the year 1839.

David Adams, 427 acres, $1,281; John Buchmire, 100 acres, $200; John Beers, 90 acres, $180; Robert Beers, 144 acres, $288; Philip Benehoof, 100 acres, $200; Joseph Bush, 162 acres, $324; John Cuttle, 100 acres, $300; John Gearhart, 100 acres, $100; George Goss, 100 acres, $100; John Haney, no land, two oxen, $50; Jacob Haney, 100 acres, $250; Abraham Haney, single man, no land, $50; Henry Hummel, jr., 100 acres, $100; Abraham Hess, 200 acres, $650; Isaac Hess, 100 acres, $200; Andrew Kephart, one cow, $12; John Kephart, 100 acres, $175; William Lumaduc, inn keeper, 500 acres, $600; Rudolf Litz, 75 acres, $175; John Litz, single man, $50; John Logan, 100 acres, $175; John W. Miller, 100 acres, $200; Harrison Miller, single man, $50; John McCord, 100 acres, $400; John Peters, 110 acres, $220; William Porter, 32 acres, $32; George Smeal, 100 acres, $100, saw-mill, $200; Jeremiah Smeal, one cow, $12, one horse, $60; George Swartsleonard, 50 acres, $100; Cornelius Shippy, 100 acres, $100; George Shimmel, jr., 100 acres, $200; Jacob Smeal, 100 acres, $200; Alexander Stone, 50 acres, $100; John Stites, 112 acres, $224; James M. Shaw, 200 acres, $350;

Daniel Smeal, 100 acres, $200; Jesse Stone, 101 acres, $101; Henry Shimmel, 238 acres, $476; George Turner, 100 acres, $250; John Wiser, jr., 112 acres, $224; John Wiser, one cow, $12; George Wilson, 360 acres, $1,560; Joseph Williams, 50 acres, $100; George Wilson, single man, $50; Valentine Gearhart, 100 acres, $100; David Gearhart, 100 acres, $100; Peter Gearhart, 100 acres, $100; Joseph Gray, 100 acres, $100; Jacob Goss, 100 acres, $200; John Gearhart, two cows, $24.

These then were the resident taxables in the year 1839, representing a population of less than two hundred and twenty-five persons. As an evidence of the growth of the township since that enumeration was made, it appears that there are at present a total number of taxables of two hundred and sixty-three. This number does not include the borough of Wallaceton, which has a population of about two hundred and twenty-five persons, and which, geographically, lies within Boggs township.

After the organization of the township settlement, or rather population increased rapidly, the farming lands were improved and often subdivided, the resources were developed and Boggs took its place among the progressive townships of the county. Including the borough of Wallaceton its present population is about thirteen hundred and fifty. It will be observed, by reference to the above mentioned roll, that but one person, George Smeal, is assessed as owning a saw-mill. There is a probable error in that statement, as other mills were certainly built before that date.

In the year 1860 Thompson's grist-mill was built on Morgan Run, and Merritt's saw-mill was built on the same stream, and in the same year. The Warren saw-mill was built on Laurel Run in the year 1840.

Turning briefly from the events of settlement and internal improvement of the township, a reference to and description of the territory occupied by these pioneers will be found of interest, and, as Boggs township is possessed of the same natural resources as any of the county's townships, and more than some, a reference may properly be made concerning that feature of its being.

The surface of the earth generally throughout the entire length and breadth of this township may be classed as hilly and rough, but there is less of the mountainous formation than is to be found in many other localities.

The chief stream of the township is Clearfield Creek, which forms the western boundary for a few miles and then passes through the remaining part, flowing a generally north course. From the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek to the line of Knox township the latter stream extends, giving Boggs the benefit wholly of the greater Clearfield and in part of the lesser Clearfield Creek. Clearfield Creek, the main stream, has a number of tributaries, the course of which, in whole, or in part, is in Boggs township. The northern one of these is Long Run. As its name indicates, this is a long stream, and an unusually straight one; its head waters being not far from the Salem U.

B. Church, from whence it flows a west by northwest course, crosses the southwest corner of Bradford and discharges into Clearfield Creek, north of a sharp bend.

Morgan Run is probably the largest stream lying within the township tributary to Clearfield Creek. Its head-waters are in the central-southern part of the township, whence it flows a north and west direction, receiving, in its course, the waters of several rivulets. The lands bordering on Morgan Run have produced fine timber, and it is a fact that more saw-mills have been built on this than on any stream in the township. South of this the other streams are Camp Hope Run, Sanborn Run, and Raccoon Run, each of which are within the township, and discharge into Clearfield Creek.

In the eastern part of the township is Laural Run, a stream that is a fair rival to Morgan Run, and one that has been an important factor in the vast lumbering enterprises carried on in its vicinity, and furnished power to a number of saw-mills built along its banks. This stream flows a generally southeast course and empties into the Moshannon a short distance below Philipsburg.

The geological formation of Boggs township is one of its noticeable features. As extracted from the report recently made by H. M. Chance, it is as follows: The prevailing dip throughout the central part of the township is to the west and northwest.

Two miles west from Blue Ball Station is the fire-clay overlying the Conglomerate. It lies at elevations varying from 1,830 to 2,050 feet above tide. At Blue Ball the top of the Conglomerate is not more than 1,580, and at Wallaceton aboat 1,720 feet above tide. The first anticlinal axis crosses the railroad near Wallaceton. Passing west and northwest along the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Blue Ball Station, the point where the first anticlinal axis crosses the railroad, about one-half mile beyond the station, is marked by a beautiful exhibition of the Seral Conglomerate or millstone grit. Enormous bowlders of fine-grained white quartzose sandstone, with some brownish massive sandstone, are found, and occasional massive layers of Conglomerate rock with rounded white quartz pebbles of the size of a pea and larger. The mass rises as a wall fifty to sixty feet high. Some of the loose blocks will contain over two thousand cubic feet.

Along the road, between Wallaceton and Stoneville, are found several summits high enough to catch the Freeport coals. Of the several banks opened in this vicinity, most of them appear to be located on the Kittanning middle coal—Bed C. None of them show coal of good thickness, and they commonly range from two feet eight or nine inches to three feet two or three inches. The Lambert opening, in the hill between Clearfield and Little Clearfield Creek, shows bright, clean coal, free from sulphur, but contains a thin parting of slate. This bed is about three feet three inches thick. In this same region, and two hundred feet above the creek level, the surface of the ground is covered for some acres with a peculiar, rough-looking iron ore, in lumps of all sizes, some of the pieces making from 150 to 200 pounds. A shaft put down showed as follows:

Outcrop lumps on surface; loose sandstone pieces, with some few on lumps, five feet; ferruginous sandstone, with lean ore, five feet; red, clayey ore, one to two feet; clay slate, with some red ore, six feet.

A specimen of the best quality of the outcrop surface ore yielded, on analysis by Mr. McCreath: Iron, 42.400; sulphur, .039; phosphorous, .082; insoluble residue, 23.120. This analysis represents an ore of very good quality, but the great mass of ore deposit was leaner and more sandy.

Fire Clays and Workings.—This deposit is of far greater value to the township at the present time than its coal product, there being three well supplied beds.

The Harrisburg Fire Brick Company's land is perhaps the oldest and greatest in extent. The beds are located in the southeast part of the township, about two and one-half miles west of Blue Ball Station, and about three and one-half miles southwest from Wallaceton.

These clays are in three layers, called respectively the upper layer, or shell clay; the middle layer, or block clay, and the lower layer, or flag clay.

The upper layer is hard, compact, and of a dark bluish gray color. The middle layer is hard, compact, with a dark pearl gray color, with conchoidal fracture. The lower layer resembles the middle, except in color, being of a light pearl gray. The company have no works at Blue Ball, but ship the raw clay to the Harrisburg Fire Brick Works, where it is manufactured into bricks.

The bricks are used for heating and puddling furnaces, and for blast furnace linings; chiefly in the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, and Cumberland Valleys.

This clay is also shipped to Pittsburgh, to the fire-brick works there, and is largely used in making pots for the glass works.

An analysis of this clay shows it equal, if not superior, to any other clays of the county. The brick manufactured from it bear a very high reputation, and the clay itself is always in demand. Quantities of it are used in the manufactures of the Clearfield Fire Brick Works at Clearfield.

The clay obtained for use at the works of the Wallaceton Fire Brick Company is taken mainly from beds opened on the Shimmel and Smeal lands near Wallaceton borough. Both of these are of good quality, the latter being preferable, although the supply is not very great. The Shimmel clay makes the best brick for coking ovens, and for this purpose is very valuable. The Smeal clay is made into No. 1 brick, which are always in great demand.

The hamlet of Blue Ball, to which occasional reference has been made heretofore in this sketch, comprises a cluster of houses and one or two unimportant industries and business enterprises, and is situate in the extreme southeast corner of the township. The place was first made prominent in the days of stage travel, during which it was a conspicuous resort; but latterly, as other means of travel was provided, it went into a declining state, and was only aroused by the building of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway through the place some eighteen or more years ago. The extensive clay deposits, about two and one-half miles west from Blue Ball, and from which location this clay is called "Blue Ball," give the town an additional evidence of life, as shipments are made from this point.

Another small hamlet, called Stoneville, lies within the township, and in the extreme east part thereof. Further than its proximity to Clearfield Creek and the vast fields in which extensive lumbering enterprises have been prosecuted, no considerable importance attaches to the place.

Of the church societies of the township, both past and present, that of the United Brethren leads in point of numerical strength. The mother church of the society is "Salem," located in the north part of the township, about two miles west from Wallaceton borough. The edifice was built during the year 1848. From this, as the parent society, there have grown the other societies of the same denomination, one at Wallaceton, the Spring Valley, and the Chester Hill, three in all. The former of these branches, however, has not been prosperous, and the edifice is now used as a school-house. Prior to the building of the Salem Church the society was in existence, and held meetings at such places as were most convenient for the members.

Of the many old families of this and adjoining townships, who have been identified with the United Brethren, some can be recalled: Joseph Goss and wife, Samuel McClarian and wife, Isaac Goss and wife, Benjamin Smeal and wife, John Soalt and wife, Joseph Barger and wife, William Hoover and wife, George Barger, sr., and wife, George Smeal, sr., and wife, Henry Hummel, sr., and wife, George Turner, sr., and wife, William Woolridge and wife, Absalom Barger and wife, Jeremiah Smeal and wife, William Taylor and wife, John Woolridge and wife, John Crowell and wife, Jacob Goss and wife, Daniel Philips, sr., and wife, Dennis Crowell and wife, Bassel Crowell and wife, Rev. Charles Crowell and wife, Henry Kephart and wife, Henry Hummel and wife, Rev. Smith and wife, Rev. Woodward and wife, Rev. Pringle and wife, Rev. Conley and wife, George Peters and wife, and others.

The schools of Boggs township are as numerous and well provided for as any of the townships of the county, there being, at this time, seven in all, known as follows: Blue Ball, Eagle Eye, Laurel Run, Bethlehem, Center, Stoneville, and Crooked Sewer.

WALLACETON BOROUGH.

This municipality was brought into existence upon the petition of Robert Wallace and others, presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, at a term thereof held in the month of January, 1873, which petition was duly referred to the grand jury for determination. On the same day that body made a favorable report, whereupon the court, at the March term, made the following order:

"And now, March, A. D. 1873, the court confirms the judgment of the grand jury, and decrees that the said town of Wallaceton be incorporated into a borough, in conformity to the prayer of the petitioners; that the said boundaries thereof shall be as follows: Beginning at a post by a white pine, thence south by a tract in the name of Joseph Ball, eighty-nine perches to a black oak; thence south twenty-two degrees west by lands of Jacob Smeal, *et al.*, 108 perches to a post; thence west by George Shimmel's land, 196 perches to post and stones; thence north by line of John Holt's tract 112 perches, and still north 170 perches to a white oak; thence east by Bradford township line 236 perches to a chestnut, and south 137 perches to a post by white pine and place of beginning, and containing about four hundred and twenty-six acres.

"And that the annual election for said borough shall be held in the public school-house in said borough, on the 24th day of April in each year, according and subject to the provisions of law; and declare said borough a separate election district; and further decree that the first election shall be held April 24, 1873."

Wallaceton borough, thus formed, occupies a position in the northeast corner of Boggs township. As stated in the order of the court, it contains about four hundred and twenty-six square acres of land. Soon after its incorporation an impetus was given its growth by the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad; and still later, in 1881, the incorporation and erection of the fire-brick works materially added to its population.

The borough is located on an elevated plateau about fifteen hundred feet above sea level. The land on either side is rolling, rendering it easy of drainage. It is nearly surrounded by forests, which in summer makes it a desirable place of residence, but owing to its altitude the winter months are extremely cold. The present population of the borough is about two hundred and twenty-five. The business interests of the place comprise two general stores and one grocery store, a hotel and a post-office.

The first church in the borough was built in 1871, for the society of the denomination known as the United Brethren. The building was subsequently sold and is now occupied for school purposes.

In 1873 was built Bethel church by the society of the Church of God, under the pastorate of Rev. Still. This society is not now, nor has it any time, been large in point of membership. Among its members may be mentioned the names of David Gray, Detrich Cole, Hannah Smeal, Jacob Richner, George Shimmel, John Ross, D. R. P. Shirey, David Turner and others. The society has no resident pastor.

The Wallaceton Methodist Episcopal church was built during the year 1875, during the pastoral charge of Rev. Hugh Linn.

The Wallaceton Fire Brick Company, the chief manufacturing industry of the borough, was incorporated in the year 1881, by William A. Wallace, Frank Goss, John M. Adams, David L. Krebs and William E. Wallace, all ot whom, except Frank Goss, are residents of Clearfield. The officers of the company are: President, William A. Wallace; treasurer, John M. Adams; secretary, William E. Wallace. Superintendent of works, M. Tippery. The buildings of the company occupy a considerable tract of land near the railroad.

The greater part of the clay used at these works is taken from the beds in the vicinity of the borough and known respectively as the Shimmel and Smeal clays, so designated from the owners of the lands on which the clays were found. A fair quantity of clay, however, is shipped to the works from the Irvin and Chase tract on Little Clearfield Creek, being brought to this place over the Beech Creek Railroad, and some from the extensive clay beds of Woodland. The present capacity of the works is ten thousand bricks per day, in the manufacture of which employment is furnished to about sixty persons.

The extensive lumber manufactory of P. B. Crider & Sons, though not within the borough, yet incidentally a part thereof, was built in the year 1886, on the turnpike. With its surroundings, its industries, its churches, its large and well appointed school, its railroads, the T. and C. and the Beech Creek, both of which have stations at the borough, Wallaceton is one of the enterprising centers of the county. The main streets are well laid out running parallel with convenient lateral thoroughfares, providing easy access to all parts. The streets are kept clean, giving evidence of public-spiritedness on the part of its municipal authorities.

The serenity, however, of this little borough has, within the last twelve years, been seriously disturbed by the happening of three tragic events, either of which was sufficient to shake the social status of the community from center to circumference. The first of these events occurred on the third day of November, 1876, when Maria Waple came to her death. For this offense Martin V. Turner was arrested, tried and convicted in the courts of Clearfield county; but an appeal being taken and a new trial granted, to take place at Lock Haven, Mr. Turner was acquitted and discharged by the court. The second event was the unnatural taking-off, by death, of Ida Douglass, on the first day of July, 1882. The perpetrater of this crime was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The climax of tragedy appears to have been reached in the brutal murder of Ella Davis, who was shot and killed by James McClain, on the 6th day of August, 1886. This act was committed while the young lady was in the parlor of her father's residence. The murderer immediately killed himself in the presence of the girl whom he had so foully slain.

The several offices of the borough, burgess, justice, treasurer and assessor, have, from the time of its incorporation, been filled as shown by the appended table:

1873. Burgess, J. Shimmel; justices, J. H. Turner, A. M. Shaw; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assessor, Isaac Shimmel.

1874. Burgess, T. M. Holt; justice, A. Shaw; treasurer, L. J. Morgan; assessor, M. Reidy.

1875. Burgess, John Glant; justice, A. D. Reidy; treasurer, M. V. Turner; assessor, Isaac Shimmel.

1876. Burgess, John Glant; justice, T. M. Holt; treasurer, William Fease; assessor, Jacob Strickland.

1877. Burgess, John Holt; justice, T. M. Holt, treasurer, William Fease; assessor, John Shaffner.

1878. Burgess, John Holt; justice, T. M. Holt; treasurer, Fred. Campman; assessor, D. I. Turner.

1879. Burgess, John Holt; justice, J. H. Turner; treasurer, Fred. Campman; assessor, John Holt.

1880. Burgess, T. Toubin; justice, M. D. Reidy; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assessor, J. H. Turner.

1881. Burgess, Fred. Campman; justice, M. D. Reidy; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assesor, D. I. Turner.

1882. Burgess, William Lyman; justice, M. D. Reidy; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assessor, D. I. Turner.

1883. Burgess, William Lyman; justice, George Emigh; treasurer, James H. Turner; assessor, F. Campman.

1884. Burgess, David Turner; justice, M. Tippery; treasurer, James H. Turner; assessor, J. H. Turner.

1885. Burgess, Jesse Goss; justices, Jas. H. Turner, Wm. Lyman; treasurer, Fred. Campman; assessor, Jas. K. Turner.

1886. Burgess, D. R. P. Shirey; justices, Jas. H. Turner, Wm. Lyman; treasurer, S. E. Kramer; assessor, R. Hackman.

1887. Burgess, Andrew Klear; justice, William Lyman; treasurer, S. E. Kramer; assessor, Frank Colegrove.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

THE pioneer and early history of this township, or the territory that originally was a part of the old township of Chincleclamousche, but was in the year 1807 erected into Bradford township, antedates its organization by only a very few years; in fact, at the time that separate organization was made there was a population in the whole county not to exceed eight hundred persons, both old and young.

At the time the first efforts were made looking to the subdivision of the county (for at that time Chincleclamousche township embraced the whole county), it was, for judicial and nearly all other purposes, attached to Centre county, and the application was made at a term of the Quarter Sessions Court, held in the month of January, of the year 1807, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Clearfield county, praying for the erection of two new townships. The court, as required by law, appointed John Dunlap, William W. Feltwell and Thomas Burnside, viewers to examine into the matter and make report upon the advisability of the division prayed for.

At the August Sessions, held during the same year, the viewers reported upon two new townships, one to be called Bradford, so named in honor of Surveyor-General William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, and the other to be called Beccaria, in honor of the distinguished philosopher, Marquis De Beccaria but why so named in his honor no reliable information is obtainable.

The boundaries of Bradford township, as laid out on the report of the viewers, were as follows: Beginning at the head of Moshannon Creek, thence down the same to the mouth thereof; thence up the Susquehanna River to the mouth of Clearfield Creek; thence up Clearfield Creek to the mouth of Muddy Run; thence up the Muddy Run to the head of the east branch thereof; thence a straight line to the head of Moshannon Creek, the place of beginning. The straight line referred to in the latter part of the description is the present boundary north of Cambria and south of Clearfield county. It will be seen that from the description of the boundaries of Bradford, the township was exceedingly large, and that its territorial limits have been curtailed and reduced by the subsequent formation of no less than nine separate townships. To be sure, some of the more recently organized were but subdivisions of the older townships, yet the territory originally included within Bradford now forms the nine municipalities as above stated. The first reduction was made in the year 1828, when Decatur was set off. This was followed in 1835, by the erection of Morris. Boggs came third, in the year 1838, Graham in 1856, and Cooper in 1884. The history of each of which said several townships will be found written in their proper place in this work.

In the month of February, 1852, the Court of Quarter Sessions confirmed the report of A. K. Wright, D. W. Moore and James B. Graham, by which certain lands then belonging to John Duncan and John Hanna were set off from Bradford and annexed to Lawrence township.

That portion of Bradford that is left after the several reductions of its territory, is situate on the south side of the West Branch River and the northern townships of Goshen and Girard. Graham township forms the east, Boggs the south and Lawrence the west boundary. The course of the West Branch on the northern side of the township is exceedingly tortuous and winding, forming no less than eight sharp bends at various points in passing the short distance of about eight or ten miles, by direct route or air line. Clearfield Creek passes on the west side, just touching the township and dividing it at that point from Lawrence. The largest stream lying or having its course within the township is Roaring Run, which drains the whole southern and southwest portion, and has as tributaries several rivulets named respectively: Fork Valley Run and Forcey's Run, on the north, and Jake's Run on the south. Roaring Run is tributary to Clearfield Creek and Clearfield Creek to the Susquehanna River. The other streams, each of which discharge their waters directly into the river are, Abe's Run, Devil's Run, Millstone Run, Bear Run and Moravian Run, the latter, however, courses only a short distance through the township on the extreme east side, but lies mainly in Graham township. Graffius's Run is a tributary of Moravian Run.

It will be remembered that long before the first settlers ventured into this country, and during the Indian occupation, a party of Moravian missionaries, on their journey to the region of the Ohio River, made a halt on this stream and buried one of their number, a child, who had died during their passage across the Allegheny Mountains. From this fact the stream was ever after known as Moravian Run. The exact route taken by this party of pilgrims across the township, or the precise spot at which the interment was made, cannot now be definitely fixed, but as they followed the general course of the river, the fair presumption arises that the route took them across the northern portion.

The surface of the land generally throughout the entire township is very hilly but not mountainous, although in some portions there are level and fertile areas well adapted to agriculture. From this it cannot be assumed that the hill lands are wholly unproductive, as some of the best producing lands are among those classed as "hill farms."

The population of the township as originally laid out could not at that time have exceeded one hundred and seventy-five persons. An enumeration of the taxable inhabitants made by the assessor, Thomas Winters, for the year 1809, showed the entire number of taxables as follows: Robert Anderson, Robert Beers, John Crowell, Jebish Darling, John Darling, John Darling, jr., Valentine Flegal, Abraham Goss, Betty Goss, Samuel Green, Devolt Hess, Abraham Hess, Adrew Kephart, George Kephart, Henry Kephart, Conrad Kyler, Leonard Kyler, John Kyler, Abraham Leonard, David Litz, Absalom Pierce, Philip Benson, Nicholas Smell, Benjamin Smell, George Shimmel, John Vanal, Thomas Winters, John Weld, Jacob Wise, John Wiser, George Wilson, Peter Young and John Bagley. There were also three single freemen, viz.: Rudolph List, George Kephart and John Shimmel. At that time there was neither saw-mill nor grist-mill in the entire township.

The roll for the succeeding year, 1810, shows no increase and but one or two removals, but as an evidence of stimulated manufacturing growth, or perhaps as it might be more aptly stated, the growth of manufactured stimulants, George Shimmel and Peter Young were each assessed as having a "still-house."

In the year 1812 an enumeration of taxables was made by Absalom Pierce, assessor, and a slight decrease shown, there appearing on the roll only thirty-two names, two of whom were single freemen. Some of the names on the first roll had disappeared and a few new ones replaced them. These new comers were William Alexander, Elizabeth Fathers, Jacob Hoover and Samuel Turner. The still-house of Peter Young seems to have disappeared, but that of George Shimmel remained, having acquired the more dignified title of "distillery."

Many whose names appeared on the several rolls above mentioned resided in that part of Bradford which was subsequently erected into the townships of Decatur, Morris and Boggs, so that a mention of them more in detail should be found in the several chapters relating to those townships.

Among the early settlers of that remnant of the original township was the family of Robert Ross, formerly of Huntingdon county, who came about the time of or before the War of 1812. They located on the river above the mouth of Trout Run. William, George, Robert, Elsie, Lavina and Susan Ross were children of the pioneer Robert. This family became prominent in the county, and many descendants are still living in various localities and townships.

The Forcey family, the pioneer being Matthew, came to Bradford from old Chincleclamousche township, having settled south of Clearfield town in the year 1804, and in Bradford about 1813 or '14. They were a large family and progressive. Thomas H. Forcey, president of the County National Bank of Clearfield, is a descendant from this stock, and has owned a very large amount of land in Bradford from time to time.

Robert Graham emigrated from Ireland to this country about the close of the last century and settled in Huntingdon county. In 1802 the family came to Clearfield county and located in Lawrence township, where they lived until 1811. They then went to Bradford where the pioneer, Robert, died in 1855. He was buried in the old Ross grave-yard opposite the mouth of Surveyor's Run. It was customary in these early times to give nearly every family some distinguishing nick-name, and this family of Grahams were called "Grimes," a name that followed them for many years and was supposed by new settlers to be their correct surname.

Jacob Hoover was the head of a large family of that name, who were among the pioneers of Bradford, living in the eastern part of the township not far from the site of Grahamton. The name of Hoover is well represented throughout the county.

There were also two heads of families both named Samuel Turner, one of whom came to Bradford about the time of the War of 1812. This is the Turner referred to in the old assessment roll above mentioned. The other Samuel Turner came to this country from Ireland, about the year 1809, but did not settle in this county until 1824, at which time he located at Grahamton, or the place afterward so named, and about thirty years before Graham township was erected.

The Hurd family lived, at a very early day, in the eastern part of the township. After his death John Dale lived on the same place. Dale was a hatmaker and worked at Philipsburg as well as Bradford. Several descendants of the Dale family are still living.

John Kyler located about the same time between the towns now known as Wallaceton and Bigler, on the old Susquehanna pike. The Kylers are now numerous in the eastern part of the county, and some have been very active in county and local affairs.

Absalom Pierce was assessor of Bradford township in the year 1812, therefore was one of its pioneers. He lived near John Kyler's about where Bigler station is located.

John Woolridge was born in England and came to this country in the year 1819. He located on lands on the Clearfield road about two and one-half miles from Woodland village. His children were William, John, Edward and Sarah, all of whom are still living. Edward is now in Minnesota, William on the old homestead, John in the north part of Bradford, and Sarah in Clearfield borough, the wife of Isaac Johnson, boot and shoe merchant.

The family of John Shirey came to the township about the same time and settled on lands in the Graham neighborhood. The descendants of John still live on the old farm.

Adam Myers, a colored man, lived in the Graham quarter. He had no children except by adoption.

Richard Shaw, a pioneer of the Mount Joy ridges, in the north part of Lawrence, moved into Bradford on lands about a mile from the river. The family afterward came to Clearfield town.

David Wilson was another of the early settlers in the Graham neighborhood, and owned a farm adjoining Graham's. Wilson was twice married and had quite a large family, but few of the children are now living in the township.

Archie Campbell also came to Bradford at an early day. He was a native of Ireland, and quite an old man when he made a settlement in the township. He died after a few years' residence there, and was buried in the old Ross grave-yard.

John Stewart lived on the river, about half a mile from Graham. Dr. Stewart, of Clearfield borough, is a grandson of this pioneer.

The older residents will remember among the pioneer names that of Cæsar Potter, the colored settler, who lived with his wife and family a couple of miles from Mill Stone Run, near the centre of the township, on the north side. Some of the family died there, and the others long since moved away.

Among the other old families of Bradford were the Graffiuses, who to-day are numerous there; the Mayhews, who moved in from the opposite side of the creek; the Burges, of which family Adam Burge was the head, and the Dixons, who lived near the Grahams.

After 1820 the lands then comprising Bradford township were taken up very rapidly, the larger streams along its borders, the Susquehanna on the north, the Moshannon on the east, and Clearfield Creek on the west, beside the numerous tributaries to these streams throughout its entire length and breadth made the township a desirable place of residence.

These waters were sufficiently large to navigate rafts of logs and lumber, and became, in after years, and still continue important factors in the lumber interests of the county. As an evidence of this rapid taking up of the timber and farming lands Jacob Hany, the assessor for the year 1825, enrolled over one hundred and thirty land owners in the township, but all were not residents there at that time. This was prior to the division of the territory, which division as a matter of course, reduced the population as well as the area of what had previously been known as Bradford township. The subdivision was made three years later, in 1828, when Decatur was erected. This took from Bradford something more than one-third of its territory, and even Decatur has since been made to surrender its territory to the formation of still younger townships, so that the lands that in 1828 were formed into Decatur are now represented in whole or in part by Decatur, Woodward, Geulich, and Bigler townships. The territory left to Bradford, after this first division, has also been subdivided, and is now represented by the remnant of the township itself and the subsequent formation of Morris, Boggs, Graham, and Cooper. The last township that took territory direct from Bradford was in the erection of Graham, in the year 1856. The succeeding year Jacob Pearce, the assessor of the township, enrolled the taxables thereof, which roll showed seventy-five regular taxable inhabitants and twenty-two single freemen, or an equivalent in population of about three hundred and fifty persons. This shows a strong increase in population in the township after all reductions of territory in the formation of new townships. At the same time the assessor enrolled the militiamen of the township as follows: Henry Graffius, John Graffius, Hamilton Graffius, Joshua Graffius, Neely Green, Enoch Cosgrove, Thomas Luzier, William Dixon, Alexander Livingston, James Lingle, Emanuel Graham, Washington Graham, Samuel P. Wilson, John Stewart, Daniel Stewart, James Lansbury, John Buck, James C. Graham, John Wilson, Eli Soult, George H. Barger, William Wiggins, William Peters, Park Gardner, William Albert, George Albert, Henry Albert, Joseph Yothers, Henry Kyler, John Harrier, John Sheasley, Adam Stoney, Howard Merrill, Levi Pearce, Benjamin Knepp, David Hitchens, John Woolridge, John Ireson, Joseph Shirey, Ludolph Buck, Jacob Graham, Abraham Luzier, George G. Smeal, Henry Smeal, Elijah Smeal, Ellis Smeal, Joel Dixon, James Dixon, jr., John W. Graham, Francis Graham, Absalom P. Barger, Henry Wisor, Jonathan Wisor, jr., Jacob Hess, Luke Kyler, Abraham Pearce, Edmund Albert, John Falls.

There seems to have been, prior to this time, 1856, and even later, a lack of manufacturing industries in Bradford township. The portion which was set off to the formation of Graham had several saw-mills, some of them having been built many years before. The locality of Grahamton was thickly settled, and the manufactories were mainly built there through the enterprise of the Graham family, for whom the town was named. Still there were from time to time several industries in Bradford. Among these was a saw-mill built on Roaring Run, near the present village of Woodland, by James Leonard, and about the year 1825. Another was built about one or two years later by Robert Graham on Mill Stone Run, not far from the river. Beside the regular manufacture of lumber, this mill produced a large number of arks for river use. A third saw-mill was built by John Stewart, near, or on the upper waters of Mill Stone Run, about the year 1845. Its use was discontinued some years ago.

The present industries appear to be confined to the hamlets of Woodland and Bigler. These, too, undoubtedly owe their existence to the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad through the township. Recently, however, the Beech Creek, Clearfield and South Western Railroad Company laid their tracks through the township, running substantially the same courses, and touching at the same points, Woodland and Bigler, at each of which places both companies have stations. These roads furnish a means of communication directly with the county seat, and also with Philipsburg, the outlet from the county on the east. Of these places Woodland is much the larger, having from four to five hundred population, dependent mainly upon the number of persons employed at the extensive works of the Woodland Fire Brick Company.

While it is a conceded fact that Woodland would have amounted to nothing as a town or village without its railroad advantages, yet the operations of the Fire Brick Company have had much to do with its subsequent progress in point of population at least.

These works, which are known as the "Lower Works," were started in the year 1870, by Albert Brothers, John McMath, and Isaac Reese, and by them operated until the year 1874, at which time an interest was sold to Kessler & Du Bree, of Philipsburg. In 1875, with Hope Fire Brick Company, the whole was consolidated under the name of the Woodland Fire Brick Company, limited.

The Hope Company was started at Woodland in 1872, two years later than the lower works, by Wile & Richards, of Philadelphia, and in 1875 merged in the Woodland Fire Brick Company with the other company above mentioned.

In 1876 a destructive fire occurred at Woodland, by which the town lost several dwellings, two of them being very fine, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Hope Fire Brick Works, an extensive lumber-mill with about a million feet of manufactured lumber, the property of Albert Brothers, and much other valuable property in the town. The brick works were immediately rebuilt and have since been in successful operation. The present officers of the company are Hepburn Walker, chairman; S. P. Harbison, treasurer; J. S. Showers, secretary. As an evidence of the growth of this industry at Woodland it may be stated that the total annual capacity and output of both works for the year 1872 was 8,000; for 1877, 15,000; 1880, 20,000; 1884, 25,000, and with the present increased facilities for manufacture, and the great demand for the superior quality of brick here made, the company are now producing at the rate of 800,000 per month, or over 9,000,000 annnally. There are now regularly employed in the Woodland works about 200 persons.

A new industry is developing at this place, or the town, that is attracting much attention among the coal operators. The firm of Cooke & Brison, of Philipsburg and Bellefonte, have a lease of lands owned by Eli Soult, situated short distance northeast from Woodland depot, from which they are taking a superior quality of coal known as Woodland semi-anthracite, and in the vicinity called the Soult coal. At the present time they are shipping about three cars daily, but arrangements are being completed for the production of a far greater quantity.

The fire clay deposits of Woodland and vicinity are apparently boundless. The Clearfield Fire Brick Company, and the Wallaceton Fire Brick Company, as well, obtain large quantities of their raw material here, which are taken to Clearfield and Wallaceton for manufacture into brick.

The mercantile business interests of Woodland are represented by two large stores—one owned by Ashley E. Woolridge & Co., and the other by Gingery, Wentzel & Co. The first was established in the year 1879, by Aaron Peters, and he was succeeded, in 1880, by the present firm above mentioned, the members of which are Ashley E. Woolridge, John A. Woolridge, and William A. Woolridge. They have a general stock usual to country stores.

I. V. Gray & Co.'s general merchandise store was established in 1876, the company being D. D. Gingery. In 1880, the firm was changed to D. D. Gingery & Co., the other partners being D. J. Gingery and I. V. Gray. Again in 1886, another change was made, and the present firm of Gingery, Wentzel & Co. was formed.

The other local interests are represented by two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one restaurant and two livery stables, the latter managed by Dugan & Blattenberger, and William Varnur, respectively.

For a period of about twenty-five or more years before the fire of 1876 occurred, there stood at Woodland an extensive saw-mill, which, during that conflagration was entirely destroyed, together with its product. It was formerly owned by Reuben McPherson. A new mill is in course of erection, owned and to be operated by Zenas Turner. The Woodland Methodist Episcopal Church, which was burned in 1876, was built about the year 1873, from funds raised by general contribution. It was a substantial frame edifice, having a spire one hundred and twelve feet high, the whole costing about four thousand dollars. Among its prominent early members were Henry Albert, Dr. J. A. Bouse, John M. Keton, Daniel Ross, William Wynn, Rev. J. F. Anderson, and other residents of the town and vicinity. Rev. W. W. Reese was formerly pastor of the church.

There is also building at Woodland, opposite the Tyrone and Clearfield depot, a church edifice for the United Brethren Society. The persons prominent in this work are: William Varnur, O. C. Buck, D. D. Gingery, Jesse Stone, C. W. Barger, and others. The church of the United Brethren in Christ, called Bradford Church, was built in the year 1843, on lands about one and one-half miles north from Woodland. It was a log building, lined and boarded, and proved sufficient for the necessities of the society for a period of over forty years. Among the residents of the locality who were prominently connected with the society, and who have descendants yet living in the township, were: Bassel Crowell, Dennis Crowell, Joseph, Isaac, and George Barger, John Soult, John Shirey, William K. Wrigley, George and John Wilson, William Hoover, and William Woolridge.

Southeast from Woodland, and about two miles distant therefrom, on the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield, and also the Beech Creek railroad, there is found a gathering or cluster of about twenty houses and two stores, and known as Bigler, so named in honor of the late governor of the Commonwealth, Hon. William Bigler, deceased, a resident, during his lifetime, of Clearfield borough. Prior to the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, this hamlet was called Williams's Grove, the name being so applied by Edward Williams, a former resident of the lower part of the township, and even to this day the post-office there is called Williams's Grove. The office there was obtained through the efforts of Hon. John Patton during his first term in Congress.

James E. Watson was commissioned the first postmaster, which office he held for some years, when he was succeeded by John Funk. The latter was, in turn, succeeded by Patrick Curley, under a commission from Postmaster-General Jewell, of date December, 1873. Mr. Curley is the present incumbent.

The business interests of Bigler comprise two stores, a blacksmith and a shoemaker's shop. Patrick Curley started a grocery, flour, and feed store in the town during the year 1870. The other was started about three years ago by Stephens Brothers, Frank P. and Blair Stephens constituting the firm.

The Bigler Presbyterian Church Society is something like a score of years old, although no established house of worship was provided until about 1870. It is a supply station, under the present ministerial charge of Rev. Koons, of Kylertown. The edifice is a plain but substantial frame building, one story in height, with a spire, and cost about fifteen hundred dollars. The church numbers among its members some of the substantial families of the township, among them S. A. Caldwell, Samuel H. Gill, John L. Pearce, Abraham Pearce, Jacob K. Pearce, John Livingston, Alexander Livingston, John Henry Kyler, Ellis Pearce, and others. Services are held here monthly.

The Dale Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Bradford is among the older of the religious associations of the township, having been organized something like fifty years ago. Up to about the year 1870, the society occupied a log church building, which was located in the Dale neighborhood, and from which its name was given, about two and one-half miles north from Bigler. The new church building stands near the site occupied by the old, and is a substantial frame building. The pulpit is supplied from Woodland, the officiating minister of that charge also supplying the Dale Society. Many of the leading members of this society are residents of Graham township. Among those of the older members who have been prominent in its maintenance from Bradford are the families of John Dale, Matthew Forcey, Elijah McDowell, and John B. Graham.

Of the church societies of Bradford township, that denomination known as the United Brethren, by far outnumbers any other of the several societies of the township, and among them may be found the most substantial families in the vicinity. A camp-meeting ground was laid out and prepared for the first annual meeting, held during the year 1884. These have since been well attended, the number present at the camp service held in 1886, being estimated at fully five thousand persons. The grounds are situate north from the town of Bigler.

The Society of Shiloh Church of the United Brethren is perhaps one of the strongest in the whole township, and by far the most numerous of the societies in the eastern part. Shiloh was organized forty years ago, and until the year 1886 held their services in Shiloh school-house. During this year a commodious church edifice was erected on lands about three hundred yards east of the school-house, on the public road. The building cost about two thousand dollars. Among the older families who have been from time to time associated with the society, are those of John Woolridge, Peter Graffius, Henry Graffius, John Graffius, Hamilton Graffius, Joshua Graffius, Jacob Williams, Henry Bumbarger, Benjamin Knepp, John C. Cowder, Jacob Peters, David Welkers, Thomas Welkers, Patrick Curley, Robert Livergood, and others.

The regular pastors in charge of the United Brethren societies of Bradford township, have been as follows: Revs. Herrondon, Potts, Keys, Pringle, Kephart, Jeffries, Moore, Crowell, Richey, Rankin, Tallhelm, Clemm, Reynolds, Miller, Fulton, Conley, Smith, Woodward, and Noon.

Another noticeable feature and a prominent element in Bradford township is its numerous and well appointed school-houses and the excellent educational advantages afforded the youth, the township residents having the benefits of no less than nine schools, with the "joint" school at Grahamton, which is attended alike by pupils from both Bradford and Graham, in all a total of ten. Besides the joint school at Grahamton, those of Bradford proper are: Upper Woodland, taught by Madge Morrow; Lower Woodland, S. K. Rank, teacher; junction, formerly an independent district, but latterly one of the regular schools of the township, Annie Matthews, teacher; Bigler, at Bigler, Etta Faust, teacher; Egypt, situate in the northwest part of the township, Carrie Stewart, teacher; Pleasant Hill, in the central part, Maggie Forcey, teacher; Jackson, in the central portion, Grant Smith, teacher; Shiloh, in the northeast part, R. W. McDowell, teacher. The joint school at Grahamton is under the charge of J. Henderson.

That the whole area of Bradford township has an underlying strata of coal of variable thickness, is an undisputed fact; and further, that its fire-clay beds contain vast quantities of this valuable product is demonstrated in the existence of its extensive brick works at Woodland, and the large quantities of clay shipped to Wallaceton and Clearfield for manufacture.

Bradford lies wholly within the second coal basin, the central line of which crosses it from northeast to southwest. The first anticlinal axis is at Wallaceton, only a short distance from the southerly line of the township. Under normal conditions the prevailing dip from this axis towards the center of the basin would be northward and westward, but as the anticlinal rapidly subsides at Wallaceton, the prevailing dip is more generally toward the north than the northwest.

At Wallaceton the top of the conglomerate is about 1,720 feet above tide, while at Woodland it is only 1,450 feet, showing a falling off to the northwest of about 270 feet. This rapid dip toward the center of the second basin is plainly shown by some of the railroad cuts between Wallaceton and Woodland. In one cutting a thin bed of coal is exposed for some distance, showing a remarkably sharp dip to the north. The lower portion of the coal measure occupies most of the surface of the township, and only a smaller portion is sufficiently high to take in the upper beds of the series.

The second basin is not as deep in the township as at points further northeast, for the Rock City, near Kephart's, plainly shows the Mahoning sandstone at an elevation of 1,760 feet above tide, while in Girard township, to the northeast, this rock occurs in the center of the basin at 1,550 feet above tide-water. The top of the Conglomerate No. XII is above water-level on all the creeks and runs in the northern and northwestern parts of the township.

The coal beds that have been opened in this township, excepting, perhaps, the Soult bed, are all of rather small size. Nearly all of the country banks are opened on Bed B or C, neither of which much exceed three feet in thickness. The Gray bed, in the eastern part of the township, was opened on the Kittanning Upper Coal Bed C; on the Kephart place in the north part, on Bed A of the Intra-conglomerate coal; the Woolridge bank, near the central part, on Bed D of the Lower Freeport coal, and shows from three to four feet of workable coal, but not of the best quality, being sulphurous. This coal is underlaid by fire-clay and some slate, beneath which is found a band of iron ore, giving evidence of the presence of the Lower Freeport limestone.

Three miles southwest from Woolridge's, and one and a half miles northwest from Woodland, is the Lansbury bank, opened on the Kittanning Middle Coal Bed C, at an elevation of about 1,580 feet above tide. It yields about three feet of coal. The old Lansbury bank is opened on what appears to be the Kittanning Upper Coal Bed C. It shows three feet of clean coal of excellent quality.

The semi-anthracite bed, opened on the Soult lands, and in operation since 1886, shows a clean bed of coal four feet four inches thick, and bids fair to develop an extensive industry in the vicinity of Woodland, that has been shown of much value to the lower townships of the county.

The coals of Bradford township, in their various clasifications, are as follows: Freeport Upper Bed E, not well defined and probably quite thin; Freeport Lower Bed D, average thickness about three and one-half feet, quality fair; Kittanning Upper Bed C, average about three feet, and good quality; Kittanning Middle Bed C, from two to three feet, average about two and one-fourth; Kittanning Lower Bed B, heavier than any other bed, running from four to five feet; Brookville Coal Bed A, estimated as averaging about three feet.

The fire-clay beds of Woodland and vicinity are principally confined to the south side of the railroad, probably because the dip, being to the north, workings on the north side are difficult to drain. The mines of the Hope works are opened mainly on the south side of Roaring Run, and within one hundred yards of that stream. Massive sandstone makes the country rock between the stream level and the floor of the mine. The working face of the clay averages about five feet of hard, good-looking clay, with softer and impure clay above and below. Another drift, not far distant, shows about the same, but with possibly more inferior and less valuable clay. An analysis of this clay yielded: Silica, 46.250; alumina, 37.500; protoxide of iron, 1.935; lime, .168; magnesia, .126; alkalies, 1.115; water and organic matter, 13.540. The clay is hard, compact, of a pearl gray color, and slaty structure.

The Woodland works were opened about half a mile west of the station, on the north side of Roaring Run, and averages from four to five feet of good, hard clay in places, but varying rapidly, the workable layer being sometimes pinched down very thin. An analysis of this resulted as follows: Silica, 45.450; alumina, 36.125; protoxide of iron, 2.275; lime, .168; magnesia, .342; alkalies, 1.290; water and organic matter, 13.730.

Another bed has been opened about a malf-mile northwest from Woodland, and a fourth about half a mile southeast of the Hope works. An analysis of each produces substantially the result shown by the Woodland and Hope beds

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF BRADY TOWNSHIP.

BRADY township was named for Captain Samuel Brady, the Indian fighter and hunter. The first white settler was James Woodside, a native of Chester county, Pa. He located on a tract of land which was surveyed to him in pursuance of warrant No. 570, on July 30, 1785, and situated on the head waters of Stump Creek, later known as the "Woodside," and (sometimes) "Luther" place. For a period of twenty-two long years no one came to cheer him, save the red man of the forest. At the expiration of this forced hermitic period, Joab Ogden located about a mile further down the creek—this was 1807—where Carlile Station now stands (on the B. R. & P. Railroad). In the year 1812 George, Michael and Frederick Scheffer located on the waters of Sandy Lick Creek. George located on part of the land where Du Bois now stands. Fred. and Michael located a few miles further up the creek. James, Benjamin and Thomas Carson came in 1814. In 1820 Lebbeus Luther, a native of Massachusetts, bought and located on the tract of land where Luthersburgh now stands (the place was named after him). Messrs. Fox & Co., who owned thousands of acres in this section, appointed Mr. Luther as their agent to dispose of these lands. The first tract he sold was to Benjamin Bonsall, who came from Perry county in 1824. Mr. Frederick Zeigler came about this time and settled on what was later known as the "Thompson" place. Mr. Zeigler came from Centre county, but was a native of York county.

In 1826 the township was organized and Benjamin Bonsall was appointed the first justice of the peace, in 1828. John Carlile came from Lebanon county and settled near the present site of Luthersburgh ("Goodlander" place). In 1830 Jacob Kuntz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, came and settled near where the Reformed Church now stands. The Knarrs, Weisgerbers, Wingerts, Korbs, and Yoases came in 1831, followed by Jacob Trautwine, in 1832. Henry Goodlander came in 1837, from Lycoming county. Immigration from now on was so vast and rapid, to preclude any further enumeration; besides, the allotted space compels brevity. The men who were conversant with the toils, hardships, and privations of the early pioneers of Brady township, will all, in a few short years, have passed away. All attempts at adornment of this sketch would only impair its value. Most of these sturdy pioneers have passed beyond, and among those who are yet with us—as living reminders of pluck, energy, and endurance, so necessary in pioneer life—the following deserve special mention: Jacob Kuntz, born 1778; Mrs. Kuntz (his wife), born 1800; Frederick Zeigler, born 1799; Mrs. Zeigler (his wife), born 1801; John Carlile, born 1803; Mrs. Carlile (his wife), born 1806.

Probably no other township in the county can produce three as old and measurably as healthy couples as the above named, whose aggregate age is 515 years, almost averaging eighty-seven years. They have been, and are, honorable and highly respected citizens, who have been a benefit and blessing beyond the confines of Brady township. Nor will their noble and good influence pass away with them. For their respective services, see "Township Annals," further on. Among these early settlers, many of them "squatted," *i. e.*, took possession of land without knowing to whom it belonged, and by keeping undisputed possession for twenty-one years, held it the same by right of peaceable possession under the general law.

Topography and Geography.—Brady township is located in the northwest corner of the county, about 2,000 feet above the sea level. ("Cream Hill" or "Luthersburgh Knob" is 2,060 feet above sea level). The surface is rather hilly, gently sloping westward; climate is salubrious and healthy; many excellent springs, including several "chalybeate," or mineral springs, abound. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of all cereals; fruitful orchards are met with everywhere, and although agriculture is not as far advanced as it is in some of the older eastern counties, it is rapidly improving. As the lumber disappears, greater interest is taken in tilling the fertile soil.

Mining.—The entire township seems to be underlaid with the lower "Freeport" vein of bituminous coal, which has been opened at different points in the township, near Troutville. At Amos Bonsall's a six-foot vein of most excellent coal is opened. Counting six inches "cannel" coal, fire-clay and limestone and other minerals abound.

Lumbering.—There are yet hundreds of acres of virgin timber land, employing about eight to ten mills—saw and shingle-mills—which run from six to eight months in the year. Pine is not so plenty, but hemlock and hard wood are abundant. Many hundred acres of most superior pine timber were cut down and rolled on "log-heaps" and burnt, in order to "clear out" farms, in the early history of the township. Such action to-day would be considered vandalism.

Public Roads and Railroads.—There are numerous and convenient roads kept in fair condition, probably considerably better than the average roads in most townships in the county, excepting "Cream Hill" turnpike, running through Brady east and west. This road collects toll under an old charter, which should be considered to have outlived its usefulness, as the tolls are heavy and the road often in an extremely bad condition. "Cream Hill" turnpike was chartered prior to 1820 as the "Waterford and Susquehanna," or "Sunbury and Erie" (as some authorities have it), and completed from 1820 to 1821. The State had appropriated a proper sum for its opening, but later it was rechartered as "Cream Hill" turnpike. From the time of its opening till about 1855, this pike was a great thoroughfare; toll-keepers were kept busy all day; hotel and tavern keepers, then known as "landlords," became rich; six-horse coaches, carrying the United States mail, were the wonder and embodiment of progress.

The "bugle horn" of the "stage driver" was what the whistle of the locomotive is to-day.

The next in importance is the public road leading from Luthersburg to Punxsutawney, the opening of which dates to the fall of 1830, when the few settlers near where Troutville now stands volunteered their services, among whom were the following: Jacob Kuntz, "Jery" Miles, Jonathan Ogden, and D. Hoover; and on April 15, 1831, the first wagon passed over it on its way to Punxsutawney; it was an old wagon brought from Germany by Jacob Kuntz.

The township has but one railroad—the B. R. and P.—running through the western border of the township, affording two stations—one, "Jefferson Line," and the other, "Carlile"—thus affording facilities for shipping lumber, which were long needed.

Pioneer Incidents.—Numerous and indeed interesting must have been the varied experiences of those who undauntedly undertook the herculean task of converting the primitive forests into the beautiful and fertile fields of to-day, enjoyed yet by many of them and their children, reaching to the border of the fourth generation.

Times were considered good, plenty to eat but no money. They lived as one large family. The only incident for weeks would be an occasional circuit rider, coming with a gun on his shoulder, and on his arrival everybody considered it his duty to inform his neighbor, and soon a motley crowd would meet in the bar-room in Lebbeus Luther's tavern, some in bare feet, others bareheaded, still others in moccasins, and others coatless, etc., and although they met in a bar-room, their conduct was modest and civil, evincing emotion and a deep religious feeling.

In 1830 there was no mill nearer than Philipsburg, Centre county, Irvin's mill at Curwensville having been burned at this time. The first mill in the township was Ogden's (Carlile Station to-day), the bolting cloth of which had to be turned by hand. On one occasion Mr. John Carlile took a "grist" to this mill, and Mr. Ogden not being at home, Mr. Carlile concluded to do the grinding himself, and succeeded, but when done could not stop the mill.

Game was plenty in those days. Mr. Adam Knarr remembers that about the year 1840 he saw and counted forty deer in a four acre field. Mr. Fred. Zeigler shot over four hundred deer, when he lost his "tally," but thinks that he at least shot sixty or seventy more, shot and captured eighty-two bears, one panther, seven wolves, several hundred raccoons, and an equal number of foxes, and was himself caught in one of his steel wolf traps, having forgotten the exact spot where he had placed it.

"Uncle Billy" Long, the great hunter, shot more deer than Zeigler, but Zeigler shot and captured more bears, having made a special study of their habits. Mr. Zeigler was often "treed" by wounded "bucks," making many narrow escapes with his life. About 1815 or 1816 five brothers, belonging to the "Seneca" tribe of Indians, known as the "Cornplanters," made their appearance in the "Big" Beaver meadow (where Du Bois now stands), where they erected their "wigwams," from which they sallied forth for game. In this family of five brothers were probably more "Johns" than could be found to-day in a single family. There was "Big" John, "Little" John, "Black" John, "Saucy" John, "John" John, and "John" Sites. These "friendly" sons of the forest continued their annual visits up to and beyond 1820.

One day "Uncle Billy" Long met "Black" John, and asked him how many deer he had shot that morning (being about eleven o'clock A. M.) "Black" replied that so far he had had "bad luck," as he had shot only ten deer. On another occasion (about 1823), "Uncle Billy" Long induced these Indian hunters to go with him to Luther's tavern (Luthersburgh to-day) to shoot "mark" (target) with Lebbeus Luther, who, by the way, was a most excellent "marksman." He did not at first show his skill until the Indians concluded that they would have an easy victory. Then he began to crowd them closer to the "bull's eye," until he proved himself the best shot in the crowd. The Indians began to look at each other in amazement and visible fear, when "Big" John turned to "Saucy" John, casting side glances at Luther, and in a low tone said, "John, we are not safe. That man Luver is a pale-faced medicine man or wizzard. Let us go." They went.

How the love of something good to eat may modify even the stern demeanor and legally austere heart of a judge on the bench, the sequel will show. Judge Thomas Burnside, generally known as the "elder," as he was followed on the bench by his son, was exceedingly fond of venison, who would adjourn court at any time to secure a deer "saddle;" being the first judge on the Clearfield bench, presided when the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Jonathan Ogden came up. Ogden had been returned for shooting deer out of season. On hearing the evidence the judge seemed very indignant, pretending by actual statement that he was glad for the opportunity to establish a precedent for hunters in particular, and citizens in general, saying: "I will inflict such a fine on the offender for shooting deer out of season, that it will never be forgotten." Turning to one of his associates, he asked: "Is 6¼ cents enough?" The associates assenting, he threw the change to Ogden, telling him to pay his fine, and proceeded with the regular order of business.

The prowess of the settlers is nicely illustrated by a little incident in which Mr. Whitson Cooper (by the way the first teacher in Brady township) and Michael Shaffer prominently *figured.*

One Sunday in summer or autumn, between 1820 and '25, Mr. Cooper started afoot, going through the woods to visit Mr. Michael Scheffer. At the same time "Mike" started up the creek, through the large beaver dam along Sandy, to look at a trap he had set for wolves, and on arriving there found the trap gone. He then followed the marks of the grappling hook until he got to a fallen tree which lay across another, and not quite on the ground. He then got on the fallen tree and looked for further traces of the trap, when suddenly a good sized panther looked fiercely up at him, but luckily for Scheffer, being unarmed, got off the log quickly, and found a small hemlock down out of root; this he got, broke off the top, and made himself a war club, when he again got on the log, and with well directed blows knocked the panther's brains out; he then hauled him out and with his pocket-knife cut the head off, and sat down at the creek and washed the blood off, a steep bank being close behind him. At this juncture he saw Mr. Cooper coming leisurely along on the bank of the creek, looking as if in a brown study, and when right above him, Scheffer threw the head before him, which frightened him so much that he got quite pale, and for a while could hardly speak. The panther measured eight feet and a few inches.

The dwelling houses in those pioneer days were little better than "shanties." It is true there were openings for windows and doors, before which sheets and blankets were hung, as boards were not to be had, as no saw-mills existed. Consequently floors were rare, or did not exist. The roofs were made of split shingles, or clap-boards, held in place by good sized logs known as weight poles.

In 1832 the Knarr residence, the first house, where Troutville now stands, was built; it was probably as good as most in the township; it was made of hewn logs, clap-board roof, no second floor or ceiling, a hole in the apex and centre, as to length of the roof, for the smoke to escape. This house had a ground floor, made by placing cross pieces between the "sleepers," close together, so as to hold a layer of clay mortar, which, packed solid and smoothed over and allowed to dry, made a firm and warm floor, which had the advantage, by virtue of its material, to escape scrubbing. The idea of this kind of floor was taken from the old German method of stucco work, similar to old time German threshing floors (not a nail used). Within a stone's-throw of the site of this pioneer cabin is the modern residence of H. E. Ginter, having all the modern conveniences of steam heat, hot and cold water throughout the entire house; make the comparison between the two, and the vast improvement since then, will strongly impress us that the world moves.

Prior to the location of the Knarr cabin, between the years 1821 and 1824, or near those dates, the first settlers located in the southern part of Brady township; these were David Haney, who first began on land which he sold to Lewis Kuntz in 1832, and where Jacob L. Kuntz now resides; Joseph Hoover at the same time settled on land which a few years later he sold to William Rishel, and where John W. Kuntz now resides, David Hoover at the same time settled on land which he sold to John Aurand, and where Henry Aurand now lives, and Peter Hoover first settled on land which he afterward sold to George Shucker, sr., in 1825; he then bought again and improved land, which in 1832, he sold to George Fred. Kohler, father of the present owner, Fred. Kohler. These first settlers all left except Mr. Haney, who bought about a mile west, where he died some years ago at an advanced age.

Mrs. Haney was a courageous woman, and related to Rev. John Reams, that while they lived in their first log cabin, which had only a "coverlet" hung for a door the first summer, and a little distance from the house was a cattle pen in which their cattle were kept at night. One night when Mr. Haney was away the wolves attacked their cattle, whereupon she opened the door (?) and resolutely scolded the wolves, and they left; but some nights afterward they came again when Mr. Haney was at home, and he took his gun and went out, and in the dim moonlight he saw one, fired at him, and some time afterward found him lying dead near where William McClarren now lives.

Mrs. Haney once was going home late in the afternoon, carrying one of her sister's children, when suddenly a large wolf stopped a short distance in front of her, showed his teeth and looked savagely; but she stood still and scolded him with energy to go home, when he scampered off, and she hastened home, but was afraid of being pursued, and that the scamp might want the child for supper. She also once when going alone to George Ogden's, (Carlile Station now) saw a panther jump on a log at the side of the road, a little distance before her. The beast then lowered the tail and crouched, but Mrs. Haney stood and scolded vigorously and the panther ran off. And yet

Mrs. Hany was not a scold in that sense of the word, and lived until these wild animals became few in number.

Besides those already named, Jonathan Ogden was also an early settler, and on his land the Union Cemetery, a mile east of Troutville, is located. One day, in 1835, while carelessly leaning on his gun, which had a short barrel, his dog licked the trigger and discharged the gun, killing Mr. Ogden instantly. He was the first person buried in his grave-yard.

TOWNSHIP ANNALS.

Brady may be termed the mother of townships, as originally she covered a large territory (twelve miles square), of which she yielded largely portions in the formation of Union, Bloom and Sandy townships. The establishment of Brady township as a separate "bailiwick" took place in 1826. Mr. Benj. Bonsall was the first justice of the peace, by appointment of Governor Shulze. Mr. John Carlile was the second in line, appointed by the governor in 1831. Mr. Carlile was his own successor, once by appointment in 1836, and next by election under act of 1842. Fred. Zeigler was the first collector (by appointment) in the township. In 1835 Luthersburgh was "laid out" as a town by Jacob Flick, who had purchased the land from Lebbeus Luther, after whom the new town was named. Major M. H. Luther (son of Leb. L.) was born in 1814, and was elected county auditor in 1839. He claims that the "tightest" place he ever was in was when he was drawn as a grand juror (about 1840), and appointed foreman of the *grand jury* It nearly "scared" him out of his wits, but Mr. Lewis Barrett (brother of Judge Barrett), being a juror, came to his rescue and all went well. In 1842 John Carlile was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, with over three hundred majority over his Whig opponent, Ebenezer Winslow, of Caledonia (now in Elk county), then belonging to Clearfield county.

In 1861 Jacob Kuntz was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket. It is to be regretted that the limited space does not admit of a complete register of all who held office up to the present time. The vote in 1830 counted sixty. Population in 1880, U. S. census, was 1,888. In the winter of 1886, application was made by S. G. Kuntz, Lewis Schoch, H. E. Ginter, Daniel Rishel and others, to divide Brady township into two precincts for election purposes; a commission of three was appointed consisting of D. W. Moore, W. D. Bigler and P. S. Weber, to investigate and report to court; their report was unanimous in favor of a new precinct with Troutville as the election poll; said report was confirmed absolute in September, 1886, and first election in the new precinct was held in November, 1886, casting 139 ballots.

The establishment of the first post-office in Brady township was Luthersburgh, and dates back to the completion of the "turnpike," about 1820. David Irvin was the first postmaster, "Gust" Schnell the second, followed by

P. W. Barrett. The post-office at Troutville was established through the efforts of Rev. John Reams and Jacob Kuntz, in 1857 or '58; Mr. Kuntz also was its first postmaster. Troutville was "laid out" as a town three years previous to this time. The village was named after Jacob Trautwein. The town was often nick-named "Fishtown," deriving that "sobriquet" from a large trout which was painted on a swinging sign of the first hotel or tavern (as it was then called) of the town. As the Rev. John Reams claims the honor of naming the village of Troutville, also of drawing up the writings and securing the post-office there, and also of starting the first Sunday-school at that place, we will permit him to state the following facts:

"In those years, between 1838 and 1850, much grain, pork, salt, etc., was hauled into Clearfield county from below Punxsutawney, and many teams stopped with Mr. Trautwein, who for some years lived in his round log house, built, as was customary then, with a clapboard roof, and the door hung in primitive style—wooden hinges. This cabin was often inconveniently full, but having inherited some money from Germany, he had a comfortable frame house erected in 1845. A year or two later two or three other houses were built and occupied, and a village seemed in prospect. Soon after a Mr. Winslow, from Punxsutawney, started a small store there, but in a year or so withdrew, and Carlile & Co. started a store in 1852, where Mr. Carlile still resides. About this time C. F. Grape started a small store at the east end of the present town. This he sold to Mr. Kuntz, sen., in a year or two. In marking goods to be brought here some were marked 'New Salem' and others 'New Germany,' and as Mr. Trautwein had no children to perpetuate his name, he wished the place called Troutweinville. It so happened one rainy day that a number of neighbors met at the 'Carlile store,' when the narrator proposed to settle the name by a vote, and it was thereupon agreed that Troutweinville was inconveniently long and objectionable; he was willing to adopt 'Trout,' drop the '*wein*,' and add the 'ville'; so, after two or three names were proposed, and each one had made a mark opposite his choice, the name of Troutville carried largely; whereupon he wrote a notice and tacked it on the wall: 'Take Notice! This place is named Troutville from this date.' The notice is lost and date forgotten, but it was probably in 1854. A year or two later they wanted a post-office at Troutville, and the narrator drew up a petition to Postmaster-General Kendall and sent it to Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. senator, and soon after our post-office was granted and Jacob Kuntz appointed postmaster. The village was regularly laid out in 1857, after Mr. Trautwein's death, and several lots sold before, date further back than those in the plan."

Stores.—To Matthew Irvin belongs the credit of being the first merchant in Brady township, locating at Luthersburgh in about 1835. Matthew sold out to his brother, David Irvin, in 1837. Daniel Barrett, father of Judge George R. and James C. Barrett, opened a store at the same place in 1838. He was followed by James Loughlan, of Clarion county, then followed G. W. and S. Arnold in 1844, who were succeeded by Samuel and F. K. Arnold in 1848. About 1850 to 1852 Barrett, Flegal & Postlethwait started a store in New Salem. This firm sold out to Barrett Brothers, and they in turn to a Mr. Montgomery, and he to J. Heasly. About the same time Charles F. Grape and George Knarr started a small store in Troutville, followed by Winslow & Gillespie in 1852. A few years later Fred. Kohler opened a store at the site of his present residence. Mr. John Carlile opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Winslow & Gillespie. The latter carried it on but a few months in 1852, and built a suitable room in 1856, which he occupied for many years, doing a successful business. At this (or even prior) time, John Hoover started a store at West Liberty, followed by others with varied success. About in 1859 Arnold & Terpe opened a store at Salem, or what is more particularly known as "Goodlander's." All these stores carried a general or mixed stock, which they exchanged for square timber and shaved shingles, making a large profit on the goods, and a larger margin on the timber and shingles. Careful and economical merchants could scarcely fail to succeed. Luthersburgh now has two general stores, one hardware store, one furniture and wagon shop, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one blacksmith shop, and two hotels, and had a private banking house, F. K. Arnold & Co., from 1871 to 1874.

Troutville has two general stores, two groceries, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, two shoe shops, three furniture and repair shops, and one hotel.

Manufacturing.—Joab Ogden built the first grist-mill (it was a small affair, turning bolting-cloth by hand) in the township. The exact year cannot be established, nearer than that it was prior to 1830, in which year "Jerry" and Andrew Moore, of Penn township, built a saw and grist-mill at what is now known as Rockton (Union township), known to this day as Moore's Mill. From 1849 to 1850 Jacob Kuntz built a grist-mill on East Branch (of Mahoning) about one and a half miles south of Troutville. This mill had two pair of French burrs, originally run by water power but now by steam, and known today as Rishel's Mill. In 1854 Jeremiah Miles built a steam and water-power grist-mill on the head waters of Stump Creek, two miles west of Luthersburgh. It was a wooden structure forty-eight by fifty feet, three stories high. Mr. Miles operated this mill till October, 1858, when he sold it to his son, Samuel Miles, who operated till April, 1864, when it was purchased by Adam Knarr and George A. Weaver, who operated it till January, 1872, when Jacob Edinger bought Adam Knarr's interest, changing the firm name to Weaver & Edinger, who run it until June, 1875, when the claim of George A. Weaver was purchased by the junior partner of the old firm, the present owner and operator; capacity per day, twenty-five barrels of flour, and about ten tons of chop and feed.

Saw-Mills.—The first saw-mill, Mr. Fred. Zeigler claims, was built by him between 1824 and 1830, on the present site of Jesse Lines's saw-mill; Jeremiah Miles the second, which latter was known as Zeigler's Mill. The third saw-mill was probably the one built in connection with the grist-mill at Rockton by the Moore Brothers in 1847. Mr. Jacob Kuntz claims that he built the fourth saw-mill in the township, about one mile east of his grist-mill, on East Branch (Rishel's Mill). All these, and those which followed for many years after, were the old "up and down" pattern. At present the saw and shingle mills in the township are making an average run of about six months in the year. The saw-mills of to-day differ as much from the old-time saw-mills, as the present "roller" process grist-mill differs from the old "burr" system.

Church Organization.—The establishment of church organizations was no easy task in such a sparsely settled country as Brady township in its pioneer days, and the hazards and hardships of the early pioneer circuit riders would make a volume itself of intense interest and importance. The first minister who came to Brady township was a Rev. —— Anderson, who preached in the bar-room of "Leb." Luther's tavern in 1822 or 1823. Rev. Anderson was a Presbyterian. The next minister who made his appearance was the Rev. David Kennison, a young Virginian, who was sent by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1827; he also preached in the tavern at Luthersburgh. At about this time Rev. John Althaus, a Reformed minister, came occasionally from Armstrong county; he also preached in the old tavern at Luthersburg to the German settlers of the vicinity. These faithful and honest servants endured many privations. They generally traveled on horseback with saddle-bag and musket or rifle, the latter for defense. They generally traveled on a four or six weeks circuit, receiving seldom over, but oftener under one hundred dollars salary per year; yet they were cheer and hopeful—a condition of mind which springs from a contented heart.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. David Kennison, the young Virginian above mentioned, organized the first M. E. class in 1827, in Carson's barn, about a mile and one-half west of Luthersburgh. Among this class were Fred. Hollowpeter, Jos. Lines, David Irvin and Daniel Barrett. Mr. Barrett was the first class leader. In 1828 Revs. David Steel and Pierce preached every four weeks, covering the following appointments, viz.: Philipsburg, Clearfield, Karthaus, Sinamahoning, Hickory Kingdom, Luthersburgh and Cherry Tree. In 1828 Revs. Jas. Lanks and Zach. Jordan were on this circuit and preached every four weeks. In 1830 Rev. Oliver Ague was the pastor and preached at each of the above appointments once in every six weeks. In 1831 Rev. Peter McEnally was the pastor, who labored part of the year, but finally became discouraged with the members because they neither attended the means of grace nor supported the gospel; he became disgusted and burned the class-book and bade them all good-bye. In 1832 the Baltimore Conference dropped Luthersburgh and vicinity. It was at about this time that two circuit riders, one a Rev. Blake, and the name of the other is not remembered, traveled on a four weeks' circuit, receiving about $100 per year, supplied Luthersburgh and vicinity until in 1833, when Luthersburgh was taken up by the Pittsburgh Conference and added to the Brookville mission. In 1835 the territory comprising the Pittsburgh Conference was divided, and Brookville mission was transferred to Erie Conference. In 1836 Revs. J. K. Hallock and J. R. Lock were the first missionaries sent to Brookville mission, including Luthersburgh. In 1841 the Luthersburgh class commenced building a church. In 1842 Brookville mission was divided into Redbank charge and Luthersburgh mission. In 1845 John K. Coxson and H. M. Chamberlin were the pastors; Coxson afterward a printer and lawyer in Punxsutawney, Pa. In 1851 Luthersburgh was made a "charge," with about seven appointments; West Liberty was an appointment in '54 to '55; in '56 the parsonage was completed; in 1860 the first church record was commenced; in '63 Troutville was added to charge; New Salem was made an appointment in 1860. From '63 to '71 the congregation moved along in a seeming "rut"; lowest and highest memberships during this period were fifty and one hundred and eighty. In 1871 a church building was commenced at Salem; amount of subscription (for the building), $1,200. During the same year the present church edifice at Luthersburgh was commenced; amount of subscription for the purpose was $5,600; Rev. L. G. Merrill, pastor. In 1872 "a heavy financial cloud hung over the New Salem and Luthersburgh societies." Troutville and another appointment were dropped. The winter of 1872 to '73 being a long and severe one, church attendance was meager. New Salem church was completed in spring of '73 at a cost of $2,250, and dedicated March 16, '73, by P. E. Rev. J. R. Lyson. The Luthersburgh church was completed and dedicated June 1, '73; T. C. Pershing, D. D., preached dedication sermon; cost of building $12,664.32, which amount was nearly all provided for on day of dedication. The furniture cost $2,225. Capt. L. B. Carlile was the leading worker and spirit in erection of the new building.

All Sunday-schools prior to 1872 had been organized as union schools, opening in the spring and closing in the fall; denominational schools were declared to be absurd. The pastor (D. W. Wampler), urging the change, was denounced as selfish and bigoted, and even some of his own members would not hear him preach or support him, denouncing him as a raving sectarian; but the Luthersburgh society organized its Sunday-school according to discipline of the M. E. Church. Church membership of Luthersburgh society in '73 was one hundred ninety-three. In 1878 the old parsonage was sold and proceeds applied on church debt; during the same year the church debt was liquidated. In 1882 a new parsonage was built; cost of lot and house about $1,800; membership in '84 was about eighty; present membership about same; a prosperous Sunday-school in connection with church.

Presbyterian Church.—This denomination did not maintain its early foothold in the township through the efforts of its visiting ministers. Rev. Anderson, above cited as the first minister who preached in the township, was followed by the Rev. Garry Bishop, from Clearfield, who preached the Presbyterian doctrine at Luthersburgh between the years of 1835 to '40. Rev. —— Betts (father of Senator Betts) organized a congregation. In this class were Benj. Bonsall, Wm. Wallace, Roswell Luther, Samuel Postlethwait (father of S. and Jos.), David Dressler, Mr. —— Anthony, John Seyler, and others. The Presbyterians, by paying sixty dollars to the Lutheran Church, had the privilege to worship in it by arranging their appointment so as not to conflict with the other congregation, but a few years later the organization was dissolved and has not been reorganized.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (German).—About the year 1833 the German missionary, Rev. John Althaus (above mentioned) established an organization of members of the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran faith among the German settlers, at and near Luthersburgh, holding their services in private houses and barns, until 1842, when this so-called "Vereinigte" (united) congregation built a church of hewn logs, at the west side of the Union cemetery, three miles west of Luthersburgh on the Punxsutawney road. The almost exact spot where this building stood is marked by a sturdy red oak tree which was a mere sapling then. Prior to and during the year 1851, the members of this mixed congregation could no further agree, and a division or separation took place; the Lutherans as well as the Reformed organized separate congregations. In 1852 the Lutherans built a church, an edifice with cathedral-like minarets, two and one-half miles west of Luthersburgh on Punxsutawney road. It was dedicated October 17, 1852. This congregation, like most pioneer churches, had its misunderstandings and consequent estrangement of some members; but time healed all differences, and in 1879 to '80 the congregation decided that they needed a new church edifice, and accordingly built a commodious house of worship, sixty by forty, with vestibule. It is a plank building, plastered, and surmounted by a neat steeple seventy-five feet high. The house was dedicated December 5, 1880, by the present pastor, Rev. C. Engelder; present membership about two hundred, and a Sunday-school in connection.

Reformed Church (German).—What has been said of the Lutheran congregation up to 1851 applies equally to the Reformed congregation, as their interests up to that date were mutual and identical. Rev. Althaus was a Reformed minister. His regular successor, Rev. Engelbach, leaned toward the Reformed tenets, although he passed as "Evangelisch Vereint," (Evangelical United). About this time (1851) Rev. Engelbach resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Brandt, a pronounced and radical Lutheran. The advent of Rev. Brandt hastened and precipitated the separation of the Reformers from the

Lutherans, and after the erection of the new house of worship by the Lutherans, who, also, tore down and removed the old Union building, the Reformers commenced the erection of a church of their own. In 1853 the foundation and corner-stone was laid, and in the year following (1854) the church was dedicated as "Trinity-Reformed Church." Rev. C. A. Limberg was called (and accepted) the same year. The building committee consisted of Fred. Wingert, H. Lott, sr., and Michael Schuker, sr. Besides these, the following also were among the members at the organization of the congregation: Fred Zeigler, Conrad Mehrwein, sr., Adam Weis, George and Fred Buchheit, Jacob Weber and his sons, Jacob, Henry and Peter, J. J. Weber, John Weber, Christ. Haag, sr., Mr. Aurand, George Schucker, Lewis Kuntz, Jacob Hummel, sr., Peter Shafer, Jacob Mehrwein, John Ergott, and others. In 1855 or 1856 a Sunday-school, under the care of the church, was established, both in the German and English languages. Rev. Limberg labored successfully for ten years, when he resigned and accepted a call at Butler, Pa. The following pastors have served this congregation, since 1854 to the present time, in the order given: Revs. H. Bielfield, Paul Wald, L. Christ, H. Hoffmeier, John Wolbach, and B. S. Metzgar. Present membership about three hundred; Sunday-school about one hundred.

Evangelical Lutheran (English).—In the year 1832 the general synod of the Lutheran Church presented Father Phil. Geulich (residing at Clearfield) with a "Book of Sermons" in the German language, who, once in each month during 1832 and 1833, came to Luthersburgh to read a sermon from this book, which was listened to with reverence and attention. It was, at this time, that Rev. John Althaus, the Reformed pioneer minister, made his appearance, who preached rather regularly in the old "round" log church and school-house, which had been built prior to his coming. In 1842 the German Lutherans and Reformers built a union church, between Luthersburgh and Troutville. During the time from 1833 to 1842 Revs. John Willox, Gotwald and others preached. During this period Rev. John Willox gave catechetical instruction in the English language. In September, 1843, Rev. George J. Donmeyer organized the "St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran" congregation of Luthersburgh, Pa. He became its pastor; William Rishel and Henry Goodlander were elected elders; Peter Arnold and Elias Rishel, deacons, Peter Arnold serving as secretary. In 1845 a frame church, 40 by 40 feet, was built—still standing. It was this church in which the Presbyterians worshiped, by paying sixty dollars into the building fund, which secured for them the privilege. In November, 1845, Rev. J. A. Nuner took charge of the pastorate. He served till October, 1847. Rev. P. P. Lane followed, serving till about 1850, when there occurred a vacancy, lasting till 1852, when Rev. Christ. Diehl became the regular pastor, serving till the early part of 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Rex, who served two years. He was followed by Rev. J. J. Stein, who only served a few months, when Rev. Joseph R. Focht became the pastor, in May, 1858, and resigned in May, 1860. In 1861 Rev. Joseph Welker served a short time. Rev. J. H. Bratton was pastor during 1862 and 1863. A vacancy occurred till sometime in 1867, when Rev. S. S. Stouffer took charge for about two years. During the long vàcations of 1870–71 Jacob A. Clutz, a student in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, served the congregation as a supply. During the summer vacation of 1872 Abraham G. Fastnacht served as a supply. After being without a pastor for nearly four years, Rev. E. Manges was called and accepted in March, 1873, who resigned in December, 1877. Early in 1873 lots were secured by F. K. Arnold, and during the summer of the same year a parsonage was built. During the pastorate of Rev. E. Manges, one hundred and sixteen members were added to this congregation. Rev. J. T. Gladhill became pastor of the charge in 1879, and resigned in February, 1882. During his pastorate the remaining debt on the parsonage was liquidated (amount $1,114), and membership increased. In May, 1883, Rev. W. Selner became pastor. During his pastorate the present new church edifice was erected (1883), at a cost of $5,000. The building committee consisted of D. Goodlander, J. H. Edinger, T. F. Rishel, and J. L. Seyler; architects, D. P. Frampton & Co.; size of building, 40 by 54, with steeple one hundred feet high. It was dedicated November 18, 1883. Accessions to the congregation during Rev. Selner's pastorate to the present, fifty-nine. Present membership in prosperous condition, and an interesting Sunday-school in connection. In 1878 Rev. E. Manges organized an Evangelical Lutheran (general synod) congregation at Troutville. This congregation built a neat little church in 1885, and is known as St. Paul's. Present membership, twenty; Sunday-school (union) members, about fifty scholars. In 1869 or 1870 Jacob Kuntz bought the old school-house (the one built in 1853), which he tendered to nearly all kinds of gatherings, and especially to the Lutheran congregation before they had their own house of worship—this old "rendezvous" was latterly known as "St. Jacob's Temple."

Baptist Church Association.—In 1842 a class of ten or twelve members was organized under the pastoral care of Elder S. Miles (the Baptist pioneer minister of the county). He continued to be their pastor for several years, when he resigned. The church was reduced by removals and deaths, and soon after disbanded, the remnant uniting with Soldier Run Church, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Evangelical Association.—The first Evangelical preacher was Rev. Mathias Howart, who visited the county in 1830, and preached a couple of times at the house of Henry Reams. Next came Rev. Solomon Altimus, and preached once or twice, followed by D. N. Long and Joseph Weaver (Evangelical preachers) a year or two later made their appearance and preached several times at the house of Henry Reams, but the prospects were not very encouraging and the effort was discontinued until in the year 1852, when Rev. Jacob

Rank, during the summer and fall preached every four weeks in Lott's school-house, about two miles west of Troutville, and in February following appointed a protracted meeting in the old unoccupied house on the Kohler farm, and during this meeting some twenty persons were converted, of which number Adam Glaser was the first. A goodly number then joined the church, and Rev. John Reams was appointed class leader, February 27, 1853. During the following summer a school-house was built at Troutville, and soon after religious services were regularly held there, and a Sunday-school was also established by Rev. John Reams. For the use of said house, firewood for the public school was furnished by him and a few others. In 1859 the Evangelical house of worship was built in Troutville, and for a number of years religious services were generally in the German language, but this finally merged altogether into English. The association has still an organization and regular services.

Societies.—Literary and debating societies found favor prior to 1860. Troutville and vicinity had a debating club (German) which used to meet at the Black Horse Tavern, kept by Adam Knarr, prior to 1860, and discussed such weighty (?) questions as: Which is the mother of the chick, the hen which laid the egg, or the one that hatched it? and, Which is the stronger element—fire or water? etc. During the winter of 1868 or '69 there was a society organized at Luthersburg, having physical and mental improvement in view. This society had the spacious title of United Brethren of Progress. Then, shortly after (winter of 1869–70) Troutville supported a literary society in which Jno. Carlile, Henry Sykes, sr., L. Schuch, S. G. Kuntz, P. S. Weber, J. C. Keller, J. M. Carlile and others took an active part. The question: "Resolved, that woman shall be granted equal rights with man," attracted considerable attention in the earnest and able manner in which this debate was conducted. From this period to the present time, literary societies both at Luthersburg and Troutville are kept in operation, and maintaining a high standard.

I. O. O. F.—Mingle Lodge No. 753, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Troutville, February 17, 1871, with the following charter members: H. E. Ginter, noble grand; H. W. Schoch, vice-grand; J. C. Keller, secretary; J. M. Miller, assistant secretary; George Knarr, treasurer; William Null, Charles Miller, sr., Israel Frantz and P. B. Weaver. The lodge was moved to Luthersburgh November 17, 1871, on account of the smallness of the hall at Troutville, but was removed to the latter place August 2, 1884, occupying their new and commodious hall, owned by the order; membership in good standing, 49; lodge in flourishing condition; no debts, and handsome surplus in the treasury.

Good Templars.—This temperance society flourished in the township from 1868 to 1870, but finally lost prestige and ceased to exist.

Patrons of Husbandry.—The first grange in the county was organized at

Troutville in March, 1874, and at its "out start" promised great results, but it early commenced to languish, and finally after an existence of (about) three years disbanded.

Bands.—Luthersburgh used to support a martial and string band, say from 1855 to about 1865, of which Major M. H. Luther was leader; no band at Luthersburgh now.

Troutville Silver Cornet Band.—Through the efforts and instigation of J. C. Schoch and others, an interest was aroused looking toward the organization of a brass band. At a meeting on May 5, 1883, an organization was effected and brass instruments procured. Professor John Volkwein was the first leader. This band now has fourteen silver instruments. The present leader is George W. Miller. The citizens of Troutville and vicinity appreciate the efforts of this band, which enjoys fair future prospects.

The southwest end of Brady township was early designated as "Germany." This sobriquet was pleasantly brought to the writer's notice while he was gathering data for this history, by hearing the Troutville Silver Cornet Band (in its room) play "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Hotels.—The first tavern, as hotels were then called, was opened by Lebbeus Luther shortly after settling at Luthersburgh, in 1820. Later he sold to Jacob Flick, who continued in the business until about 1839, when Joseph Fulton succeeded him. Fulton was followed by William Irvin, and he by P. W. Barrett. The lower house, where D. Goodlander's "Merchants" Hotel now stands, was first kept by Conrad Best, followed by Judge William Foley. Foley was followed by Daniel Barrett, and he by his son, Lewis. George W. Long kept what is to-day known as the Schwem House. In 1863 he was followed by the Evanses, and they by the present proprietor, William Schwem, jr. In 1863 to 1864 Frederick Korb kept what was known as the Eagle Hotel, now occupied as a tenement and office. In about 1853 Wilson Moore built the "Merchant's" (now Goodlander's). Moore was succeeded by Wallace & Shaw, they by David Johnston, Johnston by James Zeigler, he by H. Wittenmyer, when it finally passed into the hands of D. Goodlander, the present owner, who keeps it as a temperance house.

In 1855 Henry Goodlander took charge of the old "Salem" tavern, succeeding Thomas Montgomery. Mr. Goodlander kept this well known hostelry until his death (1883).

In 1845 Jacob Trautwein started the first hotel at Troutville. About 1855 he sold to William Schwem, sr., Schwem sold to Frederick Zeigler, he to George Knarr, the present owner. This house is now occupied as a dwelling. The second hotel was started in 1854 by Adam Knarr, known as the "Black Horse Tavern." The "Traveler's Home" stands on the site of the old tavern, and is owned by Adam Knarr. It was an extremely difficult task to secure data on this subject, and may be defective on that account. As a reminiscence it may be remarked: Little or no beer was sold prior to 1860, and whisky was served in tumblers at three cents a glass.

Sunday-Schools.—A Union Sunday-school was organized at Luthersburg in 1833 or 1834, being the first in the township, and Jacob Kuntz in 1835 gathered together the children of the settlement near Troutville and gave them religious instruction in his own private house. He probably did more than any one man in this direction. In June, 1853, a Union Sunday-school was established in the old Kohler house, about one-half mile west of Troutville, by Rev. John Reams, Jacob Kuntz, John Carlile and others. The first officers were: Rev. John Reams, superintendent; John Glaser, assistant; John Carlile, secretary; William McClarren, treasurer This school has remained a Union Sunday-school to this day, and is now under the care of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Troutville, but as a union school.

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

Underground Railroad—A name applied in the United States before the late Civil War to the organized arrangements for aiding negro slaves escaping from their masters, in their passage through the free States. Prior to the breaking out of the great Civil War, in 1861, when the "Fugitive Slave Law" was in force, many fugitive slaves escaped from the South into Canada over a "trail" passing through Brady township, known as the Underground Railroad, having a station in the Grampian Hills (Penn township). It is doubtful whether they had a station in Brady, although fugitives frequently passed through over the W. and E. pike. At one time a negro stopped with Peter Arnold (father of F. K. Arnold, the banker). Mrs. Arnold accused the negro of being a runaway slave, who became agitated and denied the charge until Mrs. Arnold said, "You need not fear; you are among friends," when he cheered up and departed in good spirit. In 1848 or 1849 an escaped slave worked for Anthony Hile, on the Susquehanna River (Lumber City now). Wishing to go to Canada, he left Mr. Hile in the night, taking with him one of Mr. Hile's best horses. Coming as far as Coal Hill, Brady township, he became apprehensive of pursuit. He tied the horse to the fence at the edge of the woods, near the residence of Amos Bonsall, who then resided there, and then escaped, or rather hid in the woods, and a few nights later the same negro stole a horse from Godfrey Zilliox, sr.; being pursued into Jefferson county, became alarmed and left the horse again, but made good his escape.

Brady During the War.—Much misrepresentation has been set adrift, willfully or ignorantly, to the effect that the citizens of Brady were veritable rebels during the Civil War of 1861–65. 1st. That Republicans were not allowed (by the Democrats) to peaceably assemble and discuss the political issues of the day. 2d. That Republicans were not allowed to vote. 3d. That the National flag was frequently torn from its staff. 4th. And lastly, that the rebel flag was carried in the front of a Democratic procession. All of these assertions are "cut from the whole cloth." They have been submitted to Andrew Pentz, sr., a reputable and respected citizen of Sandy township, and an "ultra" whig before, and a "radical" Republican since the war, and he declares them as untrue. The fact is, many thoughtless and extreme Democrats were carried away with party zeal and made use of boisterous and foolish language, and on the night of the presidential election—Lincoln's re-election—1864, some unknown persons (under cover of night) hanged President Lincoln in effigy at Luthersburgh, but nothing terminated at any time in the heat of political excitement, in overt acts, as stated in the preceding false assertions. There were but three deserters in Brady during the war, and two were not citizens of the township. There were arrests made in 1865 on the charge of "resisting the draft." As to the truth or falsity of these charges on which the arrests were made, the reader is referred to "The American Bastile" by Senator Marshall, of Philadelphia.

We close the chapter on Brady township by quoting the Clearfield *Republican's* report of the Woodside Centennial, celebrated at Luthersburgh on July 30, 1885:

The morning of July 30, 1885, just one hundred years after the first settlement of Brady township and Clearfield county, was a grand one. A cool air fanned the warm morning breezes, and amid the booming of the anvils the birds sang their anthems of praise to the first centennial. Early in the morning the visitors began to arrive, and before nine o'clock the streets were full of busy people driving and walking this way and that. By 9:25 the officers of the day began organizing for the parade, and the air was full of flying dust caused by the busy marshals as they rode this way and that, giving orders to the procession. The late arrival of the Troutville Cornet Band detained the crowd for some time, and it was eleven o'clock before the music of the bands was heard, denoting the commencement of the programme. At the head of the procession rode a number of very savage warriors, and in all the Indian parades we have witnessed, where white persons filled the bill, we think the boys of Brady made the best display of any we have ever seen. Their dress was a good representation of the Indian, and those who were near us during this period of the programme spoke in praising terms of the boys. They were Chincleclamousche and his tribe of Indians leading the way for James Woodside into Clearfield county. Following them there came several marshals of the day, who were very gaudily attired in ribbons and rosettes, and mounted on well groomed, fiery animals. There came next in line about twenty-five more savage looking braves mounted on spirited steeds, and in their perfection of the play some used rope bridles. This was a reality, we thought, as their yells would have made an Apache hunt his wigwam for fear of being annihilated, and as for looks the Choctaws would have been Parisian dudes, as they were painted for the war-path in great variety of colors. The next scene in the moving throng was the hunter and trapper as he was years ago. He was accompanied by his long-barreled rifle and the brave hound that would stand the fights of a mad stag to protect his master. This was a very good card for the day, and the dress was in accordance with the calling. The next object was an emigrant who was supposed to be on the lookout for a place to "squat." He was driving an ox team hitched to a rickety old wagon, and on the canvass cover were printed several appropriate mottoes for the occasion. The entire family occupied the wagon, and as it passed along the streets one had a good chance to think back to the time when that way of traveling was popular, and then to run down along the later years to the fast flying railway train that carries you a mile a minute. In the rear of the emigrant train rode a representation of James Woodside. It was a good one in the manner of dress, and thus the children of to-day of that section looked upon the founder of their homes. A half-dozen more mounted Indians followed the pioneer, and kept the children laughing and the dust flying by their equestrian feats. The Troutville Cornet Band followed them and discoursed some fine music. The band is composed of sixteen pieces, and considering their amateurness, they did good work. The old reliable Rockton Martial Band came next in the route of procession, and as we listened to those favorite tunes, we dropped off six or eight years and allowed ourselves to think we were about to enjoy one of the old-time Brady Fourths of July, and we felt inspired with a new zeal. Those of the citizens who wished to march in line to the cemetery, followed the Rockton Band. Next to the last body in parade was that excellent musical organization known as the Excelsior Cornet Band of Du Bois. We have often heard these boys play, but not of late years, but they seemed to be doing their best. It has been our pleasure to listen to numerous bands, and among them we may mention the Mexican Band. They can play louder, of course, but they can't play better than the Excelsior. They were followed by the balance of the citizens of the community who wished to march in line to the grave of the one whose name will ever be remembered for the establishing of this part of the grand old Keystone State.

After the assemblage had gathered about the grave of the pioneer, a dirge was played by the Troutville Cornet Band. Rev. Holt, of the Luthersburgh Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered up a prayer. P. S. Weber, esq., of Du Bois, then placed some beautiful flowers upon the long-neglected grave of James Woodside, the pioneer. The flowers were composed of a cross made of beautiful flowers, and as they were laid upon the sainted tomb, Mr. Weber spoke these words, suiting the action to the words: "In memory of James Woodside, who was buried fifty years ago; these are probably the first flowers ever placed on his grave." Rev. Holt then made a brief address, which was listened attentively to by the vast crowd, and made numerous references to the pioneer for his bravery in establishing a home for those who followed. The Excelsior Band then played a dirge which was rendered in excellent style. Photographer Beard, of Du Bois, was on the ground at this stage of the proceedings, and took a view of the grave and crowd. Rev. Holt then adjourned the proceedings at the cemetery, and requested all to meet in Goodlander's grove, but a short distance from the cemetery, where the balance of the programme of the day would be concluded.

Arriving at the grove we found the same old picnic ground where so many of our happy days were passed. After an absence from this favorite spot for nearly six years, the scene looked much the same to us. Prof. W. S. Luther, of Du Bois, came to the front of the stand and called the assemblage to order, and then announced the organization of the day, as follows:

President, Samuel G. Kuntz. Vice-presidents, Grier Bell, sr., Erasmus Morey, of Elk county; Jacob Kuntz, John Carlile, Frederick Zeigler, Major Martin H. Luther, Rev. Wilder, Rev. John Reams, Asaph Kirk, David Dunlap, sr., J. J. Weber, W. F. Johnson, John W. Hollopeter, John Rumbarger, James C. Barrett, Andrew Pentz, sr., Daniel W. Moore and David C. Dressler. Secretaries, Elijah Ashenfelter and Dr. R. V. Spackman.

The president then announced the object of the meeting, and introduced P. S. Weber, of Du Bois, who read the following poem, written for the Du Bois *Courier*, by a rising and promising young man:

JAMES WOODSIDE.

1785—JULY 30—1885.

One hundred years ago to-day
  A brave and daring pioneer,
Amid these hills had found his way,
  With beating heart that knew no fear.

The wild birds sang among the trees,
  The brooks were hid by ferns and moss;
The leaves waved in the gentle breeze,
  And fiercer winds their boughs would toss.

The growling wolf and hungry bear,
  Crossed o'er his dark and lonely way;
The dismal wood seemed as to dare
  The hunter in the gloom to stay.

He traveled on, o'er rock and dale,
  Until a wigwam in a glen
He found, and there he told his tale
  To all the wild and dusky men.

He told of dangers he had met,
  The cold and hunger he had borne;
They welcomed him, and for him sat
  An earthen pot of Indian corn.

They promised peace with him to keep,
As long as he would 'mongst them dwell,
To fish, to hunt, and with him sleep,
And 'round the camp-fires, stories tell.

For two and twenty years he stayed
Among the children of the wood,
Ere other white men here had strayed,
And on this lonely ground had stood.

The Indian 's gone, with bow and spear,
And white men here have come to stay
Since came the hardy pioneer,
One hundred years ago to-day!

Space will not permit us to give Mr. Weber's address in full. We will, therefore, excerpt such portions as will be of the most general interest. His subject was, "An Historical Sketch of James Woodside, Esq."

"After explaining the term 'Pioneer,' and classifying him with Columbus, Lord Baltimore, William Penn and others, he launched this query: 'What may have been Woodside's ambition and expectations? In settling here, and living in his lonely log-cabin for twenty-two long and weary years without a single smile from a white man's face?'

"He who looks back to the history of mankind will often see that it is not always he who sows that will reap the golden fruit of after years. So it was in our hero's case, whose personal appearance, habits, character and prowess, we shall now briefly consider.

"James Woodside, esq., was born in this country, 1749, was of Irish descent, was thirty-six years old when he settled here, he came from that part of Chester county which now constitutes Montour county. He was five feet, eight inches high, rather sparely built, weighed about one hundred and forty pounds, had dark brown hair, with florid complexion; all of which betoken that he was of the 'vital-mental' temperament, which indicates brilliancy of intellect and sound health. He possessed a fair education—for his times—was rather reserved in conversation, but always cogent and to the point. His first visit prior to his settling here in 1785, was in company with a squad of surveyors, as chain carrier, he afterward acquired two 500 acre 'Lottery Warrants,' (so-called). Nothing, to-day, is known of his relatives, save that a nephew of his visited him several times, the last time about two years before our subject's death. Said nephew, as far as is known, succeeded to his estate.

"Daniel Ogden settled near Clearfield in 1797, who, by the way, was the first man who settled in Clearfield county with family; (Mr. Woodside was, and remained a bachelor). The second settler after Woodside, in Brady township, was Joab Ogden, in 1807, at what is now known as Carlile Station, on the R. & P. R. R. Next came the Scheffers, in 1812, and settled at what is to-day the first ward of Du Bois. Next came Erasmus Morey, who is with us to-day, eighty-nine years old. He was followed by Mr. Lebbeus Luther, founder of Luthersburgh, in 1820. Then came Jacob Kuntz, who is also with us, eighty-eight years of age. He was followed by the Knarrs, Weisgerbers, Yoas, Wingerts, and others.

. . . .

"Our hero died in December, 1834, at the ripe and advanced age of eighty-five years, in the identical log-cabin built by himself on his improvement, and lies in his peaceful sleep beside a fourteen-year-old sister of Major M. H. Luther, whom he had nursed and dandled on his knees in her infancy. He became much attached to her, and on the occasion of her death requested to be buried by her side, which favor was granted him one brief year after.

. . . .

"He himself, hauled head and foot stones for the grave of his beloved young friend, and also for his own. In the course of years a wild cherry tree sprang up at the foot of his grave, standing as a sentinel, guarding what was earthly of the noble pioneer. Here is a question for scientists: How much of the material body of James Woodside has been absorbed by this cherry tree? Who knows but much of the physical part of our centennial friend may have been absorbed by that tree and wafted by its branches and leaves as showers of blessings over his followers in Brady township?"

. . . .

In continuation, Mr. Weber introduced the following comparisons with "then and now":

"Since *then* our population in the United States has increased from 4,000,000 to over 50,000,000. *Now*, the border of civilization moved from the western line of Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean. Since *then* the rise, glory and *ruin* of the first and second French Empires have become a thing of the past. Nearly every kingdom, dynasty, principality and power in Europe has been revolutionized, subverted and reconstructed. In our own beloved country, the War of 1812, Mexican war, and the greatest of all civil wars, have passed into history, and to-day the union of States stands firmer than ever before. Since *then* the rights and powers of kings and potentates have been restricted and limited, and the rights and liberties of its subjects enlarged, established and secured. The rise, progress and development of the steam engine—in its application to manufactures and modes of travel by land, water, lakes, oceans, mountains and deserts with a speed outstripping the wind, and with such resistless force as laughs at storms, winds and waves—has been perfected.

"The sun *now*, as we have just seen in the cemetery, [he refers here to the photographer, who is spoken of in another place], paints the portraits of friends we love; lightning carries our messages to the ends of the world with a speed out-running the sun in his daily journey, and by telephone, while sitting in our chamber at Luthersburgh, you converse, as face to face, with your friend at Bellefonte, Clearfield or other towns.

"The scientists, philosophers or prophet who had *then* dared to dream of crossing the American Continent or the Atlantic Ocean in seven days; of conversing with his friend in London, Berlin and Paris, would have been regarded by the wise men in Woodside's early days as an idle dreamer or a lunatic. Since his days we have pierced the bowels of the earth, and the rocks have poured us out rivers of oil!

"Far away in the distant past, James Woodside remembered the day when ground was first broken for the Erie Canal, and then after long and weary years, he remembered the sight of the canal boat (in general). How bright (to him and others of his day), the world was *then;* what a *grand* sight that old dingy canal boat was to the world! What golden visions of commercial prosperity delighted their hopeful imaginations! How sweet to their boyish ears was the music of the 'mellow horn' of the old boat, as it proudly plowed its way (at the rate of five miles an hour) through the water, and settled safely in its dock where, like some old tired horse, it was securely tied to a dilapidated fence post.

. . . .

"Few of the beloved forms *then* instinct with life and joy, *now* remain to greet us; delightful and many sad memories crowd in upon our minds as we congratulate the people of Brady township and Clearfield county upon the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Brady township, by the revered James Woodside.

"Brady township holds the sacred and honored dust of our brave and noble pioneer. She will honor herself by guarding it, by rearing a plain granite shaft to his memory. So that those who are yet to be, can point with respect and pride to the resting place of what was mortal of Clearfield county's sainted pioneer."

Prof. W. S. Luther was then introduced to speak on the "Early Settlers of Clearfield County," but it being late he gave up his time to Gen. Patton, who spoke at length of "The Rise and Progress of Clearfield County." This address was listened attentively to by the large crowd, and the speaker carried his hearers away back to times that but a few of those present remembered.

D. C. Gillespie, esq., our newly appointed deputy internal revenue collector, was then introduced and spoke at length on "The Patriotism of Our People.'

The monument suggested at the close of the writer's address, was unveiled on July 30, 1886, just one year after the "centennial," with much enthusiasm and the usual speech-making.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a position in the extreme southwest corner of the county, having as its south boundary Cambria county, and as its west boundary Indiana county. The township is bounded on the north by Bell, and on the east by Chest township, from the latter of which it was taken in the year 1835. Chest, the mother township, was taken from the still older ones, Beccaria and Pike, nine years earlier, in the year 1826.

The proceedings, under which the township was erected, were instituted in the year 1834, by the presentation of a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for a division of Pike and Chest, and the formation of a new township therefrom. This plan seems to have met with disfavor from some of the residents of the townships affected, who presented a further petition, asking that a township be formed on the west side of Chest, and along its north boundary. This, in turn, was followed by a third application, requesting a further division, which last petition, inasmuch as it refers to the subject-matter of this chapter, will be appropriately mentioned at this time:

"To the Honorable, Thomas Burnside, Esquire, President, and his associates, now composing the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, and Court of Common Pleas at Clearfield town, in and for the county of Clearfield: A petition of divers inhabitants of Chest township, in said county of Clearfield, humbly represents that they understand that there has been a division of said Chest township at the last court, and if it should be confirmed as the lines appear to be laid out, it will be very inconvenient for a great number of the inhabitants.

"We therefore pray your honorable court to divide the township so as to give each new township an equal share of the population; to begin at the Cherry Tree and extend north along the county line six miles and make a corner, and strike a line due east across the township; then continue north along the county line the same distance, and there make a corner; and start a line due east across the township that would leave the upper or south end for 'Cherry township,' the middle for Chest, and the lower for Bell township. Then each township would have an equal share of the population, and an equal share of the unseated lands. We, your petitioners, pray your honorable court to appoint three disinterested persons to view and lay out the townships agreeable to the wishes of the people, and they will forever pray, etc. Signed, Abraham Schamp, John Teeples, Robert Pennington, James Gallaher, Joseph R. Bouslaugh, Daniel Branchler, George W. King, John King, William Dunlap, John McCullough, O. W. Coffey, David Fulton, jr., and Hugh Gallaher."

This request, like the others bearing on the division, was referred to the viewers, Alexander B. Reed, James Allport and David Ferguson, who, by their report, dated February 4, 1834, made the division of the territory, but not strictly according to the prayer of the petitioners. Burnside was laid out, having a length north and south of eight miles and one hundred and fifty perches, and of a width, east and west, of six miles. The report of the commissioners was confirmed by the court on the 4th day of May, 1835, and the township was named "Burnside," in honor of Hon. Thomas Burnside, then president judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Had the request of the petitioners been carried out in full, this township would have been called "Cherry," so intended on account of its situation in the vicinity of the "Cherry Tree," the head-waters of canoe navigation on the West Branch, as mentioned in the land treaties between the proprietaries of the province and the Indian occupants, a hundred years ago. The viewers evidently thought another name to be preferable, and suggested that of "Burnside," which suggestion was made in writing and attached to their report. Modesty, undoubtedly, forbade his honor, Judge Burnside, from so naming the township, and that office was performed by Moses Boggs, one of the associate judges then sitting.

The historic reminiscences of Burnside township, as already intimated, date back over one hundred years, to the purchase from the Indians in 1768, which included all south (here east) of the Susquehanna River, as far up as a canoe could be pushed, which terminated at a cherry tree on the west bank of the river, a little above where the bridge in Cherry Tree borough now crosses. The purchase extended thence west as far as could be traveled between sun and sun. This day's journey was an extraordinary one, reaching the Allegheny River near where Kittanning now stands, about fifty miles; from thence all southward between the river and Mason's and Dixon's line was included. This left a narrow strip of Burnside west of the river, which was not acquired by purchase until sixteen years after, in the purchase of 1784, which included the northwestern corner of the State to the New York line. The river from Cherry Tree only diverges about one mile from due north till it leaves the township, and Chest Creek is only about a mile from the township line on the east, the river valley, with its branches, and the dividing ridge between the river and creek, being nearly all within this township.

The river at Burnside is about 1,300 feet above sea level, and the ridge only about 400 feet more at the highest point.

About five miles from the river, on the west, is the dividing ridge of the Atlantic slope, the waters on the other side flowing west and south to the Gulf of Mexico.

The whole extent of the township was originally covered with a forest of pine and hemlock, with oak, chestnut, sugar maple, ash, beech and cherry, especially on the ridges.

About sixty years ago the early settlers commenced to hew and run rafts of pine timber to market at Marietta, below Harrisburg. In later years it has been cut into saw-logs and driven to the booms at Lock Haven and Williamsport where it is manufactured.

The whole of the township is also underlaid with coal, which has been worked for home consumption for many years. Most of the coal right has recently been purchased by speculators, and the prospect is, that in the near future, the iron track will be laid to transport it to less favored localities by nature. The Bell's Gap Railroad now is within four miles of the township, in the river valley, and the Chest Creek Road, now being built, is within less than a mile on the east side.

Within two miles of Burnside, on northwest, are coal veins now opened, from six to eight feet in thickness, the natural outlet of which is by the river valley.

The first settler in the township was James Gallaher, who came in 1816, when it was part of Beccaria township. His first improvement was on what is now the farm of J. M. Cummings, in New Washington. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was the legal authority for all the neighborhood for many years. He is remembered as a tall, active man, and retained his faculties to a great age. He died in 1854, aged ninety-five years. His son James was a boy of about sixteen when he came with his father and helped make the first improvement. The first preaching in the township was in Mr. Gallaher's cabin in 1822, by Rev. John Bowen, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus early did the Methodist itinerant follow up the early settler. James, jr., was married to a daughter of Jacob Lee, another early settler of the neighborhood, and had several children, all of whom are dead but the youngest daughter, Maggie, who married Dr. McCune, and lives near Winchester, W. Va. After his wife's death he was married a second time to Mrs. Kelly, widow of James Kelly, a well known lumberman, father of James Kelly, esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Gallaher died in 1880, aged seventy-nine years. He was a deep thinker, and a man of sound judgment. He had accumulated considerable property, principally in timber lands. His widow lives in a fine residence in New Washington.

Crawford, another son, moved many years ago to Virginia, and died years ago. He has one daughter living in Burnside, the wife of Jos. S. Neff, and one son, G. W., in New Washington, who has one son and four daughters, three of whom are school teachers.

Caleb Bailey came about 1820, and made a small improvement and patented about four hundred acres of land, part of which is now the Smith and Eisenhower farms, two miles east of Burnside. He remained until 1826, when he sold and removed to Union township and lived with his son Samuel. He died only about a year ago.

As nearly as can now be ascertained George Atchison came and settled on the river bank, above Burnside, in 1820, when there was no neighbor nearer than New Washington, and no settler along the river from Greenwood Bell's to Cherry Tree. Perhaps no man did more to mould the sentiments of the community in which he lived than Mr. Atchison. He was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, about 1792. When quite young he was out gunning and shot some game on a gentleman's estate. To avoid a prosecution under the oppressive tenant laws he came to this country and made his way to Centre county, where he stayed some years and married. With his wife and one child he traveled over the mountains to get a home, and began an improvement in the wilderness. He often left wife and child, or children, for weeks alone, although wild animals, bear and wolf, were numerous, and went back to Centre county to find work, bringing on his back the purchase of his earnings. He took up a large tract of land and had many law suits to hold possession. His hatred of oppression prompted him to adopt the anti-slavery, or abolition cause, and he was one of the conductors of the "Under-Ground Railroad" (as it was called), secretly helping runaway slaves to escape to freedom. About 1845 he built a fine house on the side hill near his log cabin, and had a secret apartment built in it to hide runaways, which was not discovered until about two years ago, although the house has been occupied for many years by different families.

The house was built as two houses, the gable of one against the side of the other, and a story lower, and a hall at one side of the upper house. Just at the stair landing a space three or four feet wide is taken off, extending the width of hall and stairs with no access from inside except a small aperture half way up the wall of the room adjoining, about large enough for a little cupboard or recess for a clock. On the outside, just above the roof of the lower house is a small four light window which can be seen from the river, but no one ever seemed to observe that it did not show light on the inside, until very recently when the false room was discovered.

When the principle of Squatter Sovereignty was adopted for Kansas in 1855 and 1856, Mr. Atchison took his son William and his son-in-law, Joseph Lovelace, to Kansas, and got them land there to help the cause of freedom. His son afterward returned and is living now in Du Bois.

Some years before his death he moved to Cherry Tree, where he died in peace, having seen the desire of his heart, the abolition of slavery.

The McKeague brothers at Cherry Tree are his grandsons. Mr. Atchison was a large, bony man, rather uncouth, very plain spoken, approaching bluntness, but with a kind heart and very hospitable. He was, early in life, a member of the Methodist Church, but such was his hatred of slavery he would not remain in a church allowing fellowship with slave-holders, and united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in which he remained during the rest of his life. He was buried in the Cherry Tree cemetery. His wife died only two or three years ago, being the last of the original settlers.

Samuel McKeehan took up a piece of land adjoining Bailey's, and lived on it many years alone. His house was on the side of the public road where Mrs. Anderson, a granddaughter, now lives. One night his house caught fire and burned, and the old man was found next day cooking alongside the road, where he continued to stay, sleeping in a little pen he had for some of his stock for a couple of years, until his death, about 1840.

John Byers came in 1821, from Huntingdon county, and took up four hundred acres of land about a mile from New Washington, where his grandson, David Byers, now lives. He was born at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, above Philadelphia, in 1762; was a boy of fifteen when General Washington's army was quartered there, and had a distinct recollections of their privations during that memorable winter. He died at his son-in-law's, John Mahaffey, near Cherry Tree, in 1862, at the advanced age of almost ninety-nine years.

His son Lemuel was a boy of twelve years when they came from Huntingdon, and often recounted the hardships of the early settlers.

Smith's Mills (at Janesville) was for a long time their nearest mill, and when the streams were swollen they could not cross, there being then no bridges. Sometimes their grain had to be ground on a hand-mill. Deer and wild turkeys were plenty and afforded a part of their subsistence. Lemuel was married in 1838 to Mrs. Stephenson, mother of James Stephenson, of Bell township, at the house of her uncle, George Atchison. James was then about ten years old. Mrs. Byers raised a family of five sons and four daughters, and had a farm under cultivation of nearly two hundred acres. He died in 1873, in his seventy-fourth year. His wife preceded him only a year. Only one of his sons, David, is in the township, on the old homestead. The three daughters living are in the neighborhood: Ellen, married to Russell Rorabaugh; Sarah to Joseph Hutton, and Maggie to David T. Mitchell. About a year ago one of the sons, Robert, was returning from Kansas, where he had acquired considerable property, and had written to his brother David when to expect him. He had reached Blairsville intersection, and in crossing the track while waiting for the Indiana train, the limited express came flying along and struck him, throwing him about a hundred feet, partly under the waiting train. When taken up he was dead.

John, another son of John Byers, sr., was married about 1830, to Sarah, daughter of John Weaver, of Bell township, and settled adjoining his father's land on the west, where he reared a large family. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Protestant Church at its formation in 1829, and was a very intelligent, well read man. The first camp meeting held in the township was on his land in 1834, and another the year following, at which many embraced religion. It is a noticeable fact that most of the early settlers of the upper Susquehanna were moral, God-fearing men, who carried their morality and religion with them to their new homes, and their descendants show the same traits of character to a remarkable degree. John Byers, jr., died in 1881, aged seventy-nine.

Samuel, another son of John, sr., settled on a piece of land adjoining his father's on the south, and raised a large family, some of whom still reside in the township. He died many years ago.

Another son, George, moved west at an early day. The only daughter, Ellen, was married to John Mahaffey about 1831 or '32. They first lived at the old Mahaffey improvement (now Burnside borough), but soon after moved to a mile below Cherry Tree, where they still both reside. Mrs. Mahaffey is almost as lively and cheerful as in her youthful days, and highly esteemed by all.

Jacob Lee came in 1822, from Centre county, with his family, and settled about a mile south from New Washington. His house was early a preaching place for the Methodists. Bellefonte circuit then embraced all this county. In 1823, a preacher by name of Samuel Bryson, was holding religious services at Mr. Lee's house. During the prayer he noticed that a pet squirrel the family had, made its escape through the open window. Anxious to let the family know of the escape, he hastily attached it to the closing, thus: "Amen. Jacob, your squirrel's gone." Mr. Lee died in 1847, aged seventy-seven years. His son Isaac still lives on the old homestead, an aged man now. Several of Isaac's sons live in the township. Eliza, a daughter of Jacob, was married to John Irvin, of Curwensville, and is still living but very infirm. Five of their children are living: Col. John, Jared, James, Mrs. Dr. Thompson and Miss Annie. Another daughter, Rebecca, was married to Hugh Riddle, in Centre county, several years before the family moved from there.

Hugh Riddle was born in County Down in the north of Ireland, in 1779; came to the United States about the time of the Irish rebellion in 1798, and lived awhile with his brother William, at Bellefonte. His brother had come some years before. While there he went to Wilmington, Delaware, after his baggage, and there being no public conveyance, he started on horseback and reached the Susquehanna at Clark's Ferry, near the mouth of the Juniata, where the river is a mile wide. Having recently crossed the ocean, the distance over the Susquehanna seemed insignificant, and urging his horse forward he entered the stream. The current was strong, and horse and rider were swept down the river, till fortunately the horse rested on a large rock that was but two or three feet below the surface. After resting a while he pushed forward again, and by a desperate struggle succeeded in reaching the shore, where he found several persons who had been watching him in his perilous adventure and expecting to see him drown. He was carried down the river more than a mile. An account of this undertaking was published by the newspapers of the time, and it has ever since been regarded as a feat performed by no other man.

He was for many years employed as superintendent of the iron works of Roland Curtin, father of Gov. Curtin. In 1814 he married Miss Rebecca Lee, (daughter of Jacob) and followed farming till 1824, he removed to Clearfield county and settled near his father-in-law. Part of Mount Zion cemetery was taken off his land in 1830. He taught school in his own house some years after, by voluntary subscription, before there were any public schools. The Mitchells, Byers, Huttons and other of the early familes were taught by him. He was an exemplary citizen, a member of the M. E. church, and highly respected. He died in 1856, aged seventy-seven years. Of his nine children all are now dead but John M., who resides not far from the old homestead; a man of sound judgment and highly respected by all. He has held for years the responsible position of township treasurer. He has two sons, Fillmore, who owns the old McMurray farm in New Washington, and James, who lives with his father. One daughter is married to John E. Rorabaugh, and one, Thirza, still lives with her parents.

James, another son of Hugh, was married to Margaret Fulton, daughter of one of the old settlers on the river. He was justice of peace many years, and died about thirteen years ago, leaving two sons, Hugh and Alexander, who live in the neighborhood.

Mary, oldest daughter of Hugh, sr., was married to John Rorabaugh, and died in 1871. Three of their sons, Russell, Wesley and Britain, are living in the township, one, James, at Lumber City. There is a family genealogy lately published, gotten up by one of the Riddle family living in Boston, which traces the family back over a thousand years, to the time of Charles the Bold of France, A. D. 860, through the old Norman stock, some branches of which are in England, Ireland, Scotland, and in many of the United States.

The family name was Ridel, changed in the course of time through Riddell, Ridlon, Ridley until finally Riddle. They held many high positions both in church and state in Great Britain. The different family coats of arms are represented in the work referred to, a copy of which is in the possession of John M. Bishop Ridley, the martyr, was of one branch of this family. Rev. Finley B. Riddle, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a first cousin of John M. Riddle.

David Fulton came from Centre county in 1823, and settled on part of the McKeehan land along the river below the upper Burnside bridge. He must have been quite a woodsman, for as early as 1799, he made a trip from Milesburg, in Centre county, to Westmoreland, striking the Susquehanna at Curwensville, when there was only one house there, and traveled up the river through an unbroken wilderness with only his gun for protection. At Chest Falls he killed a panther, and near where Burnside is located he killed a bear. Here he left the river and struck across the country to Indiana, a distance of over fifty miles, at that time without a house.

Mr. Fulton had two sons and two daughters when he moved from Centre county. For some years after coming he and George Atchison would return in the fall and cut cord wood for the furnaces of Centre.

An old sailor, called Johnny White, came with Mr. Fulton, who cared for him many years without any apparent recompense. He was about ninety years of age; sometimes made splint baskets to sell when he could. The old man often told a story of one of his acts on shipboard, which seemed to affect him very much in its recital. One of the officers on shipboard was very tyrannical and abusive, and the sailors got a great dislike to him. One day when White was aloft in the rigging, this officer came on deck directly underneath him. White let the marlinspike he was working with fall perpendicularly, and it pinned the officer to the deck by the toe of his boot. Of course, it was made out only an accident. Johnny's whole frame would shake with emotion when telling this story. The listener could scarcely decide whether it was laughter or tears, but most probably the latter.

Mr. Fulton was a tailor by trade, and for many years made nearly all the coats worn in the neighborhood, for there was no ready-made clothing to be purchased for many years after. He was of a kind disposition and very loquacious. The young boys were often entertained by his stories of his early history and adventures. He died in 1874, aged ninety-seven, and was buried at Mount Zion. A large number of his descendants live in the township.

About the same time that Mr. Fulton came, John Westover moved from Huntingdon county and settled in the southeast corner of the township, on what is now known as the Myers farm, near East Ridge. He had a family of nine children. Others of the family name afterwards came, some in adjoining part of Cambria county. There are a number of the name still in that neighborhood. One of John's sons, Oliver J., born in Huntingdon, is now living within one-half mile of the old place. Oliver served during the rebellion in the 115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was a while a prisoner in the South. The old war spirit revives in him still, whenever he hears anything like disloyalty or anything said against the "boys in blue."

John Rorabaugh came from Centre county about the same time, 1824. He had a large number of sons, several of whom moved to the West many years ago. It is said he saw the first raft taken out of Chest Creek. Died in 1850, aged seventy-four years. His son John bought part of the Mitchell land near Mount Zion; married Mary, daughter of Hugh Riddle, and cleared out a fine farm. He was a good citizen, a consistent member of the M. E. church. and had the respect of all. He died suddenly in 1879, aged sixty-eight years. He had four sons and two daughters, both of whom are dead. One of his sons, Russell, who was married to Ellen Byers, lives on part of the homestead. All the rest live in the county.

Christopher, another son of John, sr., lived near the Mount Joy United

Brethren Church, near the center of the township. He died some years ago. A son, G. W., lives on the farm. Another, Charles E., was a store-keeper for some years; is now an insurance agent in Curwensville. John E. lives not far from J. M. Riddle, his father-in-law.

David Mitchell was one of the earliest settlers, and took up a large tract of land about a mile from New Washington. When the Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1829, he was one of the foremost in the movement. He died in 1833, aged sixty-five, and was buried on part of his land, where Mount Zion M. P. Church was built a couple of years later. There is only one tombstone in that cemetery of an earlier date, that of Rev. George Thomas, who was buried there in 1830. He was the first minister in the then young church in this county.

In the oldest tax list to be found of Burnside township, 1837, John Mitchell, son of David, is assessed with four hundred and fifty acres of land. He married a daughter of Rev. James McGee, and raised a large family. He moved to Kansas many years ago, but most of his children remain here and are married. David lives in Greenwood township on the old "Elder farm" along the river, Thos. M. not far from Burnside; both of them own a couple of farms and have large families. One daughter, Mary Ellen, is married to E. H. Wite, and lives in Burnside borough on a farm. Another daughter is married to Fillmore Riddle, and lives in New Washington. Joseph, another son of David, sr., lived on the ridge road about two miles south. He died about two or three years ago, aged seventy-five. His son John C., lives on the same farm; has filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. Another son of Joseph, David, lives a couple of miles further south on the road to East Ridge.

Joseph Hutton came in 1826, from Centre county, and settled adjoining Hugh Riddle. He died in 1833, aged fifty seven. His son Jesse was married to Ruth Weaver and lived many years on the farm. He has lived for some years in New Washington. His son Joseph occupies the homestead. Another son, William, is a farmer in the corner of the township, a mile eastward. A third son, Amos, was for some years a teacher, but for some time a preacher in the "Christian" Church, (or Disciples).

A couple of years before Hutton, Reeder King moved from Lycoming county and settled a mile below Cherry Tree, following the bed of the river. He had a large family of boys, all of them over six feet in height. Two of them, John and Charles R., are still living near Cherry Tree, and a number of grandchildren. Reeder King ran the first raft from there down the river, and built the first ark. Coal was carried in them at an early day, but there was too much risk of their sinking, and that method was soon abandoned.

King's brother-in-law, Edward McCreery, came in 1826, and settled near Pine Grove, adjoining Mr. King's. His sons were also tall, and good marks-men and hunters. The oldest, Joseph, is still living in Cherry Tree, long past his three-score years and ten, but still active. It is not many years since he quit piloting rafts down the river.

John King, a brother of Reeder's, came from Westmoreland county about a year after McCreary, and settled on the ridge between the river and Chest Creek. He had a number of daughters and two sons, William and Wilson, who both live near where they were raised on adjoining farms.

Jacob Neff came from Centre county in 1828, and settled near New Washington. His brothers, Christopher and Henry, came a couple of years later. They endured, with all the early settlers, many privations and hardships. In 1835, their wives walked back to Centre county, and dried apples and made apple-butter, and had them brought home in the winter; there being no apples then raised in the new settlement.

They packed grain to mill at Tyrone on horseback, and sometimes while away, grain had to be ground in a coffee-mill. Jacob died in 1879, aged eighty-four. Three of his sons are living: Joseph L., in Burnside, and Henry, in New, Washington; John moved to Huntingdon some years ago. One of his sons, James, is a preacher in the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Christopher Neff lived a mile south of New Washington; has been many years dead; some of his posterity remain in the county.

Henry Neff, sr., and wife, are still living in New Washington; had no children, but are taking care now of the family of an adopted daughter. They are the only old couple now living that came to the township at that early date.

William Mahaffey came from Lycoming in 1827, and purchased a tract of land on the river (the present site of Burnside borough), and put up a log house near where Mrs. Horace Patchin's residence now stands. The next year he removed with his family, six boys, three of whom, John, Thomas and Robert, still reside in the county. In 1833, he, with his second wife and daughters, returned to Lycoming, leaving the three sons above named on the land, farming and lumbering, for they had a saw-mill erected. John was married to Ellen Byers, daughter of John Byers, sr., and Thomas to Margaret, daughter of David Mitchell, sr. They lived together with their families, and brother Robert, unmarried, in the same house, a number of years, until they sold to Matthew Irvin. John bought land below Cherry Tree, where he still lives, quite active for one of his years. Thomas removed to New Washington. He was for many years justice of the peace; has a large family. Robert bought land at the mouth of Chest Creek, where he still lives, the proprietor of the new railroad town, Mahaffey. He served one term as county commissioner, and his son James was sheriff, and at present is proprietor of the Hotel Windsor at Clearfield, the finest hotel in the county. The Mahaffeys are numerous in Burnside and Bell townships.

On the opposite side of the river from Mahaffey, a little below, Rev. Timothy Lee, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, took up three hundred acres of land, and raised a family. His oldest son, Joseph, was a circuit preacher in the same church, and died in the ministry during the rebellion, leaving a son, Asbury Lee, of Clearfield, and a daughter. John Fletcher Lee lived in Bell township; was for many years justice of the peace, and died recently (1887) aged over seventy. He has one son, Thomas, in the county near Utahville. One of the daughters, Mrs. Gardner, is living on the homestead with her family.

Benjamin Yingling cleared a farm on Beaver Run about 1828, and put up a saw-mill; was justice for many years. Two of his sons still remain on or near the old place. About the same time Samuel Lafferty improved what is now the McKee farm; and James Somerville the Shepherd farm. But few of either families are in the county. Somewhere near the same time Jacob Boice, an old surveyor, took up a piece of land near East Ridge. He did considerable surveying for many years thereafter. His son Lewis is at present on the same place.

In 1829, Benjamin Baird came from near Lock Haven, with his wife and two children, and "squatted" in what is known as the Elk Lick tract, below Burnside, joining Bell township. There is a small marshy spot at the mouth of the run, that it is said elk formerly came to for its saltness, which gave it the name.

It has been a great resort for deer in later years, and many have been shot there by the hunter lying in ambush, when they came at night for the salt. Mr. Baird cleared a few acres and stayed on it for years till he had quite a family. The land was heavily timbered with pine, but at that time pine timber was not valued very highly. Years after it could be bought standing at one-half cent per cubic foot. After Mr. Baird removed from it, John Irvin, of Curwensville, bought the land for five dollars per acre. A few years since his sons sold it for $250 per acre to a Williamsport lumber firm. Two of Mr. Baird's daughters live in Burnside: one the wife of J. S. Wetzel, and the other the wife of Samuel Brickell; others of the family live in Bell township. Mother Baird is still living with her youngest son, Blake, and is very active for her age. She is the only one living of the original settlers along the river valley. About the same time Mr. Baird came, John Smith, originally from Ireland, bought a piece of the Bailey land, and cleared out a farm on which he lived until his death in 1861, at the age of seventy-three.

About the year 1840, the family were attending a meeting at Mount Zion, having three children, the youngest five years old. While at the meeting the house caught fire, and when they got back was a sheet of flame, and no children in sight. They were found in a cave built for vegetables, not far from the house, the oldest girl having discovered the fire in time to save the younger two. The family lived in the cave and slept in the barn until they built another log house, although it was in the early winter. Two of the sons still occupy the farm, and one daughter, Mrs. Newry (the heroine of the fire) with her family.

Another of the early settlers was Henry Young, a German, who cleared a farm within the limits of Burnside borough. He raised a large family, all daughters, but one son, Henry, and nearly all live in the township. Mr. Young bought a piece of land near the center of the township. Young's school-house, where election is held, was named for him. His son is still living about a mile from the old place.

The Breths, Henry, Adam, and Peter, came from Alsace, in Germany, and settled on what is known as Beaver Bottom, a little above Patchinville. They were members of the Evangelical Church (or Allbright's), and quarterly meetings were held at Henry's house before there were any churches. Young men from a considerable distance attended these meetings, probably for amusement, for the members were very demonstrative, jumping, shouting, and clapping hands, usually keeping time to the singing with both feet, and often falling in a trance or swoon. That church has held camp-meetings in the same neighborhood until a few years ago. Henry had a number of children. Three of his sons have been justices; Henry in Bell township, and Joseph and Adam in New Washington; another son, Samuel, is living in Cherry Tree. Adam is now agent for the Sanderson coal lands in Burnside and Chest townships.

Between 1830 and 1833, Joseph McMurray came from Lycoming to a piece of land within the present limits of New Washington. The family were from the north of Ireland and belonged to the Methodist Church. Rev. Jacob S. Murray of the Methodist Church, who died recently, was a half brother. Joseph was for a long time class-leader, and was also a justice of peace. He died in 1878, aged seventy years. Of his children only James and Mrs. Nieman reside in the township. James was married to Matthew Irvin's widow, and owned the Burnside mills for many years, and kept store. He put up three or four of the finest buildings in Burnside; afterwards purchased a fine farm near Indiana town. His family are all dead but one daughter, and he makes his home at New Washington.

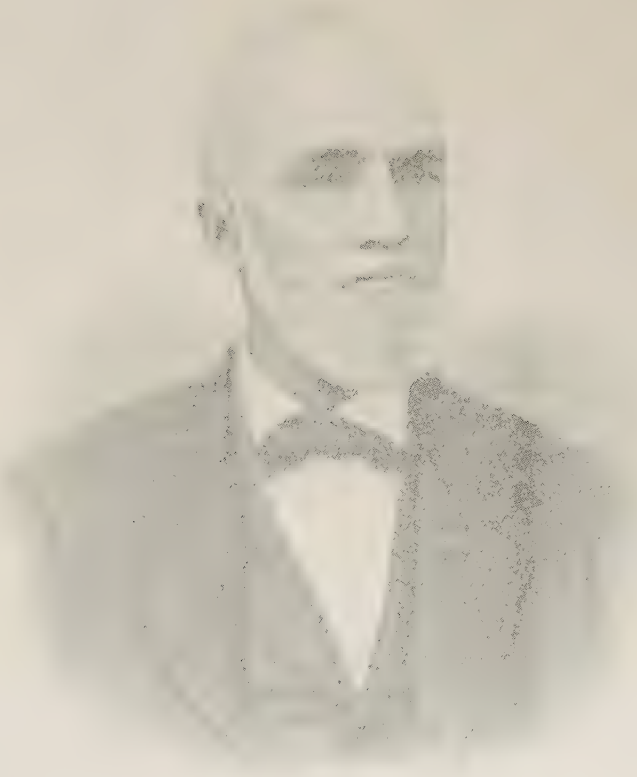
Russell, a brother of Joseph McMurray, lived a while on a farm; removed to New Washington and had a store there many years. He was an earnest Methodist; died in 1886, aged eighty-two. He has only two children living, Mrs. Garrettson, and Joseph R. McMurray, who does the most extensive business merchandising in the upper end of the county.

John Holmes, a brother-in-law of George Atchison, came from Ireland about 1833, and bought a hundred acres of the McKeehan land, in the bend of the river, opposite Burnside. His wife was dead and two of his daughters kept house for him. He was a very genial, pleasant man, a fair sample of an old country Methodist. He died in 1839, aged fifty-five years. One daughter married Thomas Eastgate, who had a saw-mill on Rock Run; afterward moved to Illinois. He built the first hewed log school-house on Atchison's land, just above the upper Burnside bridge, nearly fifty years ago. It was seated with high plank benches, the feet of the smaller scholars not reaching the floor; and the desks were fastened around the walls. Many of the early scholars of this school are still in the neighborhood. Among the earliest teachers was John Donaby Kime, an Englishman, who had been a surveyor, and was a good flute player—quite an attraction at that time. He lived on Bennett Hill. George Bennett, from whom it was named, was a brother-in-law of his. One of Mr. Holmes's daughters, Mary, was married to Thomas A. McGee, of McGee's Mills, and has a large family; one son, William, lives in Burnside.

Another family that was influenced to come to this county by Mr. Atchison, was the Smiths, who came from County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1829. This was long before the days of steamships, and they were seven weeks and three days on board a sailing vessel on the voyage. John Smith came on here the same year with his family, but David and Andrew, who were unmarried, and their sister, and two nephews, William and James Dowler, lived five years in the city of New York, and came to Burnside in 1835. They had heard of their cousin, George Atchison, owning over four hundred acres of land, and supposed he was rich, as in Ireland he would be called an estated gentleman. They were undeceived when they found him living in a log cabin, and poor as all the early settlers were. They bought a homestead right on the river just below the mouth of Cush Creek, and a few years after purchased the land, two hundred and fifty acres. David was a shoemaker by trade, and made the first boots ever worn in Burnside. Before that time the lumberman wore shoes with leggins tied on them to keep out the snow. He must have been in good standing in Ireland, for he was admitted to the Masonic fraternity there and attained the highest degrees of the order. He died in 1871, aged eighty-five. Andrew died in 1869, aged seventy-nine. Of the nephews, William, died in 1836, aged over twelve years, and was buried at Mount Zion. James is at present on the old homestead; has a family of eight children living.

Another of the Smith brothers, William, came some years after the others from Schuylkill county with his family. He died in 1858, aged seventy-nine. Of his sons, only one, Robert, lives in the township, at the mouth of Cush Creek. David F. bought the Atchison property in Burnside, and for many years did an extensive lumbering business. He is now living in Cherry Tree.

John Patchin came in 1835, from near Lake George, New York. He was accustomed to lumbering, and came to Clearfield first as an agent for a company. His keen perception of the value of timber lands prompted him to buy several thousand acres. The price then averaged about five dollars per acre. Up to this time running timber down the river was done only by the settlers, who would get out a raft and haul it in the winter to the stream, and each run



A. W. Patchin

his own raft to market in the spring, and sell it for what he could get, usually five or six cents a cubic foot. At first there was no rope used in landing, but a slim sapling trimmed with the knots projecting, called a halyard, was fastened to the lashpole of the raft with a withe, and was thrown on the shore and trampled on by the raft hands. When drawn to the water's edge it was carried forward and repeated again and again until the raft was stopped. Another way of landing was a "grouser," a stick of green wood, as much as a man could raise on end, dropped down between the ends of two stakes left separate for the purpose, until it reached the bottom. This scraping on the bottom of the river was a great help in checking the headway.

Mr. Patchin soon improved on these primitive methods of lumbering; was the first to haul large spars for ship masts to the river, which he did by means of a rope and pully blocks in the difficult places. For many years he did all the spar hauling of the vicinity. The river in places had very short turns, so that raftmen often broke their oars against the bank, especially at Cush Creek and Turtle Bend. Mr. Patchin had a ditch cut across these narrow points, and it was not long till the river took the new channel, a great benefit to the lumbermen.

In 1840 he put up a log shanty, one story high, of large logs, at Patchinville, which served some years for a store and a dwelling. He then erected a frame house and brought his family. The older sons had been with him lumbering some years before. He was a very energetic man, had great control of men, and was very active up to the close of life. He died in 1863, aged seventy-four, and was buried on his land near Patchinville.

Horace, his oldest son, came to Clearfield in 1838, aged twenty years, and was engaged with his father a length of time, getting out lumber and floating from the Chesapeake to the Delaware. He lumbered about eight years at Deer Creek, and while there married Miss Weaver, of Centre county. In 1853 he removed to Patchinville, where he lived until 1870. He bought the Irvin property at Burnside and moved there, where the family still live. He made extensive improvements in clearing and building until he made it the most desirable residence on the Upper Susquehanna. He died in 1885, leaving four daughters, but no son.

Aaron came to the county in 1847, and staid with his father, assisting in the business until his father's death. He inherited most of his father's lands. He married Miss Barrett, of Indiana county, in 1862, and resides in and owns most of Patchinville, and carries on farming, lumbering, and merchandizing.

Jackson came in 1844, at the age of fourteen years, and clerked in the store for his father. Afterward he and Aaron were taken in as partners. After their father's death, they carried on the business until 1871, when he (Jackson) removed to Burnside. He carries on storekeeping and farming.

George Patchin, the youngest, lives between Patchinville and Cherry Tree, and follows lumbering and farming.

Mr. Patchin, sr., had two daughters. The oldest, Mary, married Mr. Walters, and lived until recently in Patchinville. Emily married the Rev. Justus A. Melick, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in 1860.

George Darr came to the township about 1835, and lived near Langdon's, below Cherry Tree. In early life he wagoned goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, in the old six-horse covered wagons then in use. After coming to this township he was for many years miller at the Burnside mill. One son, Henry, lives on a farm in Burnside borough, and one daughter, the wife of John Kime.

Of the signers to the petition for the erection of Burnside township, in 1834, beside those already referred to, George W. King was a son of Reeder King, and lived near his father.

John McCullough came from Westmoreland, and took up a piece of land, two hundred and fifty acres, partly in Indiana county, about a mile from Patchinville, and raised a large family. A grandson of the same name now occupies it.

A. W. Coffey was from Huntingdon, lived with his wife, without any family, near where John E. Rorabaugh now lives, and practiced medicine through the township; was what was called an herb doctor. One of his specifics was pulverized charcoal. He was a man of considerable education, and was somewhat of a poet. He left a large manuscript poem, written in a full, round hand, that was never published.

David Fulton, jr., was a son of David Fulton. Some of his descendants live along Chest Creek.

Hugh Gallaher was a son of Squire Gallaher. He married late in life, and lived in Chest township, where some of his family remain.

Most of the other signers belonged to Chest township. Daniel Braughler probably lived in Burnside. There was a town called by the name of Braughlersburg, and nearly forty lots purchased by parties whose names are on the the old assessment list of Burnside township for 1837, the oldest that can now be found. It was located a little below Cherry Tree, on the river, but there is no such town at present.

On the old assessment list referred to, of fifty years ago, there are a few names of others than those already mentioned, who ought to receive a passing notice. Adam Allison had two hundred acres. His son Tate now lives in Patchinville. John Brickly lived about two miles northeast of Burnside; was a local preacher in the Evangelical Church. Several of his family are living in the township.

Joseph Brothers was taxed with four hundred acres. The tax then levied was a dollar and a half to two dollars per acre, and on horses averaged thirty dollars each. There was nearly as many yoke of oxen as of horses at that time. They were assessed at about forty dollars. Some of Brothers's descendants are in the southeast corner of the township.

William Moore had two hundred and forty acres of land on the river in the upper end. He was an Irishman of powerful build; was drowned at Muncey dam in middle age. Some of his family remain.

Joseph Croasman lived near where Elk Lick school-house stands. One of his sons, though a very wild young man, afterward got to be a preacher, and is on the Pacific coast.

James Coleman located below Cherry Tree. His son Henry still resides in the township.

Henry Eisenhower was a German; had one hundred acres, part of the Bailey land. A grandson still occupies it.

Frederick Shepherd had one hundred acres near the head of Beaver Run. Several of his sons are still in the township.

New Washington was incorporated as a borough in 1859, and is one and a half miles from Newburgh, on Chest Creek, where at present a second railroad is being made, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central. It has two general stores, an Odd Fellows' hall (a three story building), and a Methodist Episcopal Church. In the cemetery is buried the oldest couple can be found in the State. John Ludwig Snyder was born in Ludwig, Germany, March, 1746, and died in November, 1860, having reached the remarkable age of over one hundred and fourteen years. He was one of the earliest settlers near New Washington (in Bell township), having come soon after Mr. Gallaher. His wife, Anna Maria, was born in Philadelphia, May, 1752, and died August, 1857, aged over one hundred and five years. A number of their descendants are living in Bell and Burnside township.

The old hewed log church (Methodist Episcopal) which was near the ground occupied by the present one, was built about 1837. It was seated with plank benches, and served until 1860, when the present one was built.

The old Mount Zion Church, also of hewed logs, was built in 1835 by the members of the newly-formed Methodist Protestant Church. It was used until about two years ago, when the society put up a neat frame church.

The Evangelical Association, familiarly called "Allbrights," has a nice church near the election house, called Harmony, and another below Cherry Tree. This denomination held yearly camp meetings above Patchinville until a few years ago.

The United Brethren have a church a mile from Harmony, called Mount Joy; one built a couple of years since at Patchinville, and later still one at Shepherd's. At East Ridge a frame Union Church was built over forty years ago by the Presbyterians, the Lutherans, and Brethren or Allbrights. It is still in use by the Brethren and Methodists, the other societies having gone down.

Burnside Borough was incorporated in 1874. It is finely located on a gently sloping ground, in a large bend of the river, and has finer buildings than is usual in country towns. There are five general stores, beside groceries, drug stores, millinery, etc., a Union Church built in 1868, and a Methodist Episcopal in 1871, and the finest school-house in the south end of the county. An Odd Fellows' Lodge was instituted here in 1869, which is in a flourishing condition.

Within two or three miles of Burnside on the northwest, in the valley of Cush Creek, there are veins of fine coal, six to eight feet thick, that have been worked for years for home consumption.

The first Sunday-school within the limits of Burnside was in the old log school-house on the Atchison farm, about the year 1845. It was a union school, but Mr. Atchison procured the books for it, and got Wesleyan Methodist, he at that time being a member of that church, and had preaching there.

The early history of Burnside township would not be complete without a notice of "muster day" or militia training, which was on the first Monday of May. Under the militia laws of the Commonwealth, all the able-bodied men under forty-five years old, were required to meet and drill one day in the year, or be subject to a militia fine of one dollar. The ununiformed militia of the three townships of Burnside, Chest and Bell, met at New Washington, and with many of them came their wives and families to enjoy the sight and have a "good time." Some parties were always on the ground with gingerbread, cider, beer, and often something stronger, to suit the tastes of the crowd. Occasionally some one would indulge too freely and get up a disturbance. If one of the militia, he would be put "under guard" as a punishment, but it was rather courted than shunned, especially by the men taken from the ranks for guards, as a relief from the tiresome drill.

Cyrus Thurstin, of Jordan township, was commissioned captain, he having seen some service in the War of 1812 and '14, near Lake Erie. He was a very small man. When marching his sword trailed on the ground. He had the Yankee drawl in his speech; could scarcely sound the letter r. He was full of conceit in his military abilities. One of his well-known expressions was, "Waa's my glory, by thundaw, boys"; but he needed it all, for a more unmanageable lot of men to train perhaps no officer ever undertook. He was assisted by Sergeants S. J. Hurd and James H. Weaver, both young men at that time and both still living. Sergeant Hurd called the roll, which was written on sheets of cap paper, and when the name called was not answered, the captain would command, "Prick him," which was done by Sergeant Weaver sticking a pin through the paper at the name of the delinquent.

Some of the men brought rifles and hunted game on the way, but most of them had only sticks for guns, and it was often laughable to see the awkwardness of some of them in obeying commands. When they would get badly mixed and tangled up the command would be given, "As you were," but the difficulty was they did not know *how* "they were," and the patience of Captain Thurstin was often sorely tried, and his usual epithet "By thundaw," was often heard.

In 1846 a large number of the boys, perhaps one hundred or more, rebelled against the authority of Captain Thurstin, and trained under command of Captain John McQuilkin, who had served in a volunteer company. Of course, Captain Thurstin was enraged at the insubordination, and threatened to enforce the law against the offenders, but they evaded the results by organizing a volunteer company by name of "New Washington Riflemen," with John McQuilkin, captain; Thomas Mahaffey, first lieutenant; F. G. Miller, second lieutenant, and James Dowler, orderly sergeant. It was organized by Major Burkett, of Centre county, who was brigade inspector. This was the year the war with Mexico commenced, and the Major took a vote of the company on volunteering their services to go to Mexico. All voted in favor but three, but their services were not required.

About a year after Captain McQuilkin resigned, and James Dowler was elected captain, who retained the command during the seven years' service. The State furnished the arms (the old flint lock) and tents, and the company was attached to the 5th Brigade Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Union and Mifflin.

In 1845 an election was held for brigade officers by the several companies composing it. The vote was a close one, and it was the vote of the "New Washington Riflemen" that elected John Patton brigadier general, William Bell, major, and Clark Patchin brigade inspector, with the rank of major.

That year a regimental encampment was held on the farm of Major Wise near Ansonville, and General Patton then made his first and only appearance on the tented field, in uniform. Major Bell was also present, and Major Lewis Barrett, a brother of Judge Barrett, of Clearfield. The boys then had a jolly time playing soldier, but many of them since were soldiers in earnest in the late rebellion.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HISTORY OF CHEST TOWNSHIP.

ON the 16th day of October, A. D. 1826, Josiah W. Smith, Martin Hoover and A. B. Reed, who had been appointed as a committee to investigate the facts and circumstances presented with an application for a new township, made their report. Together with the report was a draft laying down the boundary lines, corners, etc. The committee reported that they considered it would be "of advantage and beneficial to the inhabitants of Pike township and Beccaria township, to have a new township to be called Chest, struck off the said townships as follows: Beginning at a maple on the Cambria county line on Frederick Daugherty tract; thence north forty west two miles to a maple; thence fifty east thirteen hundred and eighty perches to a hemlock on Robert Martin's tract; thence north forty west nine miles to a post; thence from the post to a maple fifty perches; thence to a red oak on the Susquehanna fifty perches; thence up the said river after crossing the same, to a white oak corner of John Nicholson's tract; thence north fifteen degrees west two hundred and forty-five perches to a spruce on said tract; thence south sixty-three east one hundred and ninety perches to a black oak; thence north thirteen east three hundred and forty-eight perches to a spruce; thence north forty west to a white oak one hundred and eighteen perches; thence south sixty and two-thirds perches west four hundred and forty-six perches to a post; thence south sixty-two and two-thirds degrees west seven hundred and two perches to a birch; thence south fifty and a fourth degrees west to a birch six hundred and seventy perches; thence south thirty and a fourth degrees west seven hundred and fifty-six perches to a post; thence south twenty-three and a fourth degrees west one hundred and forty perches to a post; thence west one hundred and ninety perches to a post on the Indiana county line; thence south along the said line eight miles to the Cherry Tree, the boundary corner of Clearfield county; thence east along the line of Cambria county eleven miles to the place of beginning." This report was received and the new township became such in the same year. Subsequently to this formation of Chest the township of Burnside was composed by contribution from Chest. And before this division was allowed the citizens and inhabitants of Chest strongly opposed any curtailment of their boundaries, which was desired by forming a new township from parts of Chest and Pike. In a petition they presented to court it is stated that they believe such a measure was calculated in many respects to injure the local interest and advantages of Chest township, and "to render it altogether shapeless and less adapted to and convenient for the transaction of the township concerns." This was a question which caused much discussion, and the people of the township in order to prevent the forming of this township from parts of Pike and Chest, express themselves in the same petition in which they opposed it, in this way: "We would therefore respectfully ask the privilege of forming from or out of the said township of Chest a new township to consist of six squares miles, and we as in duty bound will ever pray." This was then followed by the formation of Burnside township, but somewhat larger than the boundaries named in the petition. We now find Chest township bounded on the north and northeast by Bell, Ferguson and Jordan townships, on the southeast by Beccaria, on the south by Cambria county, and on the west by Burnside township. The population has increased steadily since the forming of the township, until at the present time they have from two to three thousand people, many valuable farms have been cleared, and much timber has been floated from their township to the eastern markets.

Among the early settlers in the township were Daniel Snider and Lewis Snider, jr., and Sebastian and Jacob Snider, of whose descendants many are now living. Also John Rorabaugh, jr., Wm. Ramsay, John Lees, Henry Ross, Jacob P. Lingafelter, John Smith, James McGhee, Cyrus Thurstin, Elias Hurd, George Smith, Gilbert and Thomas Tozier, B. Tozier, David Rorabaugh, William Carson and Salmon T. Tozier, Joseph Michael, Nathaniel N. Sabin and Christopher Rorabaugh. All of these are men who were living at the time, in the territory which composed the new township, and each one above named signed the petition opposing the one to be formed from Pike and Chest, and advocating the formation of Burnside. Although the entire area of the township is underlaid to a greater or less extent with valuable coal, the coal interest has been but slightly developed, owing to the want of shipping facilities. The new railroads which intersect Beccaria township touch Chest, but far to the northern end. Valuable timber was found by the earlier settlers, and upon a market being opened, the greater part of it was cut and floated down; this was then followed in the townships which surround Chest, by the development of the coal interest, and many towns sprung up, and thrived through the influence and capital required to open the coal and ship it to market. But in Chest the settlers devoted their time and attention to farming; and as a result we find many large farms which have been brought to a high state of cultivation, covering the hillsides and valleys. From these causes, notwithstanding the fact that in many instances the land was more difficult to cultivate than in other townships, the population has become of a more permanent character, although on the other hand, the increase has not been so rapid as in the adjacent townships. The people, as a rule, settle down and clear farms, and continue to reside on them for years, while the towns and villages, partaking of the same influences, differ widely from the spontaneous, and sometimes short-lived mining towns. In these the people or inhabitants which make up the town are employed but for a short time, the coal at that place is exhausted, etc., etc., and the place settles down to a dependence on the local interests and farm trade. In Chest, as a rule, such small settlements as were made, were encouraged by less energetic, but a more substantial class of people; and so we find several old villages where growth is "slow but sure." Situated in different parts of the township are small openings of coal, which are used for local purposes, and which sufficiently indicate good workable veins, that have already been purchased by capitalists, and will soon be developed. In addition to the coal, there are deposits of fire-clay, which appear in some places to be in great abundance, also iron ore exists, but it has never been demonstrated as to the quantity, quality, or value. Yet with all this natural wealth, the farms, the class of people, etc., etc., there will, in a few years, have been a great change in the whole township. It cannot be far distant, with the opportunities for creating the shipping facilities without unusual effort. Towns will spring up, railroads will be built, eastern and western capitalists will come in to develop the interests now lying dormant, and will reap the profit from these sources of wealth, which could as well have been to the advantage of the people of the township, had it not been for the want of sufficient capital to effect this object themselves. As a rule, coal land sold in 1886, and 1887, in all parts of the township for $12.50 to $15 an acre ; sometimes $16 was realized, but only by those who believed themselves able to hold their lands until such improvements were made as would advance their value.

The first step towards realizing benefit from succeeding enterprises is visible in and along the northeastern and northern boundary. Here new life seems added to the country and people. Upon the heretofore deserted land and among the woods from which the valuable timber has been cut, and the bark for tannery use has been removed, houses and little stores are dotted along until the advance seems wonderful. This is brought about by a new railroad.

Railroads.—With the extension of the Bell's Gap Railroad from Irvona, in Clearfield county, to Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, by the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad Company, the first railroad was constructed in Chest township in 1887. It passes through the extreme northern end of the township, and at the village of Newburg, one of the old towns of the township, has sprung up a flourishing town. From the southern boundary, through the whole length of the township, and to the northwestern corner flows Chest Creek, which has its source in Clearfield township, Cambria county. Situated on this creek were some of the oldest lumber camps in the county. The creek is unusually tortuous, and the difficulties attendant upon the floating of rafts on its waters are recalled by many a sudden termination to the life of some well known raftsmen. Upon the banks of Chest Creek, near the northern boundary of the township, on the line of the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, and not far from New Washington, in Burnside township, is the first settlement which assumed the proportions of a town. It was first called Hurd Post-office, deriving its name from the large family of Hurds which then resided and still continue to reside in that vicinity. Mr. Henry Hurd erected the first dwelling on the site of the present town of Newburg, and indeed the Hurd family are closely identified with every branch of improvement or advance in that part of the township. They are substantial, money-making people, and with liberal spirit for the general good encourage every movement or advance which will benefit the people. In addition to the family which are left in Chest township, they are found located in the adjoining townships. The town then became known after its incorporation as a borough, in 1885 as Newburg borough, while the post-office has retained the name of Hurd.

The growth of the town was comparatively slow until the extension of the Bell's Gap Railroad was completed by the Clearfield and Jefferson Company to Mahaffey. The interest in its growth was then pushed forward. Mr. George Jose built a large and commodious hotel, which was first licensed by the court in 1886, and from that time the town imbibed new life and spirit, with a population in 1887 of from three to four hundred. The new facilities for transportation, the opening of new mines, the shipment of bark for the large tanneries at Irvona, in Beccaria township, and the one at Mahaffey, in Bell township, and with new people continually locating there, the town was greatly improved. Several well stocked stores were opened and conducted by substantial men, trade was brought in by the new railroad, and it was at once placed upon different footing, and brightest prospects. Near Newburg, with a large farm, well cultivated, underlaid with coal and fire-clay, is the home of ex-Associate Judge John Hockenberry; elected by the people in 1884, he continued on the bench in the County Court at Clearfield, in Clearfield county, until the session in January, 1887, when his term expired, together with his associate judge, John L. Cuttle, of Clearfield. Large of stature and well known throughout all the courts, honest as tried metal, Judge Hockenberry retired from the bench with the good will of all.

Near the eastern center of the township and about equidistant from Newburg, or Hurd, on the south, and Westover on the north, is a settlement never aspiring to the proportions of a town, but with a post-office, two stores, a fine church, and a school-house, and with good people, surrounded by the best farms in the county, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty souls, they were ever content, and always prosperous. This place was made a post-office, and from a name, which is always known in Chest township as one of the most reliable and influential names in that section, it received the name of McGarvey Post-office. One mile from this post-office lay the farms of Anthony McGarvey and Adam Hagey. Here they have continued to reside for many years, until now the large farm of Mr. McGarvey has been improved to such an extent as surprises his own neighbors. A large and commodious homestead, a barn covering 60 by 95 feet of surface, well stocked, and a fine truck garden surrounds the now aged Mr. McGarvey and wife. Immediately adjoining Mr. McGarvey's farm, and to the north, is the home of Adam Hagey. Both are men who are closely identified with the history of that part of the county, and their children are now residing in different parts of the county. This seems to indicate by its very nature as a town the general history of Chest township. Nowhere prior to 1887 was any advance or excitement sufficient to create a town made by coal, or other operations, but through the whole extent of the township the steady advance was continued, and never allowed to retard, and so we find in traversing the township from Newburg on the south, to McGarveys in the center, no towns, but abundance of farm and timber land, with frame houses dotted along every road or turnpike, and continuing on from McGarvey's to the south at Westover the same condition exists; here in 1887 was still remaining much hemlock, from which the bark was taken for use at the tanneries; quantities of land were in process of cultivation, in many instances the first clearing being just made, and from Newburg to McGarvey we go to the south of the township and find that here situated in the southern part of the township, and on the banks of Chest Creek, was the home of Mr. William Westover, and throughout that entire section of the township the Westover family resided, having first come to the place in 1837. From the large number of Westovers, their different interests, and being substantial men, the new town and post-office on the land of Joseph Fry was called Westover. Although the land of Joseph Fry when the town first started it was afterward conveyed to James McEwen, and by him was sold in lots. The town never grew rapidly owing to no effort being made to develop the coal, which was probably due to a want of shipping facilities. The first coal opened was by Jos. Fry, and used only for local purposes. Immediately adjacent to the town and surrounding it are vast fields of coal which show veins from three and one-half feet in thickness to four and one-half feet. The first house upon the site of the present town was built by T. S. Williams about the year 1840. Between the years 1857 and 1859 the Rev. Samuel Miles, who had charge of the Baptist congregation in that neighborhood, and who had worked diligently to keep them together, attempted to build a church at Westover. The effort was attended with great success; the church was built and paid for, and in after years became, and is yet, a flourishing congregation. They still worship in the old church. The Rev. Samuel Miles is now the oldest active minister of any persuasion in the county. He has seen active service in the cause of the Baptist faith, and has in some localities accomplished wonderful results. In 1887 he was an active old man, doing hard work for the cause of the church at Ansonville, in Jordan township, Pa. During the first years of the civil war, in 1861 and 1862, a school-house was built in the town, and still continues in use. William and James Westover being among the first to settle in that section, cut much valuable pine timber, as well as lumber of all kinds. They or their descendants still hold vast fields of coal, which will soon be opened. A saw-mill was built about 1840 by Mr. Jas. McEwen, and has since been repaired and refitted at different times, until now it has become the property of George Carson, and is run as a saw-mill and shingle-mill. An extensive business is carried on by Mr. Carson in this way and many men are employed. While not a mining town it is surrounded by excellent farming country, and this, together with the lumber interest, contribute to the support of a thriving business in the several branches of trade. The postmaster, Mr. J. R. McKee, is a son of W. H. McKee, esq., one of the earliest settlers in that section. A large hotel has been built by Mr. Jacob

Roland, and being licensed by the court, has a large patronage. It is known as the Roland House. Another name well known in that vicinity is that of Addleman, and here at the same place in which the business was first started, John Addleman now carries on a blacksmith shop, where all the surrounding country come to have their shoeing done. The general merchandise business is better adapted to that country than any other branch of business, and we find the large and commodious store of W. H. McKee well fitted up and filled with a large stock of goods. They supply hardware, dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., to customers, and have an old and established stand. F. S. Fry & Co. are situated in a large building on the main street, and have for sale everything that can be found in a general merchandise store. Another place of business of the same kind, it being stocked with a large supply of general merchandise, is the store of James McEwen; James McEwen, from his large connection, and his family having lived for some time in this section, is well known throughout the whole township. In addition to these establishments already mentioned is the store which was opened to help supply the increasing demand of the people by Michaels & Straw, both names being familiar names in the township for many years, and closely allied to the history of the township in whatever branch we may follow it. C. T. Moore also has a place of business, and makes boots and shoes. As a striking feature the town of Westover seems to include only such men as are generally permanently located and substantial, well-to-do business men. The citizens take a deep interest in the progress and improvement of the village, and look forward to the building of a railroad in 1888, when a large town is assured to them. Names familiar to any resident in Chest are among those already mentioned, viz., the Sniders, the Rorabaughs, McEwens, Hockenberrys, Ramsays, Lamborns, McGarveys, Rosses, Smiths, Toziers, Westovers, Hurds, Carsons, Michaels, Sabins, McAllisters, Frys, Hayeys.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE territory now included within the boundaries of Covington township was, prior to the year 1817, a part of Lawrence township. Covington was erected upon the petition of residents of Clearfield county, which was presented to the Quarter Sessions Court at a term held during the month of August, 1816, at Bellefonte, Centre county (Clearfield not having yet acquired a full separate judicial organization), praying for a division of Lawrence township, and for the appointment of viewers to determine upon the advisability of such division. The court appointed William Petrikin, John G. Lowrey and John Mitchell for this purpose, who, after due deliberation, decided to cause the division to be made erecting two townships from out of Lawrence, to be called Covington and Gibson respectively. At the April Sessions, 1817, the report was confirmed and the boundaries of Covington township fixed as follows: "Beginning at the river at the Lycoming county line, thence north to the fifty-mile tree, a corner of surveys Nos. 5417 and 5418, a hemlock; thence west to a maple, a corner of lots Nos. 5348 and 5349; thence south along the line of surveys till it strikes Bald Hill Run, and down the run to the mouth thereof; thence down the river to the place of beginning, and called Covington township."

Inasmuch as Gibson township was formed at the same time, and was a part of the same proceeding, and the further fact of its not now being a recognized township of Clearfield county, a description of its boundary lines and dimensions will be appropriate in this place. Its description according to the report of the viewers was as follows: "Beginning at the fifty-mile tree, a corner of Nos. 5417 and 5418, and a corner of Covington township on the Lycoming county line, thence north to the line of McKean county; thence west along the said line to the east corner of Pike township; thence south to the fifty-mile tree a corner of Lawrence township; thence east to the place of beginning," and to be called Gibson township, and so named in honor of John Bannister Gibson, an eminent lawyer and jurist, who in the year 1816 became one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and in the year 1827, was appointed chief justice of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The territory of Covington as embraced by the boundaries given above were subsequently reduced by the formation of other townships adjoining it on the east and west sides, and although large in respect to area, it was quite small in point of population having, in 1817, not to exceed eighty inhabitants. The enumeration of its taxable inhabitants made in the year shows a total of but seventeen, and of these two were single freemen. They were as follows: Jonathan Deckion, Frederick Geisenhainer, John Hanson, Jacob Michael, John Peters, Andrew Peters, Hugh Rider, William Russell, John Rider, Frederick Rider, Michael Rider, George Rider, J. F. W. Schnars, John Troutman, Harmon Young. The single freemen were John Neff and Michael Rider. By reference to the township history of Karthaus, it will be seen that some of these were named therein as residents of that part of Covington, which in 1841, was set off to the formation of Karthaus township.

Covington, as it is at the present time, is one of the northern tier townships of the county, and like those adjoining it, is decidedly irregular in form, none of its boundaries except the north, being a right line. The township is bounded on the north by Cameron county; east by Karthaus township; south by the Susquehanna river, and west by Girard township. The surface of the land is hilly, broken and irregular, the hills in some localities partaking of the nature of mountains. Over a great portion of the township the rocks dip gradually to the south and east away from the first anticlinal axis, but in the region of Mulsenburg and Central Point, the dip is strongly to the east toward the Karthaus canoe-shaped basin. On Bigleman Run sandstone rock is found at an elevation of over thirteen hundred feet above tide. As a north course from Flood's Hotel is pursued, the rocks are found steadily rising towards the first anticlinal axis, and at a distance of about three miles to a point beyond William Kune's place the conglomerate comes up and forms the country rock. Beyond this point and for a distance of over six miles northward, there is an uninhabited wilderness having no improvements whatever but containing an abundance of excellent timber. Along Mosquito Run and the other streams of sufficient magnitude to furnish water power, there has been carried on extensive lumber operations during the last thirty years, both by residents of the township and speculators from other places. From north to south Covington has an average length of from eleven to twelve miles, while east and west the mean breadth is only about three and one-half miles, aggregating in superficial area about forty square miles of land. The township is well watered and drained; on the south by the West Branch and its tributaries, Sandy Creek, Mowry's Run and Rock Run. Sandy is a stream of considerable size and has Bigleman Run as its main tributary, besides others of less magnitude. Mosquito Run, the name being changed from "Little Moshannon" to distinguish it from the larger Moshannon on the south side of the West Branch River, forms the drainage system for the whole northern part of the township, and is, furthermore, an important factor in the lumbering trade of the upper region. Sandy runs through the settled part of the township, and along its banks are many fine farms. It, too, is utilized for water privileges as the many sawmills along its course (both past and present), will fully attest.

While it is evident that the earliest settlements in the township were made by those persons whose names are recorded on the roll of taxables, yet no active steps were taken toward improvement, and no material growth in population was accomplished until some twelve or fifteen years later, at which time the French settlements were begun. One John Keating owned an extensive tract of land both in Clearfield and Clinton counties, and as an inducement to attract settlers, he offered to the first twelve persons who should purchase of him fifty acres of land, an addition of twelve acres. This is, however, disputed by some well-informed persons, who state that the twelve acres were added only as an allowance for road purposes, and that the fifty-acre tracts had no allowances. The first persons to locate on the tract, as near as can be ascertained, were Nicholas Roussey and Irene Plubel, who took up lands in the year 1830, on tract number 1939. Both of these pioneers have descendants now living in the township. Plubel died in a few years after coming to the settlement. Roussey died about twenty years ago.

The third of the French settlers in the township was Francis Coudriet, who came during the year 1831, and was followed in the same year by Claude F. Renaud. Coudriet became a prominent personage in the township, and by industry and thrift acquired a large estate. He was the first postmaster at Frenchville, and held the office about eighteen years. His son, Leon Mitchell Coudriet, is now the postmaster of the town, having held the office since about 1880.

In the year 1832 a number of families came to the settlement, among them Peter Mulson, Hyacinthe Mignot, father of Charles Mignot, of Clearfield; Francis Hugueney, Stephen Hugueney, Peter Brenoel, Augustus Gaulin, father of Captain Peter A. Gaulin, of Clearfield; John B. Fournier, P. Bergey, and possibly others whose names are now forgotten.

During the succeeding year, 1833, there came another party of French immigrants, among them the families of John B. Barmoy, Francis La Motte, Francis Liegey, Francis Garmont, Christopher Bigleman, John Rougeux, T. R. Verbeck, M. Tourail, Francis Rolley, Francis Hugard and others. Alphonso Leconte settled here about the year 1835, and three years later, was followed by his brother, Augustus. They were thorough and enterprising business men, and did much toward improving the township. They moved to the locality afterwards known as Leconte's Mills, in Girard township, where a saw and grist-mill was built and a mercantile business established. The extensive estate left by Augustus Leconte is still owned by his heirs, and by them the business is now managed.

These Keating lands, of which mention has already been made, were very extensive and were not in Covington alone; they extended from Karthaus village west and southwest to a point opposite Millstone Creek. A very elaborate plan of these lands was made in France, showing not only the tract in detail, but containing a full explanation of the route of travel to be pursued in reaching them from New York city to Philadelphia, both by land and water, and thence overland the best and most convenient route into this county as far as Clearfield borough (then town). That part of the lands which were mapped for disposal contained twenty-two thousand acres, and besides this there was a large tract held in reserve.

The first French settlers are said to have reached this country off the coast of Maine, near Portland, where the captain of the ship desired them to land, but their tickets called for a passage to New York city, and the officer was compelled to carry them to that place, which on the map was called the "point of disembarquement."

J. F. W. Schnars acted as agent for the sale of these lands, which sale was commenced in the year 1827, or thereabouts. These French immigrants were,

J. W. Potter

of course, unable to speak English, but were accompanied by an agent, Jacob Weiskopf. The first surveys were made by Charles Treziyulney, a Polish engineer, who became well and favorably known in the county. He was appointed as one of the commissioners to lay out Pike and Lawrence townships in the year 1813, and occupied at various other times positions of trust and importance in the county.

The central point of settlement was in the neighborhood of Frenchville, by which name the locality has always been known and distinguished. It can scarce be called a village as it has no municipal organization whatever, but generally throughout the vicinity are scattered dwellings and improvements, the church, the store, and the saw and grist-mill, giving it whatever of the characteristics of a village the people may claim for it.

It must not be understood that the French occupation and settlement of this township ceased with the arrival of those of whom mention has been made; in fact this was but the commencement, and even to this day there is an occasional arrival fresh from the mother country, and not only by French immigrants, but by Germans and Americans as well. A large majority, however, were of French birth or descent, who came from that part of France known as Haute Marne and Haute Saone. As an evidence of the increase of population in the township, it may be stated that the first enumeration of taxables, made in the year 1818, showed a total of only seventeen inclusive of two single freemen, or an equivalent in number of about eighty persons, while the taxable inhabitants as shown by the enrollment for the year 1887, numbers two hundred and twenty-seven, which represents a population of about one thousand persons.

The village or hamlet of Frenchville is situate in the western part of the township, about three and one-half miles north from the river. Sandy Creek passes through the central portion of the settlement.

On the extreme east of the township is another small settlement and post-office called Keewaydin. It is about like Frenchville in point of improvement, having a church, store, school, two or three local industries and a hotel, the latter being some distance out and to the west of the village proper. The people are mainly Americans and Germans with an occasional French resident. They, too, have a resident physician in the person of Dr. J. W. Potter, who has been a prominent figure in social, professional and political life in the county for many years. The local merchant and postmaster at Keewaydin is M. Kratzer, who enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of the township.

At the present time the chief industry and occupation of the inhabitants of Covington township, is agriculture, although lumbering has been and is now carried on to a considerable extent. The chief operators at an early day were Bigler and Powell, of Clearfield, and Leon M. Coudriet, Augustus and Alphonso

Leconte, residents of the township. Francis La Motte purchased a part of the Keating lands on Sandy Creek, on which he built a saw-mill about the year 1837. He afterward erected a grist-mill a short distance further down. These mills are well remembered by the older residents of the locality. Help was scarce and expensive at that time, and, as the proprietor had several strong and worthy daughters, they were put at work in the mills, and it was a frequently observed fact that the lumber manufactured by these fair hands was of the best quality, and so far as even and uniform thickness was concerned their manufacture was not excelled. The property was afterward sold to Francis Coudriet, and the mill twice substantially rebuilt by him. At the time of his death, in 1877, it passed into the hands of Leon M. Coudriet. Francis Coudriet built a grist-mill on Sandy about the year 1864. It was supplied with two run of French burr-stones of fine quality. Leon Coudriet purchased this property at the time of his father's death.

Claude Barmont erected a saw-mill on Sandy about 1845, and operated it for a time. It is now owned and run by F. F. Coudriet, brother of Leon M. Coudriet. The Picard mill, so-called, was another of the pioneer industries of the township, built on Sandy Creek by John J. Picard. It was subsequently sold to Leon M. Coudriet, who associated his son and son-in-law with him in its management. The firm of L. M. Coudriet & Co. also had another saw-mill built on Sandy some years ago, on tract No. 1891. Above this and on the same tract stood the saw-mill of Liegiey & Beausingeaur. Still another known as Leconte's saw-mill was built by Alphonso Leconte in the year 1839, on tract No. 1892. He operated it about three years, after which it was sold to Augustus Leconte, and is still a part of his estate.

The Flood mill, at the mouth of Sandy Creek, also takes a place among the pioneer industries of the township, having been built when lumbering was in its infancy. One Lutz had an early interest in it, but it is now owned by Lawrence Flood. Flood is also interested in the hotel business near Keewaydin, having succeeded Mr. Heugeney. This hotel was formerly kept by Solomon Bauder, who sold to Mr. Schnars, the predecessor of Heugeney.

One of the first merchants of Covington was Mr. Alexander, who established a trade near Frenchville about the year 1837. He purchased land from Peter Mulson, on which his storehouse was built. He was succeeded by the Maurers, who in turn were succeeded by Levi Lutz. The latter was followed by Hagerty & Gaulin, and they by Leon M. Coudriet.

There can be obtained but little data regarding the early educational institutions of the township. A school-house was, however, established near Frenchville about the year 1838. Notwithstanding the fact that but very few of the early French settlers were familiar with the English language, and to this day French is mainly spoken in the vicinity. There has been no French school taught in the township, both parents and pupils preferring to educate themselves in the language of the country rather than the mother tongue. An exception may be made to this statement so far as relates to the parochial school occasionally taught by the priest, and known as the priest's school, wherein the scholars received instruction in the French language.

There are at the present time five established schools in Covington township, known and located as follows: Frenchville, at Frenchville; Mulsonburg, at Mulsonburg; Fairmount, in the southwest part of the township; Mignot, in the west part, and so named in honor of the Mignot family; Union or Central Point, in the northern part of the township.

Irene Plubel came to the vicinity of Frenchville about the year 1831. After having been a resident here for somethiug like a year and a half he was taken ill, and soon after died. During this illness Rev. Father Leavey was called to attend him. This was the first visit by a priest to the township, and on the occasion he said mass at the house of Mr. Plubel. After this, and for several years, the place was occasionally visited by different priests, and mass was said at the houses of Francis Renaud, Peter Mulson, Nicholas Roussey, and also at the house of a German named Schnell. About 1841–2 a priest named Rev. Oriack came to the mission and remained some time, and as the settlement increased, the erection of a church was begun. While the edifice was building Father Oriack said mass at the house of Francis LaMotte, and in the school-house. The church, a log structure, was situate about thirty rods east of the present church site, the spot of its erection being now occupied as a cemetery.

After a short time Father Oriack left, and his place was taken by Rev. Father Berti. He soon went away, after which Rev. Father Prendergast, of Bellefonte, occasionally visited the parish. After him, and early in the year 1846, came Father Rauder, but was succeeded after a few months by Rev. John Berbigier, who remained in charge as pastor until the year 1880, but being occasionally called away, his place was supplied at various times by Revs. Joseph Billou, M. A. De La Rouque, C. Berard, and Eugene Cogneville.

In the course of time the old log church became too small for the growing congregation, and was therefore abandoned and a new church commenced. The corner stone was laid by Right Rev. T. Mullen, bishop of the diocese. The edifice, a substantial stone building, stands on an elevated piece of land about ten rods north of the Clearfield and Karthaus road, and is distant from Clearfield twenty miles, and from Karthaus seven miles. The church was dedicated October 8, 1873, by Bishop Mullen.

In the year 1880 Father Berbigier was succeeded by Rev. H. Mullen, who is now the pastor in charge. The congregation is in a decidedly healthful condition, and numbers about two hundred families, residents mainly of Covington township.

The cemetery lot on which the old log church was built comprised two acres of land, and was donated to the society by Francis La Motte; but Mr. Keating, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of an extensive tract of land in this and adjoining townships, reimbursed Mr. La Motte for his gift, and presented to the society a thirty acre tract, on which the present church stands.

The society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church is practically an offshoot or branch from the Lutheran Church Society, whose house of worship was erected on Karthaus Hill, and was the result of a division of the society, not through dissension, but for the convenience of the members. The corner stone of this church edifice, at Keewaydin, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 14th day of August, 1869, and during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Croft. Upon this occasion Rev. Nixdorf assisted. The building committee were: C. Schnars, C. Brown and George Emerick. The church was formally dedicated on the 18th day of December, 1870. The entire cost of the building and furniture for the church was eighteen hundred dollars, all of which was paid or provided for, before the day of dedication.

A substantial parsonage was built on the same lot on which the church stands, the funds therefor being raised by a sale of the old parsonage and property in Karthaus township.

After the resignation of Rev. Croft, the charge remained vacant for about two years, after which Rev. P. B. Sherk became pastor, and served two years. Then followed another vacancy of two years, when Rev. G. W. Stroup was called, and is still pastor, having served the charge since April 1, 1878. The present membership of St. John's church numbers about ninety persons.

Although as yet in a comparatively undeveloped condition, owing almost wholly to the lack of railroad communication with the outside world, there is known to exist in Covington township a rich vein, five feet in thickness, of clean, bright, shining, columnar coal. This bed is opened for home consumption, a short distance east from Lawrence Flood's hotel, at an elevation of fourteen hundred and ten feet above tide. This is distant from Karthaus and its good producing beds only a few miles. A short extension of the Karthaus railroad will reach this point, when Covington, in common with a majority of the other townships of the county, will develop her latent resources and take her place among the rich producing townships of the county.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HISTORY OF COOPER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was brought into existence by a proceeding that was commenced in the September Quarter Sessions on the 27th day of September, in the year 1882, and, after having been subjected to the various delays known only to the law, was completed and confirmed by a decree of the court dated the 18th day of January, 1884. It is therefore one of the youngest of the county's townships. The proceeding by which it was created was instituted by J. M. Holt, John Leavy, and others; and upon the presentation of their petition the court did appoint S. F. McClosky, John L. Pearce and David Gearhart, commissioners, to view the territory sought to be divided, and to report thereon their opinion as to the advisability of the division contemplated.

For the erection of the new township, only Morris township was called upon to surrender its territory, and this by a line running from west to east from the southeast part of Graham township to the Moshannon. The report of the commissioners, defining this line, is as follows: "Beginning at a post, the southeast corner of Graham township, on the line between two tracts in the name of Michael and Jacob Gratz, thence through Jacob Gratz (now O. Pardee's), south six degrees west, sixty perches to a point in the township road leading from Morrisdale to Kylertown; thence along another township road, south eight and one-half degrees east, twenty-two perches; thence south seventy-nine perches: thence seven and three-fourths degrees east, forty-two perches; thence south one-half degree west, sixty-five perches to the line between Jacob Gratz's tract and Christian Wirtz; thence along the line between said tracts, and between said Pardee and Miles Johnson, south eighty-six degrees east, thirty-three perches to a post; thence by the same northeast two perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight degrees east, thirty perches to a dead white pine, a corner of tracts in the name of Christian Wirtz and Joseph Turner; thence between said tracts, lands now owned by Miles Johnson and Adam Moyer on the west, and O. L. Schoonover on the east, south three and one-half degrees west three hundred and thirty-three perches to a post, a corner of tracts in the name of Philip Wagoner and George Habaker; thence through the Joseph Turner survey south eighty-six and one-half degrees east, twenty-four perches to a post by a marked white oak on the west bank of Moshannon Creek."

On the 4th day of April, 1883, the report was confirmed absolutely, and an election was ordered to be held July 10th, following, at which time the question should be submitted to the determination of the electors of the township, as to whether or not the division should be made. This election resulted in the polling of ninety-four votes for, and twenty-two against the proposition, and upon a proper return being made by the officers of that election, the court, by its decree, dated January 8, 1884, erected the township of Cooper.

The only line necessary to be run in creating the township of Cooper, was that of which the description has been given, the other boundaries that divided the land in Morris that lay north of it remaining the same. Cooper township, by this proceeding, took from Morris a large part of its most valuable land, both in point of surface production and in mineral deposits.

The township was so named in honor of the Cooper family, the pioneer of which was Daniel Cooper. He came to the locality in the year 1828, and settled within a short distance of Kylertown.

The early history and settlement of Cooper township, and its progress and development prior to its erection, were made while it formed a part of Morris, from which it was taken, and for its history the reader will refer to the chapter on Morris township. Since its organization, Cooper has acquired but little history, yet, by reference to the tax-rolls of the township, there appears a noticeable growth in point of population at least. In the year 1885, there were but two hundred and thirty-nine taxables in the entire township, while on the roll for the year 1887, there appears a total of three hundred and seventy-five, showing an increase in two years of one hundred and thirty-six taxables, or an increase in population in that time of something over five hundred. This is accounted for, in a measure, by the development of its mineral and coal interests, particularly in the vicinity of the village of Peale.

This little town is situate in the extreme east part of the township, and has become the center of an extensive coal region. Its existence is due to the building of the Beech Creek Railroad, and although the town is considerable distance from the station, yet it would be of little consequence without the road, which furnishes transportation for the immense quantities of coal and lumber produced in the vicinity.

The only other hamlet or village worthy of note in connection with this chapter is Kylertown, so named from an old and highly respected family, named Kyler, that settled in the locality many years ago, and although the older stock are now dead, the township and village is well supplied with substantial representatives of the name and family.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HISTORY OF DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed in 1828, by dividing Bradford township. Its boundaries at that time being, on the north, Bradford township (but now Boggs and Morris townships), on the east the Moshannon Creek, which divides it from Centre county; on the south Huntingdon county (now Cambria county, and Woodward township), and on the west Muddy Run and Clearfield Creek (now Woodward township).

The township was covered with a magnificent pine and hemlock forest, and early attracted the attention of settlers. The lands of the township were owned, or at least the greater portion of them, by Hardman Philips, an Englishman, who settled in, and gave his name to Philipsburg, a town in Centre county, and just across the township line on the east, and in which county he also owned thousands of acres.

Mr. Philips offered inducements to his own countrymen, and to the Protestant Irish, to settle on his lands, and as early as 1797, a settlement was made at a place now called Stumptown, a mile northeast of Osceola Mills. This settlement was known at that time as the "Goss" settlement, and derived its name from Abram Goss, who settled there at the time mentioned, and proceeded to clear out a farm from the surrounding forest.

This settlement was then supposed to be in Centre county, from the fact that Clearfield county not being then organized, the settlers were under the government, or courts of the former named county, but in reality, the township never formed a part of that county. Mr. Goss raised a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to years of maturity, and who assisted in settling the township. His son, Abram, now lives in Osceola Mills, and is surrounded by a numerous line of descendants.

Valentine Flegal was another settler in the township, about 1800. His farm occupied the site of what is now the Steiner estate. Mr. Flegal was an M. E. local preacher, and held services at "Goss's" as early as 1815. He was regularly ordained as an M. E. minister in 1838, and did good service for his Master, for a number of years thereafter. His descendants are found throughout the county, one of them living in Philipsburg, within a stone's throw of the old homestead. One of his sons-in-law, named Winters, settled on the land now forming the northern portion of Osceola Mills, and his house stood about where the junction of North Lingle and Treziyulny streets intersect.

A man by the name of Crane bought a large tract of land from Mr. Philips, adjoining the settlements of Mr. Goss and Mr. Flegal. A short time afterwards he imported a number of negroes, and sold them land at a nominal price, to induce them to settle and clear farms. The climate, however, did not suit these dusky sons of toil, and disease made sad ravages among their number. An old graveyard east of the Goss cemetery, now overgrown with brambles and briars, received their remains, and their history has passed from the recollections of our citizens. Samuel Green was the leader of these men.

Another old settler was Elijah Reece, an Englishman, who settled on lands on which is now situated the "Victor No. 3" colliery. He came there in 1816 when sixteen years old, married early, and with his young wife went bravely to work, and soon made for themselves a pleasant home. Three sons and one daughter are still living in the neighborhood, and his other child, a daughter, is the wife of Rev. Harvey Shaw, missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Mexico. Mrs. Reece died in 1873, and her husband, November 12, 1883.

John Reams settled at the head of Coal Run in 1834. He raised a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living. One of his daughters was married to Andrew Gardner, and lives in Tyrone, another one to Andrew Bachman, and the third one to William A. Bloom. His best known son is William A., who resides on the old homestead. This son is a noted hunter and marksman, and though game has become very scarce, owing to the advance of civilization, yet William manages to keep up his reputation as a mighty hunter, and numerous trophies of his skill find their way to market every winter.

Another old poineer of this township was Henry Kephart, who settled on a piece of land two and a half miles north of Osceola Mills, before 1803. (The exact time of his settlement has been lost). The Columbia mine is situated on the old homestead site. Mr. Kephart was the father of twelve children, who in turn settled in and around their parents. They were named David, Henry, Peggy (who married William Harner), Andrew, Ellen (who married Daniel Kephart), Mary (who married Andrew Nearhuf), George, Barbara (who married Simon Crane), Charlotte (who married John Crane), William, Nancy (who married Richard Hughes), and Stephen.

Andrew Kephart died September 13, 1882, from a stroke of apoplexy, in the seventy-second year of his age. Stephen died February 15, 1887, from cancer, in the sixty-first year of his age. The rest are still living. The old pioneer, Henry, was lost in 1859, near Sandy Ridge, and was never found. He was returning from Tyrone and had come to the tavern of John Raudenbaugh by stage, intending to walk from there to his home. He started, but not arriving in due time his neighbors started out to hunt him, but without success, and from that day to this he has never been heard from.

Henry Kephart's oldest son, David, married a daughter of Daniel Hoffman, one of the pioneer settlers of Osceola Mills, and settled in that town near what is now called "Frenchtown." David's oldest son, Henry, is a well known citizen of that burg, and his son David resides within half a mile of the town, and David has a son whom he calls Harry. Five generations all told.

Jonathan Kephart, a distant relative of old Henry Kephart, was born in Reading, Berks county, and moved to this township in 1830, but not being satisfied he moved to Venango county. He had not been in the latter named county very long before he longed for the fresh green woods of old Clearfield, and returned to his first love. He drove all the way from Venango county to a point in this township, six miles northwest of Osceola Mills, in a one horse wagon, camping out nights. On arriving at the place named he was satisfied with the prospect, and after sleeping one night more in his wagon, proceeded to erect himself a house and clear a farm.

Mr. Kephart was married twice, and had seven children by each wife—fourteen in all. Nine of these children are still living, viz.: Adam, Abraham, Nathan (sons of the first wife), James and Wilson, and Jane Ann, who married Louis Fulton; Deliah, who married Harmon Klinger; Martha and Henrietta, who occupy the old homestead.

Adam Kephart and Nathan Kephart have settled near Osceola Mills, and are well known. They each have fine farms, which they have won from the wilds of nature.

John Crowell was another old settler. His farm is now absorbed by the Logan and Logan Ridge collieries. An old grave-yard is situated on the farm, wherein the old citizens buried their dead. It has not been used for some time. In fact small trees are growing on the graves, some of which will measure eight inches through.

Another grave-yard was opened on the Goss farm, and this "God's Acre," is still being used, it being the only cemetery, with the exception of the Roman Catholic, where the citizens of Osceola Mills can bury their dead, unless they take them to Philipsburg or Brisbin.

There were other old settlers in this township, but as Woodward township was taken from Decatur some years later, and the settlements were made in what is now that township, their history will appear under the head of "Woodward."

The trials of these old settlers can never be all told. They were poor, but rigidly honest. It was the custom of those who had more of this world's goods than others, to ride around and see wherein they could assist their poorer neighbors.

John Goss, a brother of Abraham, and a son of old Abraham, who made the first settlement, was noted for his charity. Every spring he would mount his horse and go around, find out where a load of hay or a load of straw was needed for cattle, or a bushel of potatoes or a sack of meal was needed for man, and the articles would be forthcoming in a very short time thereafter.

The educational and religious privileges of these people were limited. Mention has been already made of the services held by Rev. Valentine Flegal. The second son of old Henry Kephart (Henry, jr.), was ordained a minister in the United Brethren Church, and acted as missionary for that denomination for a number of years, extending his labors, not only throughout this township, but over the mountain to the settlers in the Bald Eagle Valley, and wherever a settlement was made. His children are all ministers to-day, some in the eastern counties of this State, while one lives in Ohio, and is a bishop of that church.

About the first school-house in the township was built near the present residence of Adam Kephart; and Abram Goss, jr. (the one who now lives in Osceola Mills), was the teacher. Many a story is told by the old gray-haired men around, of old "Daddy Goss's" rule, and many a rod has he worn out on the backs of these story-tellers; according to their tell; and richly they deserved the thrashings, if one-half their stories are true. Another school-house was early built on the Crane farm, and these two comprised all the educational facilities these pioneers had for a long time, and they were enough, for up to 1830, the township had only a population of three hundred and nineteen, and only fifty-eight taxables. The Crane and Goss farm-houses were about the only houses in the southeast part of the township as late as the year 1860.

CHESTER HILL BOROUGH.

This is the name of a small town taken from this township, and is regularly incorporated. It is immediately opposite Philipsburg, and forms a suburb of the latter named place, though being in Clearfield county, it cannot be annexed to Philipsburg, which is in Centre county. Chester Hill owes its existence to the enterprise of Jacob F. Steiner, a prominent lumberman. Mr. Steiner was born in Montgomery county August 25, 1828; received his education at the Trappe Montgomery county Academy, and, at the age of eighteen, he moved to Water Street, Huntingdon county, where he remained until he was married, February 1, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Harnish. A few months subsequently he came to Clearfield county, and here began to carve out his career, which ultimately resulted in his prominence as one of her wide-awake citizens. He first purchased, of Keller, Harnish & Huyett, a tract of ninety-five acres, and during the same year another of four hundred and thirty-three acres of timber from the Hardman Philips estate. The original purchase was the old Valentine Flegal property. The first year he built a small house and barn, and in 1850 brought out his wife and began housekeeping.

At the time he made his original purchase, there was an old saw-mill on the property — one of the old-fashioned kind — which he remodeled and operated. The lumber business was his principal vocation from the time he first entered the county, and he continued it to the time of his death, which took place about two years ago. The population of Chester Hill is about two hundred and fifty.

OSCEOLA MILLS.

This is the name of another borough which was taken from Decatur township. It is pleasantly located on the banks of the Moshannon Creek, four miles south of Philipsburg, and six miles east of Houtzdale. The ground on which this town is built, rises from the creek all ways, so that it can be said that "she is set upon a hill." The town faces towards the south, and is at the foot of the heavy grade, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, with which this road has to overcome the summit of the mountain, six miles distant, and six hundred feet above. The Moshannon Branch Railroad joins the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway at this place, and all the freight, coal, lumber, etc., shipped to Tyrone, are made up and dispatched from her suburbs.

The first settlement in the town was made by Mr. Winters, aforementioned. The second was made by Daniel Hoffman, who cleared a piece of land near the junction of Pruner and Coal streets, where he built a water-power saw-mill. This mill stood about where the tannery is now located. Mr. Hoffman ran the mill until 1844, when Thomas Mays, the father of William Mays, bought the mill, and moved his family to the place. At this time about twenty-five acres was all the cleared land there was in the town. Mr. Mays lumbered and farmed, clearing about fifty more acres, for ten years, when he removed to Tyrone Forges; but, like all pioneers, thought there were too many people living over there, and in 1857, he moved back again, and stayed here. The lumber this old mill made was hauled over the mountain, and sold in Water Street, etc., for $10 per thousand; good pine lumber too. The return load for these wagoners would be the necessaries of life: flour, tea, coffee, sugar, etc., purchased in these towns, from the proceeds of the lumber. What grain was raised on farms around here, was carried to the Bald Eagle Furnace Grist Mill, Ayres Grist Mill, two miles the other side of Philipsburg, on the "Pike," and to grist-mills, at Alexandria and Spruce Creek. The lumber that could not be sold near home, was made into rafts, run down the Moshannon Creek to the Susquehanna River, and by that stream to Harrisburg, Marietta and Columbia, where it was sold. The railroad at that time was only finished to Duncannon, and our raftsmen would ride by rail to that place, then take boat on the canal to Water Street, and walk the balance of the distance, bringing with them news of the outer world, and a bit of ribbon or other finery for their wives, sisters or sweethearts.

Mention has been already made of the descendants of Daniel Hoffman. Mr. Mays had two sons, and four daughters. His widow is still living in Tyrone, ninety-six years of age. William Mays is the best known of the family, and resides on Blanchard street. Being a carpenter and builder, his handiwork is seen all around.

Osceola Mills was laid out in 1857, and was incorporated as a borough in

1864. It received an impetus about 1860–61, when it was known that the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway would assuredly be built. At this time Messrs. Lippencott, Drum & Co., built the first "big" mill, and got everything ready to do a "big" business. After waiting a year they associated with them A. B. Long & Sons. The railroad was finished to Powelton in 1862, and was opened for business. During that year and 1863, the road was extended to Osceola, but not opened, there being some dispute between the Tyrone and Clearfield Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who were to operate the road. The latter company could not see that there was any business for the new road; and only after a great delay did they take hold of it, and push it along, the original company being at the end of their finances.

A few cars of lumber from this mill were shipped during 1863, through the kindness of the contractor of the road, David Edmiston. Mr. Edmiston had chartered a locomotive and a few cars from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in order to assist him in laying the rails, and he kindly dropped a few cars from Powelton to Osceola, and the mill firm hauled the lumber over to the road by wagons, loaded these cars, and Mr. Edmiston with his locomotive hauled them to Tyrone, and they were sent on their way.

However Messrs. Lippencott, *et. al.* became discouraged at the long wait, with the prospect of its unlimited continuation, and sold their property to Lawshe, White & Co., of Jersey Shore.

A post-office was opened here in 1861, and the first postmaster was Thomas F. Boalich. The mail was carried on the back of Aaron S. Boalich to and from Powelton for two years or more. Mr. Boalich remained postmaster until 1875, when John C. Henderson was appointed. Mr. Henderson sold out his business in 1877 to W. S. Wells, and the commission was transferred to the latter, who retained it until 1881, when H. P. R. Blandy was appointed. He in turn gave way in 1886 to Jacob Ritzman, the present incumbent.

There was not much of a town here in 1861. A shanty here and there dotted the hillside, while a more pretentious farm-house showed its gables above the tree tops; but the people were progressive, they had come to stay and to build a town, and they did it. The first thing these old Osceolans thought of was education. There was an old "shook" shop, owned by a Mr. Warner, and located where the tannery office now stands. In this shop these people started a Sunday-school. There was no school-house or other public building nearer than Crane's. Joseph Mitchell, the father of Mrs. Aaron Boalich, was the superintendent of this Sunday-school, and Mr. Boalich secretary, librarian and treasurer. The books used were carried to and fro, and thus the children were taught.

A Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Wilson, came here once in a while and preached in the old mill, and in the boarding-house. Thus things went on for two years, when the "big" mill had drawn quite a respectable community together. A Rev. Foster (Methodist Episcopal) and Rev. Nunemacher (Lutheran) had got in here in the mean time, and services were held in the boarding-house kept by Smith Baird, who came here in 1864. Like all other backwoods settlements, the people here were passionately fond of dancing, and no better place could be found than the aforesaid boarding-house, and Smith, being a genial kind of a person (and which he retains as landlord of the Mountain House), he would allow the young folks the use of his dining room until twelve o'clock on Saturday nights, when he would quash proceedings, announce that preaching would be held there, and prepare for Sunday. After breakfast on Sunday morning the boarders were expected to carry in planks for seats, and improvise a chapel, and one of the ministers mentioned would conduct divine service. Rev. W. A. Wright, Presbyterian minister, also visited the stray members of that congregation at intervals.

The T. and C. Railway was opened to Osceola Mills January 1, 1864, and from that date the town may be said to have its beginning as a business point. A trestle one-eighth of a mile long and eighteen feet high, was necessary to connect the mill with the railroad, and this trestle was to be built by the mill company. The station of the T. and C. Railway was in Centre county, while the mill was in Clearfield county.

The mill company fulfilled their part of the contract, that of building the trestle, and they looked to the railroad company to place the iron on this trestle, as promised; but here the railroad company objected. They could not see that there was any business for them over this trestle, and they would not lay the rails until they were assured that the coal in the surrounding hills was of a marketable quality. This was the beginning of the Houtzdale Branch—in fact, when this great feeder of the Pennsylvania railroad system was first opened it was prophesied that only two trains per annum would be run over it—one in the spring to bring back the raftsmen, and another in the fall to bring in supplies.

The Houtzdale Branch was thus delayed for months. To hurry matters, the officers of the mill company met in Harrisburg, and ordered their superintendent to write to Thomas F. Boalich to get some one to dig a car of coal out of a mine that had been opened for many years on the bank of the creek, west of Trout Run, and opposite the mill, near the water's edge. This bed was opened by Thomas Mays, years before, and was bed "A." Mr. Boalich employed a miner named Lewis to get out the car load, have it hauled over by wagons to where the station is on the main branch, load it into a car and shipped to Altoona, that the company might test its quality. It was pronounced good, and the rail was laid. This coal was taken from a vein that there has never a car load gone from since, unless the Sacketts may have shipped some of it when they had the shaft in operation at Osceola in 1866—

their shaft being on this vein—but certainly none since, and was pronounced good by the experts of the Pennsylvania company.

Thus, then, Osceola Mills got a start. The first hotel was built by David Edmiston, the contractor; afterwards sold to Milo Hoyt October 4, 1864, and called the Osceola House.

Thomas F. Boalich built the Exchange, on the corner of Pruner and Curtin streets, and a man named Lipton kept a hotel on South Lingle street, which he called the Lipton House. Sundry other hotels were built, and stores and business places multiplied. A bill-mill was built one-half mile west, and a shingle-mill was built close to the big mill, and a foundry and machine shop was built in 1873 by Jesse R. Crawford, just out of the town limits on the west.

A race course and park were opened in 1872 on the northern side of the place, and altogether, another such a bustling, busy town could not be found on the northern slope of the mountain.

July, 1870, witnessed the first heavy loss by fire in the town. The big mill was burned Saturday night, the 16th, and with it went 4,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, the Moshannon Branch Railroad station, five dwelling houses, a lot of railroad cars, and the "trestle," so often mentioned before. Fortunately the railroad company had found out that there was enough freight passing over this branch road to keep the rails from rusting, and they had erected a road alongside the trestle and were about to lay the rail upon it and abandon the trestle, when it was burned, and therefore the traffic of the branch suffered no loss. The mill company soon rebuilt their mill, larger than before, the railroad company rebuilt their station, and the citizens their dwellings, and Osceola Mills resumed its wonted industry.

During the year 1871 a lodge of Odd Fellows and a lodge of Knights of Pythias were organized in the town. The following year a lodge of American Mechanics and a lodge of Masons were organized. Of these four societies only two, Osceola Lodge No. 747, I. O. O. F., and Osceola Lodge No. 515, A. Y. M. remain.

In February, 1872, Walker Bros. built a planing-mill between the town and the Centre county railroad station. This mill was burned in the summer of 1878, but rebuilt immediately. It was again burned early in 1887, but again rebuilt.

In October, 1873, Messrs. Wooster & Lull built a tannery on Pruner street, foot of Coal, on the creek bank. This industry they sold shortly after to W. S. White & Son, and they in turn, in the early '80's, to J. B. Alley & Co., the price paid the Whites being $26,000.

The first newspaper in the town was started by Brisbin Bros. January 1, 1873, and called the Osceola *Reveille*. This paper they published until January 1, 1876, when O. E. McFadden leased the material and started to publish the *Industrial World*, a paper published in the interests of the Junior Sons.

This paper lasted just nine months, the last four issues being sold out to a political party which held opposite views to its owner, and the owner put his foot upon its further appearance. The paper was called the *Campaign World* for these four issues. The material was then leased to J. B. McFadden, a brother of the former publisher, who published it as the Osceola *Reveille*, with J. W. Scott as editor, for five years, when Scott retired, and McFadden published and edited the *Reveille* until January 1, 1886. At this time R. A. Kinsloe took up the task, and is the publisher and editor at present. The paper has always been Democratic in politics, except when published by O. E. McFadden, and then it advocated the principles of the old American party.

The religious views of the people were well looked after from the beginning. Mention has been already made of the first religious services held in the borough limits, and it only remains to add the progress of each denomination since that time.

The Methodists seem to have been the first on the ground. In 1860 this whole region, including Philipsburg, Snow Shoe and Port Matilda, was under the charge of Rev. Thomas Switzer, as senior preacher, and Rev. George Leidy as junior preacher. (Mr. Leidy is now presiding elder of the Altoona district.) These reverend gentlemen rode circuit at this time and ministered to their people as best they could. In 1863 Rev. S. Creighton was in charge of the Philipsburg circuit, and he visited Osceola Mills and preached in the houses of his communicants. In 1864 the Rev. T. H. Switzer was pastor of the circuit and he preached at the house of Mr. Catherman, but it did not prove satisfactory, as few people attended the services. He then resorted to open air services during the summer months, and when fall came he occupied the old "shook" shop as before. The town, according to the M. E. records, had only seventy-five inhabitants at that time, and but few of them Methodists. At the request of the people living at Dunbar, now Boynton, the reverend gentleman moved his quarters, that winter, to Crane's school-house, where he preached all through 1865.

During 1865 the first school-house was built in town, and in 1866 the Rev. M. K. Foster being in charge, he changed the place of holding services to that building, and preached there during 1867 and 1868.

In 1869 Philipsburg became a "station," and Osceola was connected with the Port Matilda circuit, and Revs. L. N. Clarke and W. C. Robbins were the pastors. In 1870 Port Matilda circuit was divided, and "Osceola" circuit was formed. It included Osceola Mills, Powelton, Coal Run and Moshannon, Rev. J. F. Bell being pastor. The handsome church of this society was built during this year and dedicated November 6.

In 1871 two more appointments were added to this circuit, Houtzdale and Centre, and Rev. Bell worked among these woods by himself until 1873, when the Rev. W. W. Reese was appointed pastor and the Rev. G. B. Ague his assistant. They remained until 1876, when Rev. J. Heckman was appointed. He remained two years. The Rev. J. A. Woodcock had charge 1878–9, followed by the Rev. W. S. Wilson, in 1880–1–2. Rev. A. W. Guyer was appointed in 1883, and under his charge the commodious parsonage was built. In 1884 Houtzdale was made a "station," and the Osceola circuit was left to be supplied with a pastor by the presiding elder. Rev. C. A. Biddle was sent, who worked hard, had the church repaired, and added many new members to his communion. During 1871 the Union Sunday-school was changed to the M. E. Sunday-school.

In 1885 Rev. W. F. D. Noble was appointed, under whose pastorate the church was relieved of nearly all outstanding debts. Rev. E. H. Witman is the present pastor, under whose charge the church is going forward and new members are being added day by day.

The Presbyterians had a missionary in this field as early as 1860–61, a Rev. Mr. Wright. On February 6, 1868, the present church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, John A. Lawshe and Peter A. Reed being the first ruling elders. This meeting was held in the basement of the church, the building not being completed until the following year. The pulpit was filled by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland and others until November, 1869, when the Rev. Mr. Sargeant ministered for one year, after which the Rev. Mr. Condit had charge until October, 1872. From this date until the spring of 1873, the pulpit was only occasionally supplied. In the spring of 1873 the congregation began the erection of a parsonage, which was completed and occupied May 5, 1874.

On the 11th day of May, 1873, the Rev. N. H. Miller, then a theological student in the seminary at Allegheny, preached two sermons, and again on the 25th of May the reverend gentleman officiated, and all through that summer Mr. Miller supplied the church. Having graduated in the spring, a regular call was given him by this congregation, which he accepted, and on the 9th of June, 1874, he was ordained and installed. He has remained the pastor to this time.

The first record obtained of the Roman Catholic Church holding services around this section was in 1865, when the Rev. Father Fern, the German priest, of Tyrone, celebrated mass in the depot building, on the Centre county side. The Father being in the diocese of Pittsburgh and the town being in the diocese of Erie, mass could not be celebrated in town without the consent of the bishop of Erie. The Rev. Father also celebrated mass in the houses of William Quigley and Jeremiah O'Brien for sometime thereafter. Afterwards a Father Tracy administered to his people (over the creek) until the Very Rev. K. O'Branagan was appointed in 1867 missionary from Clearfield town to Ansonville. This good priest rode over his charge during all winds and weathers until 1871, when he was removed to Sharon, where he remains.

Father Tracy had established a mission at Osceola Mills, and built the little church which is still standing to the south of the present church. Father Branagan, on his appointment, added a piece to this old building, as it had already become too small, and built the parsonage. Rev. Michael Henry became priest here in 1871, but was removed in 1874, and the Rev. Martin Meagher became priest in charge. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Frank, who was stationed at the Cooper settlement. Father Meagher remained in charge some four years, officiating both here and at Houtzdale, and the adjacent country. Rev. Father Lynch succeeded Father Meagher, and he was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. Father Brady.

In 1881 the Catholic congregation commenced their present beautiful brick building, and on Sunday, the 15th day of October, 1882, the church was opened for divine service by the Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, bishop of Erie. The church is not yet free from debt, and therefore not consecrated.

There were ministers of other denominations who held occasional services here, but no other church was regularly organized. The Anglican communion had a few adherents scattered here and there, and its ministers would hold service at times in the Presbyterian Church, but there were never enough of its members here to make it a regular parish, and until their church at Houtzdale was opened the rectors of St. Paul's Church, at Philipsburg, kindly supplied all wants.

A banking house was instituted in the town in 1871 by Loyd, Caldwell, Lawshe & Co., and afterwards the firm was changed to Loyd, Caldwell & Co. This firm failed in 1873 and the institution went down. In September, 1875, the Citizens' Banking Company was formed, who successfully managed a bank until the 1st day of January, 1881, when the Houtzdale Bank was started, this latter banking company, comprising all, or nearly all, the members of the Citizens' Banking Company. The affairs of the latter company were wound up, and the bank in Osceola Mills is only a branch of the Houtzdale Bank. Its accounts are kept and its doors are open for the accommodation of the people residing in the place.

On May 20, 1875, the town was almost wholly destroyed by a terrible conflagration. The fire started from a woods fire, and first caught the Presbyterian Church, and in less than three hours' time, what had been a town in which lived about one thousand five hundred people, and which had prided itself that morning as being the town of towns, was among the places that had been. One and a half millions worth of property had gone up in smoke, and its inhabitants were scattered among the surrounding towns.

The people for a day or two were paralyzed, but they would not be kept down. The Methodist Church, being to one side of the ill fated "burg," was saved, and was speedily converted into a commissary. Provisions, money, clothing, lumber, etc., came pouring in from all quarters, and in a very short time numerous shanties again dotted the hill side, and Osceola Mills was again accorded a local habitation, and a name. So completely had the fire done its work that not a fence, shed, board walk, stump or stick of any kind was left in the burnt district.

The new Osceola Mills is more beautiful than the old town. Her streets are shaded by fine trees. Her residences are more modern, and her gardens are more beautiful. G. M. Brisbin, Dr. D. R. Good, W. A. Crist, W. J. Jackson, T. C. Heims, and George E. Jones, have each a splendid residence and magnificent grounds surrounding their property, while the gardens of Good and Brisbin will compare with any in their arrangement, their taste, and the many specimens of the floral and vegetable kingdom to be found therein. Another fine residence is that of Henry Liveright. The drug store of H. Campbell, the bank building, the store of T. C. Heims, the Presbyterian Church and parsonage, the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches, the residences of C. C. Dickinson, A. S. R. Richards, R. J. Walker, Giles Walker, Samuel Stein, E. B. Hartman, William Mays, C. W. Heims, and Mathew McCully, will compare favorably with any in the county.

The foundry and machine shops which Jesse A. Crawford had built on the western skirt of the town, and which were burned with the rest, were rebuilt on the flat just out of the borough limits, on the southeast, and was then sold to ex-Sheriff Pie. These shops were doing a large business when they were again burnt on October 8, 1884, but rebuilt immediately. They are now much larger, and are doing an immense amount of work.

In 1878 Samuel B. Stein started a machine shop and foundry on the east, just over the line, in Centre county. He soon associated with him Dr. D. R. Good, G. M. Brisbin, and others, under the name of the Osceola Manufacturing Company. These works are run mostly on coal cutters, Mr. Stein and Mr. Smith being the owners of valuable patents for coal cutters. The proprietors attend to all kind of work given them, but their coal-cutting machinery is made their specialty.

The Walker brothers' planing-mill was also rebuilt after the fire, and today is in the hands of R. J. Walker, he having bought out his brother's interest.

Osceola Mills therefore has two foundries and machine shops, a planing-mill, a tannery, a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, a chair manufactory, besides smaller industries. Some fifteen coal mines surround her, and she is situated at the junction of the most important branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with prospects for a long and prosperous life. The place is connected with the outer world and surrounding towns by fourteen passenger trains daily, while millions of tons of coal and other freight pass her doors annually.

No town in the State enjoys the reputation for health inspiration more than does Osceola, and more especially so is this the case with children. While diphtheria has prevailed to an alarming extent at times in every community around us, only a few sporadic cases have appeared among us, and they of such a type as to be checked and confined to the immediate locality of their origin. The same, too, may be said of scarlet fever. Measles and whooping cough are the only diseases which have ever become epidemic here, and they never to an alarming extent.

In 1882 a handsome iron bridge was erected over the Moshannon Creek, between the borough and Centre county, by the commissioners of Clearfield and Centre counties.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

FERGUSON township was laid out on a petition of residents of Pike, Penn, and Jordan townships. The viewers or commissioners were John Irvin, David Ferguson and David Cathcart. Their report was confirmed February 7, 1839, and township named Ferguson, by the court, in honor of John Ferguson, an early settler and respected citizen.

Probably the first settlement within the present bounds of the township was made by Robert McKee, some time previous to 1819, on the farm now owned by W. H. Smith. Some time between 1806 and 1819, James Rea and James Hagarty (whose names have been mentioned in connection with the history of Knox township), with their families came to McKee's to a wood-chopping. In the evening they all returned home except Hagarty, who lingered behind talking to Robert McCracken. He did not return, and at early dawn Mr. Rea went back to see what had become of his neighbor. He found him a short distance below McKee's shanty in the woods, dead. The surroundings indicated that he had been murdered, but by whom was never clearly proven. McKee made but little improvement, and what became of him we cannot learn. John Henry lived on the same place a short time, but in 1836, John Miles, sr., came to the township, and purchased two hundred acres of land (which included the McKee property), from McCalls of Philadelphia, through their agent, Josiah Smith, of Clearfield, Pa. In 1838 he sold one-half of it to John S. Williams, upon which he now lives, and a short time before his death in 1857, he sold the balance to his son-in-law, William H. Smith, who still occupies it. John Ferguson, Thomas McCracken, John Hockenberry, William Wiley and John Campbell all came to the township, as near as we can learn, about the same time in 1823.

John Ferguson, for whom the township was named, was a son of John Ferguson, sr., who lived at the river where John B. Ferguson now lives, and a brother of David Ferguson mentioned elsewhere. He married Elizabeth Wiley, a sister of William Wiley, and located on the land now owned by his son, John C. Ferguson. Besides improving this land he built a saw-mill on the head waters of Little Clearfield Creek. He lived there several years and then moved, to Lumber City, where he engaged in the grocery business. From there he moved to Lockport, near Lock Haven, Pa., where he died May 1, 1874, at the age of seventy-four, and his body was brought to his old home near Lumber City for burial. Four children survive: Mary Hannah, married Dr. J. M. Ross, and lives in Lumber City; Debbie, married Archibald G. Jameson, and moved to Kansas, where they are now living; Elizabeth married Lewis Hoover, son of Peter Hoover, of Pike township, and lives at Lock Haven, Pa.; John C., the only son, is a prominent citizen of his native township. He married Ann, daughter of William Price, of Pike township, and now lives at Kerrmoor, having rented the old farm. John Hockenberry lived on the farm now owned by David Read. Of his children Mrs. William Wise and Mrs. Archey Jordan, lived in Jordan township; Ann, lives near Curwensville; David and Marion moved to the West. William Wiley made the first improvement on lands now owned by John N. and Lewis B. Hill. He moved into Knox township, and made an improvement on land which is known as the John McMurry farm; and from there he moved to the State of Wisconsin, where he died several years ago.

Thomas McCracken married Rebecca Bell, daughter of Arthur Bell, of Pike township, and lived for a few years where William Price now lives in Pike township. He purchased the land embraced in what is now owned by Alfred, Philip and William McCracken. He lived there until his death, in 1847. They were blessed with a family of ten children: Mary married Gainer Passmore of Pike township; both are dead. James married Mrs. Christiana Barton, and purchased a house in Knox township, which he occupied until his death; his widow and four children survive him. Greenwood married Elizabeth, daughter of John High, sr, and lived on part of the old place, until a short time before his death he moved into Knox township; his widow lives with her son Alfred, who now owns his fathers farm. Arthur died young. W. Grier was never married, but lives alone on his farm, part of which belonged to his father. Nancy was married to Daniel Siford, but is not now living. Sarah died in infancy. David S. married Susanna, daughter of Jacob Shaffer, of Brady township; he is now a widower and lives near the old homestead. Philip married Mary Jane Raney, and lives on his father's farm. Elizabeth married John McDivitt, and lives near Lumber City.

John Campbell came here from Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, where he was born about 1797, and is the only one of the first settlers now living. He is living now on the mountain road between Janesville and Tyrone. His first wife was a Miss Briggs, of Juniata county. Eight children were the result of this union: Sheba, the eldest daughter, married a Mr. Alleman, and moved to Virginia, where she died, leaving a son who is now dead, and one daughter, Kate, who is married to Silas Reese, and lives at Philipsburg. Rachael married a Mr. Hope, who is dead; she is now living in Juniata county. Lavina married Nelson Young, and lives in Greenwood township, not far from her former home. Lemuel was never married; he lives at Bower, Pa. Elizabeth died young. John married Susanna McCracken, daughter of Greenwood McCracken, deceased; he went to the war, became a member of company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, was taken prisoner at Andersonville in 1864, and died there. Jane, a single daughter, lives with her sister, Mrs. Hope; when she was five years old she wandered away from her father's home in the wilderness of Ferguson township, and the whole neighborhood turned out and formed lines of search which lasted several days. She was finally found at the house of Mr. Bell, who had rescued her just as she was wading into the river. Malinda, the youngest, lives in California. The children of his second wife are Mrs. John Solly, of Ferguson township, and Elizabeth, wife of Enoch McMasters, of Chest township.

David Ferguson, a brother of John, came into the township in 1839. He had previously lived near Lumber City, but a short time after his return from the Legislature of which he was a member for two years, he located on the farm where his son Alexander now lives. He built what was called a sash-frame saw-mill on the site where the Clearfield Lumber Company's large steam saw-mill is located. He was a civil engineer and did most of the surveying in in this neighborhood at that time, and taught school occasionally. He married Miss Rachel McKee, of Cumberland county, Pa., who shared with him the joys and sorrows subject to humanity, and now lies by his side in the old grave-yard, on the banks of the Susquehanna, below Lumber City. Six children are living: Alexander, the oldest son, married M. Amanda, daughter of Joseph Straw, of this township, and lives on the old homestead, which is now one of the most valuable farms in the district; Captain John B. Ferguson married Ada, daughter of Samuel Kirk, and owns and lives on the farm that once belonged to his grandfather; Mary Jane married Frampton McCracken, and lives at Murray; David Luther, married his cousin, Eliza, daughter of James Ferguson; he has been one of the largest dealers in lumber in the county, but is now in California, and I believe is making preparations to move to that State in the near future; James H. married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Owens, and lives in Ferguson township; Eliza, married a Mr. Mills, who died some time ago, and she is now residing at Murray.

Robert McCracken located a piece of land which he sold some forty or more years ago to George G. Williams, who came here from Centre county. These forty years of toil has transformed that woodland into probably the finest farm in the township. Grier Bell was among the first settlers of Ferguson township and said to be the second white child born in the county. He was a son of Arthur Bell, one of the first pioneers of the county, and was born in 1799. He married Miss Hettie Roll, of Armstrong county, Pa. With an eye to the future, he secured a large tract of the best timber land in the county, and was wise enough to keep it until it became very valuable, all the while clearing the land, which is now a beautiful farm. In fact a good portion of this timber is standing yet, and owned by his daughter, Josephine, and son, Warren, it being one of the few lots of valuable timber in the county. He died and was buried by the side of his companion on the old farm where they had spent years of toil, on the 27th of February, 1886. Only three children of a large family are now living: Cortes F., married Matilda Hegarty, and lives in Ferguson township, on the banks of the Susquehanna; Josephine, married Samuel Hegarty, and lives at Hegarty's Cross Roads; Warren W., married Miriam, daughter of Abraham Snyder, of Pike township, and lives on his farm adjoining the old homestead. The Straws, Moores and Tubbses were among the families who came soon after those we have named, and compose a majority of the present population, but space will not allow a more extended notice.

The first school built in the township was built on John Ferguson's farm. The exact date of its erection is not known, but was previous to 1841. Ross Robison was the first teacher, and was succeeded by Joseph Moore, who became a prominent citizen of the township, but is now dead, and David Ferguson, whose name is mentioned elsewhere. Another house was built near or on the farm now owned by Christ Shoff, but here memory fails and nothing more can be learned. The school facilities of the township are not neglected, but have kept pace with the march of improvement. Six good school-houses adorn her hills and valleys to-day, divided into the following districts: Stony Point, Friendship, Broadway, Sugar Grove, Marron and Woods.

Marron is a post-office village consisting of a few very aged houses, and is on the road leading from Kerrmoor to Newburg. It is sometimes called Mexico, although whence the names are derived I do not know. No industries have ever been started, and, consequently, the town did not grow, and perhaps not more than three or four families have their permanent residence there. William Barret is the postmaster.

During the summer of 1884 the members of Zion Baptist Church concluded to build a house of worship at Marron, for the convenience of the members living in that section; consequently John T. Straw, Enoch Straw, Glenn Williams, George Michaels and Christian J. Shoff, were appointed as a building committee, and at once commenced the work. It was completed the same year at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars, and dedicated November 9, 1884, by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Miles, assisted by Rev. Forgeus, of Bellwood, Pa. The building is of modern architecture, and is a credit to the denomination.

The Marron Lutheran Church was organized lately, by Rev. George W Crist, of New Millport, with a membership of thirty. This new organization contemplate building a house of worship this year. Ample arrangements have already been made, and the work will be speedily pushed forward. In the autumn of 1861 Nicholas Tubbs and his wife left their four children, the eldest about twelve, at home by themselves to keep house while they went to a meeting that was in progress in the old school-house that is still standing in Marron. The house in which Tubbs lived stood near where Mrs. Green now lives. An alarm of fire was heard, when the whole congregation rushed out and went in the direction of the fire, and found it to be Nicholas Tubbs's house. Nothing could be done, however, and the children were roasted to death, in sight of their parents.

GAZZAM.

The village of Gazzam is located on both sides of the East Branch of Little Clearfield Creek, and is the terminus of the Beech Creek Railroad. In January, 1884, the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, through their superintendent, George H. Platt, contracted with F. S. Naugle for building twenty dwelling-houses, a large boarding-house and store-room, and by the next autumn what had been a swampy wilderness was transformed into a very respectable little town, and named in honor of Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, of Philadelphia. The mines were opened and operated under the direction of George H. Platt, general superintendent, until his death, January 1, 1887. Since that time Robert A. Shillingsford, assisted by Alexander Dunsmore, has had control. They are shipping at this time from twenty to twenty-four cars of coal per day. The mine is in sight of Ansonville, about one mile distant, and the coal is transported to the main track at Gazzam with a dummy engine on narrow gauge road.

The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company have a general store, of which A. Root is manager. Stevens Brothers also have a general store. A post-office was established in the winter of 1885–6, and opened for the delivery of mail matter the 8th day of January, 1886, with R. H. McGarvey as the first postmaster. The first and only hotel in the place is the Gazzam House, built and occupied by Zenas L. Ardray. During the winter of 1886-7 the Methodists, with their characteristic enterprise, organized a society under the direction of Rev. J. A. Miller, a local preacher. As yet they have no house of worship, but have preaching every alternate Sabbath by Revs. H. N. Murnigh and Bruce Hughes, of Lumber City circuit. The first school was opened in December, 1886, by Miss Frankie Johnston, of Bower, Pa., with an attendance of forty pupils. A Union Sabbath-school was organized January 27, 1887, of which A. Root is the superintendent.

In 1881-2 Martin Watts, a prominent citizen of the township, and owner of several hundred acres of timber land, built a large steam saw-mill where the Lumber City pike crosses the West Branch of Little Clearfield Creek. He added to it a shingle-mill, planing-mill, lath-mill, and cider-mill and press. His sons, under the firm name of S. C. & J. P. Watts, attached their machinery for manufacturing apiary supplies. They do a large and extensive business, shipping their celebrated chaff hives to nearly all parts of the United States. Quite a respectable little town is now built up, all owned by them except two dwelling houses. Through their efforts a post-office was established at that point in 1883, and named Murray in honor of Thomas Murray, esq., of Clearfield, Pa., and Samuel C. Watts appointed postmaster. The change in the National administration caused a change of postmasters, and in the early part of 1886 R. H. Moore was appointed, and the office moved to his store in Kerrmoor, about one-half mile below.

In 1886 the sons succeeded their father in all of the business transacted at that place, and are now in operation under the firm name of Watts Brothers. They also own a general store, and have induced the Beech Creek Railroad Company to build a branch from Kerrmoor to their mill.

KERRMOOR,

Named in honor of its originators, Moore Brothers & Kerr, the metropolis of the township, is located at the forks of Little Clearfield Creek, and like its neighbor, Gazzam, sprang into existence as a consequence of the building of the Beech Creek Railroad, and has had almost a phenomenal growth, not of cheap structures as is usually the rule in such cases, but some very fine residences have been built. The land upon which the town is built was owned by Joseph and William Moore, two of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the township, and occupied by Ross McCracken, who lived here alone for many years in a shanty. In 1884 Robert and Milton (eldest sons of William) Moore, and James Kerr, ex-prothonotary of Clearfield county, under the firm name of Moore Brothers & Co., purchased the land and immediately laid it out in town lots. The first house was built the same year by Daniel Korb, and it was soon followed by the large dwelling house and storeroom built by the firm. The Clearfield Lumber Company secured the site known as "Henry's old saw-mill property," about one-half mile below the village, and proceeded to build the large steam mill from which they are shipping large quantities of manufactured lumber. Moore Brothers & Co. keep a general store. Albert Straw, son of ex-County Commissioner John T. Straw, of this township, is proprietor of a clothing and grocery store. The hardware store and tin shop is owned by Ferguson Brothers, sons of John C. Ferguson, a prominent citizen of the place, and son of the township's namesake. B. F. Lloyd has a confectionery, and T. H. Goon a restaurant. J. S. McCreary, at one time principal of the high schools of Lumber City, has a fine residence and is justice of the peace. A telegraph and express office is established in conjunction with the passenger and freight station, and preparations are being made for a telephone connection with Clearfield and intermediate points. Large quantities of tanbark are shipped from here, as well as other points along the line, giving employment to large numbers of laboring men. Previous to 1885 the elections were held at " Broadway " in a little old log house, about eighty rods from Kerrmoor, but on petition of the citizens of the township in that year, the voting place was changed to Kerrmoor, and is held in J. S. McCreary's office. At this writing there is no church organization in the village. The Presbyterians are arranging to build a church this year. A union Sunday-school has been organized, with R. H. Jameson as the first superintendent. The school is large, well attended, and much interest manifested. Since the above writing, the school has been changed to Presbyterian, and J. S. McCreary elected superintendent.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first services held by the Lutherans in this place were conducted by Philip Geulich, a lay elder, who lived about one mile northwest of Clearfield town. He was called the father of Lutheranism in Clearfield county. The German element settling near Little Clearfield Creek were mostly of the Lutheran faith. About the year 1834, or earlier, they assembled in a private house and Mr. Geulich read sermons from his sermon book. In connection with these sermons in English he gave exhortations in German. About the same time Rev. C. F. Heyer, afterwards first Lutheran missionary to Guntoor, India, traveled over Clearfield county and preached in this locality. In 1837 Mr. Geulich made an appeal to the West Pennsylvania Synod, which resulted in that body appointing Revs. A. Babb and Peter Sahm as missionaries to Clearfield county, and counties farther west. Rev. Sahm only made one or two visits to New Millport in the autumn of 1837, but Rev. Babb (who is still living) came more frequently. These services were held in the first house in New Millport, built by David Erhard, sr., probably about 1834. Rev. John Willox, a Scotchman, was the first pastor of a regularly organized congregation. He came to the county in the year 1840 and organized the church in Christian Erhard's house, where his son, Enoch Erhard, now resides, in March, 1841, with the following members: Christian Straw, John High and wife, Sarah, Christian Erhard and wife, Jane, Abraham High, George Erhard and wife, Susanna, Elizabeth High, Mary High, Rebecca High. Rev. Willox held the first communion service in the barn on the same farm where the organization took place. He served one year. This was the first Lutheran organization in the county, and the first church of any denomination in Knox and Ferguson townships. Christian Erhard and John High were the first elders.

About the year 1842 or 1843 a small church was built on the Curwensville road, on the hill opposite where the village of New Millport now stands, and on the lot now occupied by the parsonage. It was a small frame structure, but served the purpose ten years or more, and was then used as a school-house. Rev. J. G. Dunning took charge in the spring of 1842 and served the charge three years. He was succeeded by Rev. John A. Nuner, who remained until 1847. In that year Rev. P. P. Lane came to the charge. When Rev. Lane left the charge in 1852 the membership numbered about forty. Rev. Christian Diehl took charge in 1852 and during his pastorate the present church was erected. The corner stone was laid in 1853 and the church completed the following year. The edifice is still in good condition and its value two thousand dollars. Rev. William Rex, now of Mapleton, Pa., was the sixth pastor who ministered to this congregation, remaining about one year. After a vacancy of six months Rev. Isaac Stine came to the charge in the spring of 1858. In the same year he resigned and was followed in 1859 by Rev. Joseph R. Focht, who is still in the ministry at West End, Bedford county, Pa. In the spring of 1862 Rev. J. H. Bratton was installed pastor and served the congregation until 1864, when, on account of failing health, he resigned, and after a vacancy of one year Rev. A. R. Height was called to the charge in the autumn of 1865. His stay was short, and in 1867 Rev. J. R. Williams accepted a call. He was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. Abel Thompson, under whose supervision the new parsonage opposite the cemetery, and near the church, was built at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. He served the congregation four years and was universally esteemed for his modest and friendly demeanor. Rev. Williams accepted the New Millport charge Januaay 1, 1884. During his pastorate he was greatly afflicted in the loss of his two only children, a daughter aged sixteen and a son aged twelve, in May, 1875. He did not long survive them. In January, 1886, he breathed his last, and his body was taken to Funkstown, Md., for interment. One month after the death of Rev. Triday a council meeting was held and Rev. P. B. Sherk, then of Karthaus, was called to the charge. He served this people for five years, or until April 1, 1881. His health failed and he was called to his reward May 30, 1882, and was buried in the cemetery opposite the parsonage. April, 1882, Rev. A. J. Bean, now serving Clearfield charge, was elected as pastor. According to resolutions of synod New Millport, Clearfield and Bloomington were formed into a charge, and Glasgow, formerly of New Millport, was added to Bellwood. Rev. Bean served in this connection until May, 1885, when Clearfield was again made a separate charge. In October of the same year Rev. George W. Crist, the present pastor, received and accepted a call to New Millport charge, consisting of two appointments. The church has now about one hundred communicants. The present elders are Samuel Tobias, Robert High, and M. R. Lewis. The deacons are A. F. Bloom and James M. Bloom. The Lutheran Sunday-school was organized about 1877 as a Lutheran school. Previous to this time it had been called a Union school, but was carried on and supported principally by members of the Lutheran Church, and also held in their building. The school numbers about one hundred and twenty-five members and a great interest is manifested; Philip Erhard is the superintendent.

Baptist Church.—The New Millport Baptist Church was organized in the year 1873 under the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Ridge. John S. Williams and James Glenn were elected deacons, and Abner Glenn, clerk. The membership numbered twenty. Services were held in the old Methodist Church for several years, and afterwards in a shop on John S. Williams's farm. The meetings are now held in the Lutheran Church. On account of many members moving away the membership of the church shows no material increase.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HISTORY OF GEULICH TOWNSHIP.

GEULICH, the only township in the county which has for its boundary the boundary line of three other counties, lying as it does at the southeast corner of Clearfield county, it is touched by Centre county, Blair county, and Cambria county. Bounded on the north by Woodward township, in Clearfield county, the northern boundary line runs from southeast to northwest; on the east it is bounded by the lines of Centre and Blair counties; on the south by Cambria county, and on the west lies Beccaria township. The history of this township has much in common with Beccaria township, partaking of its interest, its development, and progress. Like Beccaria township, its wealth of timber, pine, oak, hemlock, chestnut, and beech has been fearfully depleted by the woodsman's ax; many contracts have been begun and completed upon its area, which only had for their consideration the different grades of lumber. At a time between 1850 and 1860 a traveler across the entire width of Geulich township, from east to west, could see nothing but the sky and pine trees. Although much later in its formation than some of the adjoining townships, its advance in farm improvement, lumber activity, etc., etc., was not widely separated from Beccaria and Woodward. Constructed as it is in surface, it shows some of the greatest inequalities in difference of altitude. At the celebrated point on top of the mountain, known as Highland Fling, eight miles from Tyrone in Blair county, and but half a mile from the headwaters of the Moshannon Creek, it reaches a wonderful height, being between nine hundred and one thousand feet higher than Bellwood or Bell's Mills, in Blair county; while, on the other extreme, we find our way to the corner at the northwest of township, in the neighborhood of Madera, and here is Muddy Run, whose channel is cut down deep in the gullies and ravines, burrowing and searching, as it were, for the very lowest place in the area of the township. This run forms the boundary between Beccaria and Geulich townships. The headwaters are a number of beautiful springs but a short distance south of the county line; from thence the course is almost directly north till it empties into Clearfield Creek. This, the only stream of any note in the township, was for many years the only means of transporting timber to the eastern market.

In 1856 or 1858 an effort was made by the citizens in the southeastern part of Beccaria township, to form a new township. Very little encouragement was given them at first. Then came the election to determine the question of forming the new township. This election was held at the old village of Amesville, and resulted by a small majority in favor of the new township. The proper surveys being made, the boundaries having already been determined, the decree was made by Judge Burnside, who was then president judge. Judge Burnside gave to the new township the name of Geulich, out of respect for him who was known as Father Peter Geulich, well known in all that vicinity for his thrift and stability of character. Aside from the vast wealth of timber which was abundant in all parts of the township, the whole area was underlaid and is yet with rich deposits of coal, fire-clay and other minerals. As yet the coal is but slightly developed, there being no facilities for shipping. The township only includes three miles of railroad in its entire area. This is where the Moshannon Branch of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad leads off at Osceola, and running through the north end of township terminates at Vulcan, in Woodward township.

Although no railroads have as yet been constructed, the surveys are already made, and the location fixed for sufficient roads to develop on a grand scale the hidden wealth of this portion of the county. The first opening of coal was made by George Washington Davis, who came from Huntingdon county about 1835 or 1836. He was convinced that coal existed there in quantities, and being of an investigating turn of mind, he prospected largely through all that section. Finally during the time between 1842 and 1845 he determined to make an opening on Muddy Run, and about half way between the present town of Utahville and Janesville, near the turnpike connecting the two places. Here, as early as 1851, he found a six foot vein of the finest coal, free from slate and sulphur to a remarkable extent; it averaged but four or four and a half inches of bony running through it, and it is to-day considered coal of the best quality. To this bank in the early days came blacksmiths and others who were prepared to use coal, from Tyrone, in Blair county, from Huntingdon county, and others from Centre county, and greater distance. Ox teams, mules, horses, and even cows hitched to improvised vehicles, constructed to withstand the inequalities of the mountain roads, were constantly going and coming from the adjoining counties to haul out the valuable fuel. This vein has since been carefully examined and is found to extend through the entire western end of the township, continuing in such a position as to be easily worked, and accessible with little expense, while towards the eastern boundary of the township the coal runs out, seeming to have been subjected at one time to some great upheaval; also the southern slope of coal seems in good condition, and easily accessible. Towards the western boundary the fire-clay seems but slightly accessible and indeed not so plentiful; while, as we go to the south, it is found in greater quantities, underlying the coal and easy to work. Some little iron ore presents itself along the old plank road and eastern boundary, but not in sufficient quantities to make an even surface, and therefore, from the first opening made by Mr. Davis, can be traced the same quantities of workable coal all along the western slope. Peculiar to this section has also been the continued existence of a grist-mill since 1855. An old settler in the township, William Smith, constructed a rude mill for grinding purposes, upon the site where now stands a modern mill. It was situated near the present town of Janesville, and run by water-power derived from Muddy Run. Here it received all the grinding for a large section of country including Cambria, Blair, and Clearfield counties — the only grist-mill then and for a number of years afterwards in that section; it was widely known as Smith's Mill, from which afterwards the post-office of that place gained its name of Smith's Mills. From Smith the old mill was bought by the Nevlings, who rebuilt it on a larger scale, and increased its capacity and business. After running the mill for a number of years the Nevlings sold to the Flynns, who again rebuilt and modernized the old structure; it has since continued to be run as a grist-mill under the ownership and supervision of P. & A. Flynn, until the year 1887, when it was again repaired and furnished throughout with the modern roller machinery by P. Flynn, and has again started on a long life of usefulness to the surrounding country. Upon the ground, and within the area included in the present Geulich township, many of the most influential and enterprising citizens of Clearfield county first established themselves in business, and from its territory has come the capital and reputation of a number of business men whose influence has been felt, and whose enterprise and business qualifications have been of great advantage to every part of Clearfield county and many of the adjoining counties. From here has come one of the leading bankers of the county, from here has sprung up one of the largest and strikingly successful lumber and saw-mill firms in the State, from here has come a State legislator and senator. Its citizens have contributed some of the most efficient county officers, both elective and appointive, and here to-day are some of the wealthiest farmers in the county, who together with their general knowledge, have imbibed and nurtured an accurate knowledge of geology in their endeavors to arrive at a just estimate of their hidden wealth.

Among those who first came here, and of those who have left children to perpetuate the name, and of those who still reside here, many names are recognized as being familiar to the whole country surrounding: The Geulichs, with Father Peter Geulich as their source; the Glasgows, who were first known by Mr. John Glasgow moving in about 1840; the Cresswells, headed by John Cresswell, all of whose family are now dead or removed, so that all trace is lost of the family; the Nevling family, who are all descended from Mr. John Nevling; the Hannahs, who were introduced by the arrival of John Hannah in 1854 or 1855; Joseph Fry and family, who were among the pioneers in the wilderness; the Allemans, David and Henry, now represented by the family of Henry Alleman; Harry Hummell, an old settler, who came from Dauphin county and settled near the present Allemansville, and the Fulkersons, who are descended from Daniel Fulkerson. All these are family names which will always be known throughout the township. And again we find the Rameys to be identified with the business interests; the Flynns, who were led here by Mr. Edward Flynn, afterwards killed in the woods by a tree; the Coonrods, the Ganoes, the Kingstons, the McKiernans, the Davises, the Stevens, the Ginters, who formed a settlement or town of their own, the followers of Samuel Smith, William McCullough, Lisle McCully, Samuel Whitesides, Robert Potter, etc., etc.

During the year 1850 the first saw-mill was built by Joseph Fry and Daniel Fulkerson. It was largely an experimental mill, as the machinery was rough and unmanageable. It was, however, a success, and having been placed at the headwaters of Little Muddy Run, it was never idle. It was afterward rebuilt and refitted.

TOWNS.

Janesville has the honor of being the first town in the township, and was named Janesville from Jane Nevling, who afterward became the wife of Dr. Caldwell, of Glen Hope. The town always held the name of Janesville, but when the post-office was established it was given the name of Smith's Mills, by which name the place has since been known, Janesville and Smith's Mills always being one and the same place.

In 1851 Abraham Nevling, who had moved into the new country, built a house for his own use, and was soon followed in building by Westley and Mrs. Nevling. The Nevling family then owned all the surrounding land. This was the origin of the town of Janesville and Smith's Mills. Jonathan Boynton, who came to Janesville a young man, poor in funds but rich in energy, was taken up and given an interest by some eastern capitalists. He continued there a number of years, and subsequently moved to Clearfield, and became president of the First National Bank. A. G. Fox then erected the first store in Janesville, and established a general store, but was soon followed in the business enterprise by Boynton & Nevling. Fox was then bought out by the Flynns, and the business was ever afterward conducted by them. The Nevlings retained control of their store business, and it has now come to be the property of G. B. Nevling & Son. Edward Flynn first came into the township from Canada, where he was soon followed by Patrick and Anthony Flynn. They soon established large lumbering interests around Janesville, and from their work many new settlers were brought into the community, until the settlement assumed the proportions of a town. From Tyrone, in Blair county, William Henderson came to Janesville and erected a tavern or hotel to accommodate the increasing number of people who became interested in the business of the country. This afterwards was sold to John Litz, and was still conducted as a hotel and tavern by Mr. Weld when destroyed by fire in 1885.

In 1868 the Smith's Mills post-office was established upon petition from the citizens, and Joseph D. Ganoe appointed postmaster, which position he has continuously held for nineteen years. A church was first erected by the Methodist congregation at Janesville, and soon became a flourishing congregation. It was followed by the Roman Catholic Church, who also established themselves, and both constructed substantial buildings. Subsequent to the building of the Methodist and Catholic Churches, a Presbyterian congregation was formed, and they also constructed a substantial church building. These were followed by a large and commodious school house. Well furnished, handsome residences were built by Messrs. James, Anthony, Guss, and John Flynn, and others, and soon the town put on the appearance of a prosperous and well populated village. The representative business men are now Mr. A. Flynn, G. B. Nevling, and Messrs. McKeirnan, Ganoe Brothers, Chaplins, Kingstons, Prideaux, Spencer, Stites, and Conrod.

While a resident of Janesville, the Hon. James Flynn was chosen to represent this senatorial district in the State Legislature, and finished his term with the confidence and respect of the whole district, having gained great popularity. Mr. Flynn since 1885 has resided at Coalport, in Beccaria township. With the construction and building of new railroads in and around the vicinity of Janesville, the growth of the town was somewhat retarded. New towns have since sprung up, fostered by the encouraging railroad facilities, of which Janesville was deprived, and what was once a lively lumbering town is now completely cut off and allowed to go backward. With the prospected roads, once a reality, the town will again spring into life and vigor. About 1853 a company known as the Phœnix Lumber Company, which originated in Philadelphia and Westmoreland county, controlled largely by Jacob and John Covode, and under the management of Charles Fuller, started to build a mill one mile east of Allemansville. They brought in the first circular saw, and with abundant capital started quite a town around their new mill. This business was carried on upon a large scale for a number of years; everything that was attempted was carried through at heavy expense, but when at last they had accomplished the destruction of the best timber, the town was allowed to decline, and so it continued until now almost extinct. Under the influence partly of their company the old plank road was built in 1853. On the land where once was a flourishing town, Andrew Mulholland, one of the substantial men, now lives. The first school-house in the township was built by Joseph Fry, Henry Alleman and Daniel Fulkerson in 1855, at the place where the Oak Grove school-house now stands, near Allemansville, and on the land of Henry Alleman. Two school-houses have since been erected at or near the site of the original one. In 1855 Henry Alleman organized and conducted a union Sunday-school, from which originated the first church at Allemansville.

Allemansville.—In 1851 John Potter, who had resided in a shanty near the present Allemansville, moved away, and Henry Alleman, who had just come into the county, occupied this shanty. He afterwards enlarged it and subsequently rebuilt the house now standing on the same site. The feature most noticeable in connection with the house, is that the division line between Cambria and Clearfield counties passes through his kitchen and dining-room, and a party at table sits on one side in Cambria, and on the other in Clearfield. Mr. David Alleman erected the first house in the present town of of Allemansville, in 1854, and the town was originated and built by Henry Alleman. Mr. Alleman supplied the lumber for every house in the village. In 1866 an endeavor was made to establish a post-office at Allemansville, but the endeavor was not crowned with success until 1868, when the post-office of "Allemans" was established, and Mr. Henry Alleman was appointed postmaster, which position he has continued to hold for eighteen years. In 1869 P. Sneeringer & Co., established a large general merchandise store at this place, and did a heavy business. Mr. Alleman secured a half interest, and afterward entire control, and now conducts a business in general merchandise very successfully. John Hannah has worked as a blacksmith in the village and as a wagon-maker for fifteen years. A Methodist Church was built in 1871, and the Oak Grove school-house is also near the village. Here Mr. Henry Alleman resides on a large and productive farm, and has long been the treasurer for the township.

Ramey.—The northern town of the township is that of Ramey, which is probably directly due to the effect of the branch railroad running along that border of the township. This is the only town or village in the township which enjoys the advantages of a railroad. In 1877 the post-office was made at this place, and here is a handsome Methodist Church. A large mill, and heavy lumber business is here controlled by D. K. Ramey & Company, employing about one hundred men. The business men are Frederick Alvon, blacksmith, and James Croyle, blacksmith, S. J. Fox and others; while recently a handsome school-house has been built.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HISTORY OF GIRARD TOWNSHIP.

NO accurate data concerning the exact date of the erection of Girard township can be acquired. The records of the Quarter Sessions Court, in which this information should be found, were so imperfectly kept that no mention of the fact is there made. It appears, however, that at a term of the court held in the month of September, 1832, a return was made by Usebius Cinkade, for the deputy constable of the township; and, in all subsequent court proceedings the return of the constable for Girard township regularly appears. It is fair to assume, therefore, as a fact, that the erection was made in 1832, and prior to the month of September. Girard township, geographically, is situate on the north boundary of the county and occupies a tract extending from the West Branch to the Cameron county line. It is bounded east by Covington and west by Goshen townships. In length it extends about eleven and one-half miles (average), and is of an average width of about five and one-half miles. The surface north from the river is generally rough, hilly, and in some parts quite mountainous. The greatest altitude is reached in the western part at what is known as "the Knobs," where, according to the estimates of good authority, the hills reach a height of from twenty-two hundred and thirty to twenty-two hundred and eighty feet. The township is drained by the waters of Surveyor's Run, Bald Hill Run, Deer Creek, Buck Run, Sandy Creek, Mosquito Creek, and other streams of less magnitude.

This first settlement was made by Peter and Mordecai Livergood, brothers, who came from Chester county with their family and effects in 1818. Peter Livergood settled and began an improvement near the river, about a mile east from the mouth of Surveyor's Run, near where the old Indian path crossed the country. Mordecai Livergood located and commenced a farm near the mouth of Surveyor's Run. This run was so named from the fact that a party of surveyors, in locating lands in the north part of the county, made a camping place on the stream. Whether the name was applied by the surveying party themselves does not appear, but the stream has always been known as Surveyor's Run.

In his confession, made a short time before he was hung, James Munks, the murderer of Reuben Giles, stated that the shirt he had stolen from Giles was concealed in a hollow of a log not far distant from Peter Livergood's place. The article was afterward discovered and pulled out by a dog.

The next settlement was made in 1821 by John Irwin. He settled on the river, a few miles east from Peter Livergood's clearing. Irwin was a native of Ireland and came to this country with his parents. He continued to reside on the river for many years, and raised a family, but afterward moved to Wolf Run, east of Clearfield, where he died at an advanced age.

John Murray came from Huntingdon county, and made a settlement in the year 1821. He had a considerable family at the time, and suffered many hardships during the first few months of their residence here. The head of the family died in the winter of 1824, leaving a widow and a number of small children surviving.

About the year 1824 John Spackman and Thomas Leonard, with their families, left the older settlement up the river and located in Girard; and about the same time William Irwin came to the vicinity. Each had lands and commenced making an improvement.

Soon after came Peter Lamm, from Northumberland county. He was a millwright, and built a mill at the mouth of Deer Creek, near which he had located. This mill was subsequently changed by the addition of grinding-stones, and became a combination saw and grist-mill. No flour was made, however, but ground feed for cattle and a small quantity of corn meal.

Abraham Jury came from Dauphin county. He was a potter, and supplied the residents for miles around with earthenware made by him in a shop he had erected. He burned his ware in a small kiln near the shop.

Zacheus Mead came to this township about 1826, and made a farm. The Meads were in the county earlier than this, but had lived further up.

Up to this time the larger part of the families had located along the West Branch, the main stream, but of those who came later many went into the interior, not the extreme north part, for this has not been settled, even to the present day, but following along up the streams where there were desirable lands.

That locality known as "the Knobs," an exceedingly elevated position, was settled at an early day by families, many of whose names have become frequent in the county. Among those of the early settlers not before mentioned, were the names Krise, Shope, Smith, and others.

Settlement on the east and northeast did not commence as early as on the west, although there were a few there. The eastern part owes its greatest settlement to the residents of Covington township, and in fact its success is in a great measure due to the efforts of the French people, who came in about 1835, and the years following.

Leon M. Coudriet

Among the early French settlers was Alphonso Leconte, who came into the township from Covington about 1838. Three years later Augustus Leconte, his brother, came. Augustus Leconte built a saw-mill on Deer Ceeek, about two miles from the river, in 1840, but did not move there till about 1841 or '42. In this year Augustus built a grist-mill near where his saw-mill stood. Although the feed-mill built by Peter Lamm was the first of its kind in the township, the Leconte mill was the first regular grist and flour mill.

Stephen Hugueny was one of the early settlers in the French locality. He is said to have come there as early as 1835. Francis Grossaint came about the same time, or soon after. Their lands lay in the vicinity of the Leconte's Mills settlement, as it was called.

The chief pursuit of the residents of the township, especially up to about twenty-five years ago, was lumbering. At the time the first settlement was made by Peter and Mordecai Livergood the whole country embraced by the township was a dense forest, and as the whole county was more or less occupied by lumbermen, this locality formed no exception to the rule. To enumerate accurately the many saw-mills that have been erected from the time that Peter Lamm built the first one, would be an exceedingly difficult task, but a general mention may be made of some of them.

Francis Grossaint built a saw-mill in 1844. Francis Coudriet built one in 1846. All mills built up to this time, and a majority of those in years following were water-mills, by which is meant that water was used as a motive power. The first steam mill was erected on the lands of Phelps and Dodge, who were extensive lumbermen in the township and elsewhere. The second steam saw-mill was built by Irwin & Sons, on Bald Hill Run, some distance up that stream, about the year 1867 or '68. The third of this class was built on Deer Creek, on an extensive tract, and was known as the Burgett mill.

The Leconte mills, which were built as water-mills, have recently been made into steam-mills.

The early saw-mills of the township were built mainly for the purpose of supplying the local demand for building lumber, but as lumbering in after years became the chief occupation of the people of the township, as well as the speculators who came for temporary purposes, much manufactured lumber was sawed and rafted down the river. The amount of this class, however, was small when compared with the vast quantity sent down after log rafting and floating were resorted to.

There still stands in the north part of the township extensive tracts of timber, and the area of land as yet unused for agricultural purposes, from which the timber has but partially been taken, or not yet touched, is variously estimated at from thirty-five to forty square miles.

There were no regular religious services held in the township until about twenty-five or thirty years ago. There were, however, occasional meetings held as early as 1827, when Rev. William McDowell, of the Methodist society, preached at the house of the widow of John Murray. George Philip Geulich would sometimes hold services at various houses. The society of the Methodists gradually increased, but have never yet become sufficiently strong to erect a church edifice. Services are held in the Bald Eagle and Congress Hill school-houses at stated intervals. The French residents are principally of the Roman Catholic faith, and attend church at Frenchville, where a church is erected and a resident priest is located.

After an effort of many years, a Presbyterian church was built in the township in the central part of the settled lands. This building, a neat and tasty edifice, was erected through the perseverance of Mr. John McCorkle, in the year 1873.

The first school in the township was taught by Cornelia Kincade. The building was a log structure, erected mainly through the personal efforts of the residents of the township. It was built at the place afterward called Congress Hill, so named from the very large vote polled by Alexander Irvin at that place when he was a candidate for congressional honors. At the present time there are four school-houses in Girard, each being named for the locality in which it stands, except Congress Hill school, which was named as above stated. The Congress Hill school is situate in the south part of the township, a short distance from Leconte's Mills. Buck Run school, so named from the stream Buck Run, is in the northeast portion of the settled lands. Gillingham school, named in honor of Joseph E. Gillingham, an extensive lumberman of former days, is situate in the northwest of the township, in the vicinity of "the Knobs." Bald Hill school is located in the southwest part of the township, in the vicinity of the Bald Hills, so named from their barren and bald appearance.

The schools of this township are conducted and supported in the same manner as the other educational institutions of the county, by school tax in the township, and the annual appropriation of the State Legislature, based upon the number of taxable inhabitants in the several townships. Every three years a new apportion ment is made, and the revenues for school purposes increase or decrease with the taxable population.

The hamlet of Gillingham was so named in honor of Joseph Gillingham, a Philadelphian, who held a large tract of land in the township. The village, if such it may be called, comprises a cluster of several houses, a shop, and store. For the accommodation of residents in that locality, a post-office was established there several years ago, but with changes in postmastership, the locality of the office may change and become fixed at a residence some distance from Gillingham hamlet proper, but still the office has always been known by that name wherever situate.

The hamlet known as Leconte's Mills owes its origin to the efforts o

Alex Murray

Augustus and Alphonso Leconte. These families were residents of Frenchville, but seeing a good business opportunity in the eastern part of Girard township, near the confluence of Deer Creek and Buck Run, were induced to locate there. Alphonso preceded his brother by about three years, and induced him to come to that point and locate a mill and build a residence. After years of labor Augustus Leconte succeeded in having a post-office established at the place which was named Leconte's Mills post-office. Mr. Leconte was made postmaster, which position he held until 1872, when he was succeeded by Charles Mignot. In 1875 A. F. Mignot was appointed, and held for a time, when Alexander Murray was chosen. Under the present administration Dr. Gilliland holds the office.

While lumbering and agriculture have always been the chief occupation of the residents of Girard township, it is a known fact that there lies underneath the surface an extensive vein of coal. This is mined only for supplying local demand, but at an early day quantities of this product were sent down the river in arks. About the first to engage in this work in this locality was John Kyler, who bought a tract of land on Bald Hill Run, from which he shipped coal down the river for several years, but the commodity was not then sufficiently valuable to justify extensive mining operations.

From the geological report on Girard township may be gleaned some facts of interest, but reference to the geological chapter in this work will be necessary to inform the reader fully as to the general character and classes of underlying strata.

In the southern part of the township, south of "the Knobs," the Mahoning sandstone is found in all the high land. In the hills along the river the rocks seem to lie nearly flat, but a short distance from the river, going north, the measures rise rapidly toward the second anticlinal axis, the dip being at least one hundred feet to the mile.

On the road leading northwest from Deer Creek bridge are two old banks, both apparently opened on the Kittanning coal. The first, on the Robert Green place, is said to contain a four foot vein of coal.

A large number of beds have been opened from time to time in the southern part of the township, but having been abandoned and the mouth closed, reliable data as to their quality is not obtainable.

In the southern and central part near the Murray lands are beds showing from two and one-half to three feet in thickness. This was variable between the Beds C and B of the Kittanning Lower coal.

From the river going north in the direction of the Knobs, the rocks rise rapidly, and with this rise in the surface is still found the Freeport group in the vicinity. The high lands between the headwaters of Deer and Sandy Creeks and the Knobs, are capped with Mahoning sandstone, but still further north from the Knobs appears the Clarion sandstone, and rocks of the Conglomerate series coming to the summit of the ridge, and making a great stretch of rocky and sandy ground known as the Barrens.

The beds of the township may be summarized as follows: Freeport Upper coal (E), thin and not well defined; Freeport Lower (D), estimated at from four to five feet; Kittanning Upper (C) coal, varying from three to four feet; Kittanning Middle (C), from two to three feet, and of fair quality; Kittanning Lower (B), average about four feet, containing clay shale in localities; intra-conglomerate coal, about three feet.

The coal shipped by John Kyler in arks, referred to heretofore, was what is known as the intra-conglomerate.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HISTORY OF GRAHAM TOWNSHIP.

THE proceedings by which Graham township was brought into existence were commenced in the year 1855, upon the presentation of a petition to the May Quarter Sessions, on the part of divers inhabitants of the townships of Bradford and Morris, praying for the erection of a new township, out of parts of each of those named, and the appointment of commissioners to make the necessary division. Upon this petition the court appointed James B. Graham, John L. Cuttle and George Latimer Reed to inquire into the matter, and report according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. There seems to have been a hitch in the proceedings, and the order appointing these commissioners did not become operative until the month of December following.

By their report, the commissioners say: "We, John L. Cuttle, James B. Graham and George L. Reed, appointed commissioners by virtue of the above order issued from the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, after being duly sworn according to law, and notifying the inhabitants of the townships of Bradford and Morris, and the commissioners of the county, of our time and place for meeting, for the purpose of inquiring into the propriety of forming a new township out of parts of Bradford and Morris, do report: That we are firmly of the opinion of the propriety of laying out a new township out of the said townships, and deem the same as highly expedient; in pursuance whereof, we do report that the new township be laid out agreeably to the draft annexed, and that the same be called ———; to which (draft) we have also annexed drafts of the old townships, as they will remain after taking out the new township. All of which is respectfully submitted to your honorable court for confirmation; and, further, we would suggest to your honorable court, the propriety of appointing commissioners to take into consideration whether a new township should not be formed out of the southern end of Morris township, as marked on the draft, and parts of Decatur and Boggs adjoining. Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of February, 1856," G. L. Reed, James B. Graham, John L. Cuttle. On the 22d day of August following, the new township was erected by a decree of the court, and the proceedings confirmed absolutely; and the new township named "Graham," in honor of James B. Graham, an enterprising citizen of the new township; and the court fixes the house now (1856) occupied by Jacob Hubler, as the election house; Jacob Hoover appointed judge, Patrick Curley and John W. Turner inspectors to hold the next election.

Graham township, thus formed, occupies a position in the eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north, by the river Susquehanna; east by Morris (now Cooper) township; south by Morris, and west by Bradford, and a small part of Boggs townships.

James B. Graham, in whose honor this township was named, came to the county with his parents in the year 1822, but did not become a resident of this locality until some fourteen or fifteen years later. The town of Grahamton was also named for him, he being one of its most enterprising residents and business men. He built both saw and grist-mills there, and engaged extensively in the lumbering business. In 1852 Mr. Graham removed to the borough of Clearfield, and became one of its foremost business men. Among the first families in Graham were Jacob Hubler and Bassel Crowell, both of whom came here about the year 1827 or 1828. Each raised a large family of children, and cleared up good farms; nevertheless they were subjected to and withstood all of the hardships incident to pioneer life. The Hubler farm lay near the center of the township. In those early times one of the methods used in cleaning grain—for fanning-mills were then unknown—was to use a common sheet or blanket, and by waving it, clear the grain from chaff. In 1864 Jacob Hubler was arrested for a political offense, and taken to Fort Mifflin, and there held until March, 1865, when he was released. He died in 1868. In the year 1857, the next succeeding that in which the township was erected, there appeared upon the tax-roll the names of the taxable inhabitants as follows: B. F. Ackley, M. D., Moses Boggs, William Burlingame, William Bennett, William Bagley, William Burge, John Cook, William Cole, M. and S. Catherman, David Chollar, Henry Colegrove, David Crowell, Israel Crowell, Basil Crowell, Patrick Curley, James Curley, Benjamin Chance, Frederick Conklin, Francis Colegrove, Samuel Davidson, Thomas Duncason, A. C. Dale, John Dixon, Robert Elder, Moses C. Evans, William English, Valentine Flegal, Thomas H. Forcey, Samuel Flegal, Martin French, James B. Graham, Francis Graham, Ira Green, William Riley Green, French, Hipple & Co., Amos Hubler, Sarah Hunter, Henry Hamlin, George Hoover, Abraham Hoover, Jacob Hoover, John Holt, Jacob Hoover, jr., Michael Fink, Jacob Hubler, William Hall, Levi Hubler, Edward Hill, Obed Hoover, Simon Hauckenbury, Joseph Ishman, John H. Irvin, Edmund Jones, William G. Johnson, Henry Kyler, Conrad W. Kyler, Isaac Kyler, Peter Keppler, John M. Katon, James Katon, Samuel Lonsbury, Benjamin Lonsbury, Abraham Lonsbury, George Luzere, Rev. J. M. Mason, Joseph Montz, Mark McGuire, George Moyer, David McDowell, John Martin, Samuel S. McEwen, Jacob Mack, George Nearhood, Henry Nearhood, Henry Nearhood, jr., J. P. Nelson & Co., William Phenix, Christian Pace, Jacob Peters, Jacob C. Pace, Jonas Powell, Harrison Ross, F. W. Russell, William Rolston, Alexander Rolston, William P. Smeal, John Smeal, George Stever, Samuel Spitler, Benjamin Smeal, jr., Benjamin Spackman, Andrew Smeal, Samuel Smeal, Robert Stewart, William Shimmel, jr., James H. Smeal, Abram Sever, John W. Turner, David Turner, Joseph Thompson, Samuel Ulrich, John Ummerman, John W. Wilhelm, Jacob Wilhelm, William Woolridge, James E. Watson, George W. Wells. The single freemen of the township, as shown by the assessment, were as follows: Richard Dodson, John Nearhood, John Woolslagle, John S. Jury, James McGuire, Luke McGuire, George Davidson, William Davidson, George P. Hall, Amos Bornaman, Henry Evans, Cornelius Crowell, Charles Taylor, William H. McClure, Curtin M. Graham, Jacob Taylor, William W. Montgomery.

In addition to these the roll further shows the names of residents of the township who were then subject to military duty. They were Patrick Curley, William R. Green, George P. Hall, William Shimmel, Amos Bornaman, Jacob Mock, Christian Pace, Andrew Smeal, Benjamin Chance, Benjamin Lonsbury, jr., George Hoover, William English, Henry Evans, Henry Hamlin, William H. McClure, James E. Watson, John Discorn, Samuel Smeal, John H. Smeal, Benjamin H. Smeal, jr., John W. Turner, David Turner, Samuel Flegal, David Crowell, Robert Stewart, Frederick Conklin, Cornelius Crowell, John H. Irvin, Andrew Hunter, William G. Johnson, William Davidson, Jones Mons, Peter Kepple, Amos Hubler, Isaac Kyler, Henry Nearhood, George Nearhood, John Nearhood, John Woolslagle, Martin Cathaman, Simon Cathaman, David Chollar, James McGuire, William P. Smeal, George Davidson, John S. Jury, Richard Dodson, George Lozier, James P. Nelson, William Burge, Alexander Ralston.

This will serve to show who were the pioneers of Graham township, although it represents, in the main, only the descendants of the heads of families who endured the hardships incident to pioneer life. The old residents, with but few exceptions, are dead, but there remained at the date of this assessment, and there still remains in the township, many substantial sons and grandsons bearing the family names: Hubler, descendants of Jacob Hubler; Kyler, descendants from Conrad Kyler, one of the early settlers in this locality, and

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one of its most respected residents; then there were the families of Samuel Turner, the Monos, Williams, the Hitchins, the Kepples, the Smeals, the Flegals, and others, who are variously mentioned in this work.

Graham township has never acquired any special prominence in the affairs of the county, yet it has produced some of the most enterprising and successful business men anywhere to be found within its boundaries. Of these men there may be named James B. Graham and Thomas H. Forcey, both of whom were advanced to positions of trust and responsibility, both in county and business affairs.

Conrad W. Kyler commenced here in 1843. He cleared and made a fine farm. He was made county commissioner in 1875, and faithfully performed the duties of that office. For a period of ten years he was justice of the peace of Graham township.

The chief pursuit of the inhabitants of this locality in the past has been lumbering; and there has been, perhaps, none of the townships of the county that, in proportion to area, that have produced a better quality of lumber and timber of all grades than this; but as this branch of business has declined, the people have turned their attention to agriculture, and, be it said to their credit, there are in Graham some of the best and most desirable farming lands in the entire county. The township, too, is known to have an underlying bed of workable coal, but lying, as it does, out of the regular basins, and at a distance from any railroad, this interest has not been developed to any considerable extent. No coal has been shipped to market, but such as is taken from the several openings is used in supplying the home demand.

The village of Grahamton is the trading center of the township, and occupies a position in the extreme western part, near the line of Bradford township. The leading business here is owned by Thomas H. Forcey, of Clearfield, but formerly a resident of the place. He succeeded Mr. Graham here, and greatly enlarged upon business which he then acquired. The management of these extensive interests is left to persons employed by the owner. The town has not yet sufficient population to entitle it to the distinction of a borough corporation, and, in this locality, such proceeding is deemed unnecessary.

The spiritual welfare of the people of the township is guarded by religious societies of two denominations—the United Brethren and the Methodist Episcopal—each of which denominations has two houses of worship. The former are located, one at Fairview and the other at Summit Hill. The churches of the Methodist Episcopal society are located, one at Center Hill and the other at Palestine.

The schools of the township are five in number, known and designated as follows: Fairview, Palestine, Center Hill, Black Oak, and the Johnston school.

During the early years of this locality, Graham was an almost solid Democratic township, but through some disaffection in the party, a large number seceded and united with the short-lived Greenback party, leaving the Democrats in the township as scarce as Republicans hitherto had been, numbering only some eight or ten voters. These gradually drifted back into the party camp, forming a still solid rank of Democrats of about one hundred and twenty-five votes, opposed to which are from twenty-five to thirty Republicans.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

HISTORY OF GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

THE first steps toward the organization of the township of Goshen were taken by the presentation of a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a term thereof held on the second day of December, 1844, from divers inhabitants of the townships of Lawrence and Girard, setting forth "that the petitioners residing in the settlement called Goshen, being partly in Lawrence and partly in Girard townships, and unconnected, in a great measure, with the other settled parts of said townships, and therefore labor under great inconvenience on account of schools, they being in separate townships, and that their roads are neglected by the supervisors of both townships, more particularly of Lawrence township, who reside at too great a distance from this settlement to attend to roads in that far-off settlement; also that the election district is to them, in both townships, inconvenient; that it is very inconvenient to attend at the place of holding elections in both townships; and the right of suffrage (free and equal), is a privilege that your petitioners claim as a right. Therefore we ask that a new township be formed out of Lawrence and Girard townships, including part of Jay and Gibson townships not taken into Elk county, if the last named township is not too far distant, and praying the court to appoint suitable persons to examine into the premises and make report to the judges of the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Clearfield on the first Monday of February, 1845."

Upon this petition the court appointed J. F. W. Schnars, James A. Reed, and Isaac W. Graham, commissioners or viewers, to examine and report on the granting the prayer of the petitioners, "if to them it shall seem expedient."

The report, which bears the date January 10, 1845, is as follows: "We, the undersigned persons, appointed in accordance with the above order, having been sworn and affirmed according to law, do report, that we have examined drafts, etc., to lay out said township of Goshen as per draft (annexed), beginning at a white oak corner on the Susquehanna River, running in a northerly direction to the Elk county line; thence west to the line west of 5332; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of Lick Run; thence down the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning." The report was confirmed May 5, 1845, and the court directed that tract No. 1921 remain in Girard township. So that, as stated, in the year 1845, Goshen became a regularly created township, separate and distinct, and authorized to administer its own affairs as prayed for by the petitioners. Its early settlement was, of course, made while it formed a part of the older townships.

Geograhpically, it is situated in the northern part of the county, having for its north boundary Elk county; west, Lawrence township; south, Lawrence township and the Susquehanna River, and east, Girard township. It may also be classed among the smaller townships of the county, both in area and population. The mean length north and south is about twelve miles, and the average width of about four and one-half miles. Its main streams, beside the river, are Lick Run and Trout Run in the south half, both of which discharge into the river, and Laurel Run, which drains the entire northern part, discharges into the Sinnamahoning, and finally into the West Branch.

So far as its early settlement is concerned that feature of its history was established long years before it became a township by a few sturdy pioneer families and woodsmen, who took up their abode along the river and the larger streams leading to the river. While the settlement of Goshen has kept almost even pace with other townships similarly situated, or having like natural resources, it has been by no means rapid. The lower portion is moderately well populated and improved, while the upper, or north part, is an entire and vast wilderness, uninhabited save by the temporary residence of lumbermen. The truth appears that not to exceed one-third of the entire township is inhabited or settled. This, however, is no drawback to or prejudice against Goshen, as it contains some of the finest and most fertile farming lands in the county. That it has an underlying strata of mineral deposits is well established, and the development of this valuable and recognized industry remains now but a question of time.

Among the pioneers in the township, or the territory that in later years was erected into the township of Goshen, was the Bomgardner family, former residents of the Kishicoquillas Valley, who took up lands near the mouth of Trout Run, in the lower portion, and near the river. In the family were several sons, strong, active and industrious, and who were well known on the river. George Bomgardner, jr., one of these boys, still lives in the township. The settlement of this family was made in the year 1820.

Joseph Thorndyke was another of the old settlers who located near the same place, Trout Run, but in the year 1822, two years later than the Bomgardner family. Thorndyke was an inveterate trapper and hunter and paid but little attention to improvements. He had no family.

John, Henry and James Irwin were sons of Henry Irwin, sr., a pioneer of the county, who lived at the mouth of Wolf Run, and afterward in Goshen. The boys were natives of the county. The parents were of Irish birth. John Irwin and Thomas Leonard are said to have been among the first land claimants of Karthaus township.

William Ross improved land about a mile below the mouth of Trout Run. The place was formerly owned or occupied by William Leonard, father of Abraham Leonard. This is the land now owned by C. H. Wood, in Goshen. Some time about the year 1835 Abraham Leonard settled on the location now of John Sankey, where he made an improvement.

Jacob Flegal, a brother of Valentine Flegal, and one of the pioneers of the county, made a farm about 1842 or 1843, not far from the head of the stream known as Flegal's Run, in the southwest portion of the township, but nearly in the center of the most thickly populated part. He afterward built a saw-mill on the run. The Flegals were an extensive family and have many descendants yet living in the township. Jacob Flegal built a mill on the site now of Brown's mill, on Flegal's Run. It afterward was sold to J. Scott Flegal, who rebuilt it and put in steam-power. About 1850 it was sold to Milton Brown, who now owns and operates the same. About the same time, or perhaps a few years earlier than the settlement made by Flegal, Isaac Graham came to the township. He had a large family, and after a residence here of some years, emigrated to Iowa. He had a brother, named Robert, who lived here for a time and also went west. Matthew Tate, still living in the township, must also be counted among the pioneers, having come prior to 1840. He bought lands on Jerry Run. Robert C. Shaw, brother of Judge Richard Shaw, and son of Archie Shaw, the pioneer of Mount Joy ridges, came to Goshen about the same time that Matthew Tate located here. Their lands were adjoining. Several of the Shaw descendants are still living in the vicinity.

As fully set forth in the early portion of this chapter, Goshen was taken from the adjoining townships and erected separately in May, 1845. At the first enumeration of taxables, made in the year following, there appears to have been then residing in the township less than forty persons who were classed as taxable inhabitants, and twelve of these were single freemen. The following enrollment made by Isaac W. Graham, assessor, will show the name and occupation of each taxable person, with the number of acres owned at the time by each, respectively, and will as well serve to show who were the residents of the township.

Robert Graham, farmer, 120 acres; Abraham S. Leonard, farmer, 127 acres; Joseph Morrison, farmer, 62 acres; William L. Shaw, farmer, 100 acres; George Bomgardner, sr., one cow; George Bomgardner, jr., 100 acres; Robert Bomgardner, 100 acres; Jacob Flegal, farmer, 100 acres; Daniel

Ellis Irwin

Lewis, 75 acres; Leonard Bomgardner, farmer, 50 acres; John Bomgardner, farmer, 50 acres; William Leonard, farmer, 1100 acres; James Flegal and John Leonard, 104 acres; Bigler, Boynton, and Powell, 140 acres and one saw-mill; William L. Rishel, farmer, 75 acres; Merrick Housler, one yoke oxen; Horatio Hall, one cow; Henry Lewis, farmer, 118 acres; William Housler, one horse and one ox; Nathaniel Brittain, one horse; Thompson Read, farmer, 160 acres; James A. Read, 260 acres; John Fenton, 50 acres; Matthew Tate, farmer, 150 acres; Robert C. Shaw, farmer, 95 acres; I. W. Graham, farmer, 139 acres; John Barr, 103 acres; Isaac Lewis, 100 acres. The single freemen were George Bomgardner, jr., Robert Graham, John Shaw, James L. Flegal, John Fenton, William Housler, William Sunderland, William Graham, William Brittain, Thompson Read, Matthew F. Tate, and John Wesley Housler. It is possible that some of the foregoing named persons were not actual residents of the township at the time the assessment was made.

It appears that at the time there was but one saw-mill in the entire township, that assessed to Bigler, Boynton & Powell. The members of this firm were William Bigler, Jonathan Boynton, and William Powell, each of whom were residents of Clearfield borough, and, with the exception of ex-Governor Bigler, are still living there.

Ellis Irwin, a former merchant of Clearfield town since about 1835, moved to Lick Run during the year 1856. He purchased property there in 1846. Martin Nichols had commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the run in 1845, and this property Mr. Irwin purchased. He completed the mill and started the lumbering business, which he has since followed. Ferdinand P. Hurxthal and James Irwin had started a mill erection and dam across the river below Irwin, but were not able to complete it. In the fall of 1847 Mr. Irwin bought this property and the dam privilege, together with lands on the opposite side of the river, completed the construction, and thus acquired a valuable water-frontage. In 1852 a general merchandise store was started there by Mr. Irwin, which he has since managed in connection with his other extensive business interests. The present Lick Run Mills post-office was established in 1872, and Ellis Irwin appointed postmaster, which office he has ever since held. Prior to this time the office had been located at the settlement known as Shawsville, a few miles further down the river, but the convenience of the towns-people made the change necessary. The office at Shawsville was thereafter discontinued.

Shawsville, so named in honor of Judge Richard Shaw, an old an respected resident of the county, is a small hamlet comprising a few houses and two or three local industries. Judge Shaw built a grist-mill at the place, at the mouth of Trout Run, in the year 1852, on the lands purchased from Stewardson, of Philadelphia. At the death of Mr. Shaw the property went, by devise, to Arnold Bishop Shaw, of Clearfield, who now owns it. In 1886 the machinery for manufacturing roller-process flour was placed in the mill, thus making it one of the most substantial in the county.

About the year 1870, Morrow & Smith built a water-power saw-mill on Trout Run, above Shawsville. This is now the property of H. H. Morrow. The Shirey saw-mill, on the west branch of Trout Run, was built many years ago by William Mapes. On coming to the ownership of A. H. Shirey it was substantially rebuilt and afterward sold to Frederick B. Irwin who is now lumbering at that point. There also stands another saw-mill near Shawsville, built some years ago.

Goshen township has two regularly organized church societies, each of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and each having separate church edifices. The first was built about the year 1870, in what is known as the Sankey Settlement, but the church itself is known and distinguished as the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church. Among prominent members of the church and society are the families of Brice Taylor, John Sankey, Robert Flegal, John C. Smith, John A. Fulton, James Graham, Aaron H. Shirey, Matthew Tate, Thomas Taylor, and others. The church edifice is a substantial frame structure, adequate for the wants of the congregation. It has no regularly installed pastor, the pulpit being supplied by the minister in charge of the circuit to which it belongs. The Shawsville Methodist Episcopal Church was built near the hamlet of Shawsville some five or six years after the erection of the Goshen church, and for the accommodation of the residents of the township in the eastern and southeast portion. Its pastorate is supplied in the same manner as the Goshen Church, and belongs to the same circuit. Among the families prominently associated with the church, either actual members or attendants by preference, are H. H. Morrow, William Helsel, J. C. Smith, A. C. Nelson, John Nelson, C. H. Wood, Mitchel Shope, Andrew Shope, and others from Goshen, besides having a fair attendance from families residing in Bradford township on the opposite side of the West Branch.

It will be remembered that one of the reasons expressed in the petition asking for the erection of Goshen township was, that the people of the settlement were remote from the schools of the older township. Soon after the new township was formed, a school-house was built on lands of Isaac Graham, not far distant from the place where school number one now stands. This was the starting point in educational institutions in the township, and from this, as the population has gradually increased and the several sections of the township become settled and occupied, the establishment of new schools has become necessary, so that, at the present time, there are five school-houses in the township located and designated as follows: One near Irwin's mill in the south part of the township, and known as the Lick Run school; one at Shawsville, near the mouth of Trout Run and known as the Shawsville school; one in the northeast part of the settled lands at the cross-roads, known as Eden school; one near the center of the township on the west, known as the Williamsdale school, and one in the western part of the township, and known as the West Goshen school. From the time of the organization of Goshen as a township, then having but about twenty-five heads of families residing within its boundaries, there has been a steady and healthful increase in population, so that at the present time it numbers about five hundred persons, and the enumeration of taxables for the year 1887, shows an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-two. The chief pursuit of the people is farming, although during the fall, winter and early spring lumbering is engaged in so generally in the township as to be looked upon and considered as an almost essential part of farm life; but as the timber lands are cleared good farms are made, and agriculture is becoming the main stay of the township.

An abundance of coal of fair quality is to be found in many localities, but none is carried beyond the township limits, or used otherwise than for local consumption. The coal measures occupy the surface for a distance of four or five miles back from the river, but as a north course is pursued the rocks rise more rapidly than the surface, and the lower beds extend further north than four miles from the river, except in the extreme eastern part of the township. The deep ravines cut by Trout Run and its branches, and the other smaller rivulets emptying into the West Branch, materially reduce the available coal area. The spur lying between the two branches of Trout Run is just high enough to catch the Freeport coal, both Upper and Lower—Bed D—but the ridge is so narrow, that the workable area is necessarily very small. Between Lick Run and Trout Run, the Freeport Lower coal —Bed D—lies in the summits with very little earth covering. There have been made several openings on the Kittanning Upper and Lower coals—Beds C and B—but they average only from three to four feet in thickness.

The beds of the township are summarized as follows: Freeport Upper coal —Bed E—found only over a small area averaging about three feet, and Freeport Lower coal—Bed D—covering only a small area, about three and one-half feet in the western, and increasing to about five feet in the eastern part. The Kittanning Upper—Bed C—of greater extent, and fully four and one-half feet in the eastern, and thinning to less than three feet in the western part. Kittanning Middle coal—Bed C—averaging from two to three feet. Kittanning Lower—Bed B—ranging from three to five feet, and containing much poor fireclay and shale parting. Brookville coal—Bed A—a three foot bed, containing impure matter, and not considered valuable. Mercer coal, intra-conglomerate bed, found about one hundred and fifty feet below Bed B, showing about three feet of fair coal.

CHAPTER XL.

HISTORY OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

UNDOUBTEDLY, in the erection of the several townships of the county, there was none that met with the opposition that beset Greenwood. Had the plan been carried out according to its original conception, this township would have been called "Hoyt," in honor of the late Hon. John P. Hoyt, a former resident of Ferguson, but in that part thereof that was set off to the formation of what ultimately became Greenwood township. The initial steps looking toward this formation were taken in the early part of the year 1872. At a term of the Quarter Sessions Court held in June of that year, a petition, signed by Hon. John P. Hoyt and fifty-three other citizens, was presented to the court, asking for the formation of a new township, out of parts of Bell, Ferguson and Penn townships; and representing that the convenience and interest of the inhabitants would be greatly promoted by the erection of a new township for the following reasons:

First. Because the township of Bell is too large, the distance from the line of that part proposed to be included in the new township to the place of holding elections, being eight miles, and

Second. Because the school districts in those parts of the townships of Bell, Ferguson and Penn proposed to be erected into a new township, do not suit the convenience or interest of the inhabitants as the townships are at present formed. The children in Bell have to cross the river, and, there being no bridges, they can only cross when the water is very low, or the river is frozen over.

In Ferguson township part of the citizens residing in the vicinity of Dr. John P. Hoyt's mill have no school in their township nearer than three and one-half miles by the public road.

In Penn township there is no school nearer to D. W. Hoyt's than three and one-half miles, and N. C. Hoover's place is two and one-half miles from a school in his township. For these and other reasons your petitioners pray that a new township may be erected out of parts of Bell, Ferguson, and Penn townships.

Upon the presentation of this petition, on the 12th day of June, 1872, the court appointed James Mitchell, A. J. Draucker and Moses Wise, commissioners, to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and to report to the court with their opinion thereon.

For some reason a majority of these commissioners failed to act, and the matter came up for further consideration by the court at the September term following. At this time George H. Lytle and J. Elliot Kratzer were appointed in place of Messrs. Draucker and Wise, respectively, and they, with their co-commissioner, James Mitchell, proceeded upon their duties with orders to report at a term of court to be held during the month of January, 1873.

On the fifteenth day of January, agreeably to their instructions, the commissioners filed their report, together with drafts of the new and old townships. This report and the proceedings were, on the same day confirmed *ni si* by the court, Charles A. Mayer presiding, but the new township was by no means an assured fact. The succeeding day, January 16, exceptions were filed, and by the way of remonstrances numerously signed. In February other exceptions were filed, and having become fairly involved in the meshes of the law, and its almost invariable delays, was continued from term to term, through the following courts: April 21, continued to June term, 1873; from June to September; from September to November; from November to January, 1874; from January to March; from March to June; from June to September; from September to November, and from November to January, 1875, at which time the question was finally delivered from the courts, and referred to the electors of the townships affected for final determination.

In their report, after having minutely described the courses and distances of the proposed new township, the commissioners say, that they are of the opinion that the creation of a new township, according to the lines run, would be to the convenience of the inhabitants thereof; and therefore, that, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is proper that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and that such new township should be erected.

They further report that the largest number of taxables to be embraced in the proposed new township is taken from Bell, and have annexed a list of the male taxables to be taken from the several townships, as follows: From Bell township, R. C. Thompson, E. B. Thompson, Charles Hullihan, John Mills, J. N. McCracken, D. W. McCracken, Eli Campbell, Jacob Fryer, J. Q. A. Johnson, G. W. Dickey, Jacob Uber, John W. Bell, Henry Sharp, Marion Sharp, William Bell, James Wiley, Nelson Young, Eli Passmore, J. N. Kester, William Kester, Frampton Bell, Samuel Hullihan, James Frampton, G. M. Passmore, John Cunningham, William D. Beck, Thompson McLaughlin, G. D. McCracken, Thomas Thompson, C. A. Rorabaugh, H. D. Rowles, Frank Sawyer, A. T. Goldthread, John Robbins, William T. Thorpe, Charles Thorpe, David Mitchell, A. B. Tate, David McCracken, R. C. McCracken, William Tunblin, John W. Haslet, James K. Henry, Immanuel Hoover.

From Ferguson township: Hon. John P. Hoyt, S. H. Vanhorn, George Ross, Wesley Ross, John F. Wiley, D. D. Wiley, John A. Rowles, William Rowles, Balser Hullihan, Matthias Hullihan, Conrad Hullihan, Thomas Tubbs.

From Penn township: W. C. Hoover, Elah Johnson, William Smith, Albert Smith, James Johnson, John L. Johnson, David Johnson, Matthew W. Johnson, Wesley Horn, James Newcomer, Patrick Rafferty, Aaron Newcomer, Josiah Newcomer, Job Curry, Jesse Kester, Frank Kester.

It will be observed that from this report the township of Bell contributed of her taxable inhabitants forty-four, Ferguson twelve, and Penn sixteen toward the proposed new township.

By an order of the court made on the 22d day of January, 1875, the question was submitted to the electors, a part of which order reads as follows: "The court orders a special election of the qualified voters of Bell township, from which the largest number of taxables is to be taken; and also the qualified voters outside the said township, residing within the bounds of the proposed new township, on the question of the erection of the new township, to be called 'Hoyt' township, and appoints the 16th day of February, 1875, as the time for holding such special election." Upon this proposition the vote stood one hundred and twenty-three for, and fifty-six against the erection of the new township, a majority in favor of the erection of sixty-seven votes. On the 19th day of March, by an order of the court, the township erection was confirmed and named "Greenwood." The first election for township officers was directed to be held on the 11th day of May, 1875, at the public house of Samuel Hullihan.

The first officers elected were as follows: Justices of the peace, Isaac Kester and John W. Bell; constable, Aaron H. Newcomer; assessor, David Bell; supervisors, G. D. McCracken and Conrad Hullihan; overseers, George M. Passmore and Joseph Newcomer; auditors, Frampton Bell, three years, Z. L. Hoover, two years, Nelson Young, one year; school directors, T. J. Thompson and John S. Johnson, for three years; John A. Rowles and John P. Hoyt, for two years; James Stevenson and J. Q. A. Johnson, for one year; treasurer, Wilson McCracken; judge of election, David Lee.

Greenwood township occupies a central position among the townships in the southwest portion of the county. Being formed from parts of Bell, Ferguson, and Penn, they form, in part, its bounding townships on the west, north, east, and south. Although decidedly irregular in form, it has the general outline of a triangle. The Susquehanna River crosses it in a general course from southwest to northeast, but its course is exceedingly tortuous and winding. The principal streams tributary to the river on the north are Haslet's Run, Curry's Run, and Bell's Run; on the south side are several rivulets of no mentionable size. The country generally throughout the township is very hilly and mountainous, but along the valley of the river is much productive farming land. All the higher summits are capped with the Mahoning sandstone, indicative of productive coal measures; but as the beds of this rich deposit have been opened at but very few places in the township, the value of the coal is as yet undetermined. In the northern part the measures have been more fully investigated, and are known to be well worth operating, but that all-important factor—a railroad—is necessary for the full development of this interest. The beds that have been opened vary from two and one-half to four feet in thickness. At the hamlet of Lewisville, near the center of the township, and also in the southeast corner are deposits of limestone. At the former an experiment was made with this production some years ago, but it was found to contain impurities too much to be made of any special value. Such coal as is now produced in the township is used wholly for local consumption.

The early history of Greenwood township and its settlement by the pioneers, was made while it was part of the older townships of Bell, Ferguson, and Penn. Bell and Penn were erected in 1835, and Ferguson in 1838, and they at a still earlier day formed a part of Pike.

Among the first families to settle in this locality was that of Greenwood Bell, a son of Squire Bell, who was one of the very first settlers of the county. In honor of Squire Bell and his son, Greenwood, Bell township was so named. The son, Greenwood, in the erection of this township, comes before the court and public for still further honor, in the formation of this township, it being named in his honor. Mr. Bell lived on the river near the location of Belleville, one of the small towns of the township. Here he cleared a farm and built a saw and grist-mill, they being among the first industries in this part of the county. The descendants of Arthur Bell are numerous in this section, and are recognized as being among the substantial men of the county. John W. Bell, son of Arthur Bell, and grandson of Greenwood Bell, is largely interested in business, and occupies one of the best residences in the township. Greenwood Bell married Elizabeth Roll, by whom he had ten children: Arthur, Mary, Delilah, John, William, David, Julia Ann, Harvey, Grier, and Frampton. Greenwood Bell was a man highly respected in the county, and took an active part in every enterprise of public welfare. In 1820–1 he held the office of county commissioner, serving the first year on the board with William Ogden and Alexander Read, jr.; the members during the second year, 1821, were Read, Bell, and Matthew Ogden. In 1822 he was appointed sheriff of the county, being the first incumbent of the office. He was again chosen in 1823, and served until 1826, at which time he was succeeded by William Bloom.

The pioneer worker of Greenwood township, its acknowledged leader; he who took the burden of the labor in its erection; he for whom, according to the original plan, it was to have been named, and he for whom, in conformity to the established precedent, it should have been named, was Dr. John P. Hoyt. Elsewhere in this volume is recorded a detailed sketch of Dr. Hoyt's life; therefore, at this time, it is unnecessary to make any extended mention. In the year 1846, then having had a residence in the county of nearly thirty years, Dr. Hoyt moved to a place on the Susquehanna River, about three miles above Lumber City, and in the extreme eastern part of the territory that, in 1875, was erected into Greenwood township. Here he lived, and here he died at an advanced age, surrounded by family and friends, and in the enjoyment of the comforts earned by a life of toil and perseverance. Dr. Hoyt was married, in 1820, to Mary, daughter of Thomas McClure, a pioneer of Pike township. From 1852 until 1857, Dr. Hoyt acted with Richard Shaw, as associate judges of Clearfield county.

Another of the pioneers of this locality was William Haslet, who came here with his family, from what is now Clinton county, in the year 1828. He settled on lands now owned by William McCracken, the first farm west from the hamlet of Bower. The children of William Haslet were John, now residing in the township; Margaret, who married John Nicholas McCracken; Catharine, who married Arthur Bell; Elizabeth, who became the wife of David McCracken; Sarah, who became the wife of Templeton Haslet; Jane, who married George Wilson, and moved to Ohio; Harriet, who became the wife of Greenwood Haslet; and Helen, who married Luther Clark. William Haslet, the pioneer, was a substantial resident of Greenwood, or the territory that was formed into that township, for twenty-five years. He died in the year 1853.

The McClures were represented in pioneer days in this vicinity. "Squire" Thomas McClure first came to the county in the year 1799, from Cumberland county, but did not bring his family until the succeeding year.

The McCrackens, who are to be numbered among the pioneers of the county, and who are now a numerous family in this locality, came to the then unsettled river country about the beginning of the present century, soon after the advent of 'Squire Arthur Bell, to whom they were related; a relationship that has ever since been maintained. The pioneer of the McCracken family was James. He is remembered as having been a man of great physical strength and activity, a trait that was transmitted to his sons, and of which they made frequent use in all athletic sports. James, Thomas and John McCracken, were sons of the pioneer James. The descendants of this family are numbered among the substantial residents of Greenwood township.

Among the many familiar names of pioneer families, whose descendants now help to make the population of the township, are to be found some representing various localities or sections of the river country. There are Thompsons, Johnsons, Young, Passmore, Kester, Hullihan, McLaughlin, Rowles, Robbins, Thorpe, Mitchell, Tate, Henry, Hoover, Ross, Wiley, Smith, Newcomer, Curry, Kester, and perhaps others whose names have been lost. There is no township in the entire county, possibly, that retains among its present residents, a greater proportion of the descendants of its pioneers, and the pioneers of the immediate vicinity, than does Greenwood; in truth, they have cleared it, they have improved it, they have settled in its remote parts, and they have made it. It is as well cleared and populuted in all parts as any township of the county. When formed, in 1875, Greenwood had a taxable population of a trifle more than seventy persons; in 1886, the number of taxables exceeded one hundred and fifty persons, representing a population of about six hundred and fifty. The inhabitants of Greenwood, and others from other localities as well, have made lumbering their chief occupation during the last thirty or forty years; more recently, however, much attention has been given to agricultural pursuits, so that this is rapidly taking a place among the productive townships of the southwest part of the county.

Along the river, through the township of Greenwood, are three hamlets, neither of which are of any considerable size. They are Bower, Lewisville and Bell's Landing or Bellville. The first is farthest west. It contains a few dwellings, a store and post-office, and a saw-mill, the latter the property of John W. Bell. The post-office has been located in the vicinity for a number of years. The present postmaster is R. C. McCracken.

Lewisville was so named for Lewis Smith, an extensive land owner in the vicinity, and one of the pioneers of the county. The town lays a short distance north from the river. Its business interests are light, but in former years when lumbering was at its height, Lewisville was reckoned a "smart little town."

Bellville takes the lead among the hamlets of the township. It is situate a short distance east of the center of the township, at a cross-roads, and a little west of the mouth of Bell's Run. It has two stores, owned respectivly by Greenwood Bell and Clark Arthurs; a hotel or boarding-house; a saw-mill owned by Frampton Bell. The post-office here is designated as Bell's Landing, but in conversation the town is designated as Bell's Landing, or Bellville, as best suits the fancy of the speaker.

Johnson's is a small settlement comprising a group of a few houses, and so called for James Johnson, son of Samuel Johnson, who was one of the pioneers. It is located on Bell's Run, about two miles from the river. The industries of this settlement consist of a saw-mill and a woolen mill, both owned and operated by members of the Johnson family.

At the present time Greenwood township is without a church edifice. The society of the Bower Baptist Church had a good house of worship standing near the present Bower school-house, but it was destroyed by fire about seven or eight years ago.

The agricultural element of the township, on the 12th day of May, 1876, through Dep. J. B. Shaw, organized Greenwood Grange, P. of H., with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were: Master, C. A. Thorp; sec'y, J. S. McQuown. The membership has, during the last ten years, more than doubled, there being fifty-two members at the present time. The present master is James T. Mitchell; secretary, G. W. Campbell. Meetings are held in Bower school-house.

The township has four schools located as follows: Bower grammar school and Bower primary school, at or near Bower post-office; Johnson school, near the Johnson Mills on Bell's Run, and Flat Grove school, situate in the center of that part of the township lying south of the Susquehanna River. The present officers of Greenwood township are as follows: Justices, Clark W. Arthurs and A. H. Newcomer; constable, J. L. McCracken; assessor, W. S. Bell; judge of election, Eli Passmore; inspectors of election, J. A. Johnson and Harvey Mitchell; district treasurer, C. A. Thorpe; clerk, Blake McCracken; school directors, D. Mitchell, Ogden Campbell, J. W. Bell, Matt. Hullihan, G. W. Dickey, R. C. Thompson; auditors, Job Curry, J. Q. A. Johnson, James Arthurs; supervisors, George Heitzenrather and David Wiley; collector, T. J. Bell; overseer, L. Campbell.

CHAPTER XLI.

HISTORY OF HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized in 1839, lying north of Clearfield and east of Du Bois in the northern tier of townships; being bounded on the north by Elk county, the northern boundary runs along Boon's Mountain in part. Topographically speaking, it lies in the Bennett's Branch watershed, forming a beautiful and fertile valley, eight hundred feet lower than the towering mountains guarding on either side. Bennett's Branch (creek), a tributary of Sinnamahoning, flows through the entire length of the township from west to east. It is considered to be in the Third Coal Basin, and nearly one-half of the township is underlaid with coal.

Lumber.—Pine is mostly gone; considerable hemlock yet remains; also some white pine, with the usual variety of other hard wood common to the western end of the county.

Agriculture.—The valley is in an excellent state of cultivation, and about three-fourths of the township is tillable. The writer was unable to ascertain when the first settlement was made, but the best authority fixes the time in 1812. The original settlers, John S. Brockway located where Schofield's Hotel now stands, Jesse Wilson where Franklin Hewitt now lives, and G. R. Hoyt where L. Bird's house now stands. Some time after J. S. Brockway sold to Jesse Wilson, and moved further north near where Brockwayville (Jefferson county) now stands. Other persons then settled above and below Penfield. Among these was Ebenezer Hewitt, father of John and Thomas Hewitt. The old log house near Jacob Rosenkrans is, or was, the only relic of early buildings. It is now (February, 1887) being torn down and cut into firewood.

Reminiscences.—The population remained about the same for several years, as there were no special inducements to bring the people to this section. The inhabitants here, as well as elsewhere, suffered all the privations necessarily attending pioneer life. They depended upon the forest to supply the meat, and johnnycake was the legal tender everywhere. Making shingles was about the only means the people had to raise money. These were hauled to Clearfield and sold.

Religious Services.—Religious services began almost with the settlement (see Methodist Episcopal church). Neither were the educational interests neglected, for a school-house was built at an early date near where the iron bridge crosses Bennett's Branch (Penfield). The first blacksmith shop was built in 1842 by E. D. Patterson, still living and over eighty years old. There was no important business done until the arrival of Hiram Woodward in 1854, who bought the interest of Wilson & Hoyt and began lumbering. Some one had tried to "float" unpeeled logs a few years previous, but utterly failed. When Mr. Woodward informed them of the number he intended to "drive," to express it in a more modern term, the people were greatly astonished, declared it utterly impossible, and threats were made on all sides against the undertaking; but nothing daunted, Mr. Woodward went on. The logs were put in and the people were forced to believe the truth. From that time forth lumbering has been the principal business of Huston township.

The natural question, Why this opposition? is best answered by stating that a number of the settlers at that time were "squatters," who had no ambition to rise above the "hand to mouth" mode of living. Some were so poor that they caught rats and mice to make "soap-fat." This last statement is vouched for by respectable citizens now living, as literally true.

Circumstantial evidence points toward John C. Lindermuth, Robert Roderick, and "Coben" Winslow as having urged and "talked into" these "squatters," and later some of the better class of citizens, to oppose the driving of logs, on the plea that it impoverished the county, and hence should be opposed to the "bitter end." The supposed agitators were interested in a few "flutter" or "up and down" saw-mills in Elk county. During the winter of 1854–5 Hiram Woodward had a contract with Messrs. Reading, Fisher & Co. to put in a large "drive" of logs, and run to market in the spring of 1855. The late John Du Bois, assisted by Hiram Woodward, had a contract to drive these logs down Bennett's Branch. The opposition to "logging" had now reached such a pitch that all manner of obstructions were put in the way of the "drivers." Messrs. Du Bois and Woodward followed the "drive" on a raft on which an "ark" or "shanty" was built. Besides the regular crew, there was a woman with three children on the raft. When the raft reached the "narrows," below Caledonia—a very swift, rough, and dangerous passage—the crew found a rope or a cable stretched across the stream, securely fastened on both shores of the stream. Just as the raft shot under the rope, Mr. Woodward managed to get over it by climbing over the oar-stem. Mr. Du Bois attempted to cut it with a broad-ax, but he slipped and fell, missing the rope, but he instantly regained his feet, just as the "shanty" reached the rope, struck again with the broad-ax, and this time succeeded in severing the rope, and passing through in safety, barring the stones which the infuriated crowd on both sides of the stream hurled at the heads of the crew, with terrible imprecations. The same spring a "jam" occurred at about the same place (narrows, below Caledonia). The same opposition "spiked" (*i. e.*, driving spikes into logs) all the logs they could conveniently get at, which would result in destroying saws and endangering the lives of sawyers. Arrests and re-arrests occurred almost continually. About the same time (in the spring of 1855) at the mouth of Sinnamahoning (on the Susquehanna River) Messrs. Du Bois and Woodward "run on to" a gang of river pirates, who had "rafted in" some of Reading, Fisher & Co.'s logs. Mr. Du Bois accosted them abruptly with "You d—n rascals! What are you doing here?" The ringleader struck at Mr. Du Bois with a heavy pike-pole, which (had it not been caught by Mr. Woodward) would have knocked Mr. Du Bois into the river, and the "stun" of the blow, and the danger in the water among the logs, would undoubtedly have proved fatal; but as the prompt action of Mr. Woodward disarmed the ruffian, he turned on his heels and fled, pursued by his expected victims, whom he eluded, and made good his escape. Mr. Hiram Woodward was also waylaid at one time, but by a feint pretending to be well armed, his assailants became alarmed and he (Mr. Woodward) reached his home in safety. The bitter litigations were finally adjusted, resulting favorably to the "log men."

Old "Uncle Billy" Long, the great hunter, lived many years in this township. P. P. Bliss, the great singer, was born in this township when it yet belonged to Elk county. L. Bird came in 1869, engaged in the real estate business and surveying, prospered, owning considerable real estate in Penfield and vicinity.

Township Annals—There had been no township record prior to 1863, and limited space precludes quotations from the same.

The total vote in the township in 1881 was 126, and in 1886, at the governor's election, 350.

Penfield is a beautiful little town, having a population at the present writing of about 750. The beginning of the village dates from the settlement of Huston township. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to why the place is called Penfield, and whether the name should be spelled with one or two n's. One opinion prevails that it was named in honor of William Penn (the founder of Pennsylvania). Gould R. Hoyt wrote many letters, some in a poetical measure, in his endeavors to secure the establishment of the post-office (this was prior to '54), and many incline to the belief that the ready use of the "pen" in the hands of Mr. Hoyt, and the fact — the place being in Clear*field* county — "pen" and "field" were united in making

"Penfield," at any rate the post-office department had, and does now spell it with one "n." From some cause or other the post-office was afterwards discontinued and not re-established until Mr. Hiram Woodward arrived, through whose influence it was restored in 1855, by the same name, using but one "n." The town has four general stores, one hardware store and tin shop, one blacksmith shop, one wagon and blacksmith shop, two millinery shops, two shoe shops, one furniture and undertaking establishment, one harness shop, two drug stores, one tailor shop, one confectionery and grocery, one billard room, clothing and furnishing combined with the post-office, one hotel, and one boarding-house, also the planing-mill (ten horse-power) and furniture and undertaking manufactory of C. L. Avery. The large tannery of Thomas E. Proctor, and Hoover, Hughs & Co.'s large saw-mill are also located, the former in, and the latter near the town. For particulars see "manufacturing interests" further on. Penfield's (and the township's as well) prosperity dates from 1871 to '74, the building of the A. V. Railroad, on the line of which the place is located, sixteen miles north of Clearfield and thirteen miles east of Du Bois.

Winterburn is next in importance as a town in the township, is situated on the A. V. Railroad three miles southwest of Penfield, and ten miles east of Du Bois; it is surrounded on all sides by hills, which afford wild and romantic scenery. Prior to 1873 it was a vast wilderness, but in 1873 the railroad was built and with it the high trestle, which was named the "South Fork Trestle," after the small stream running through at this point. In the winter of 1873 Mr. George Craig named it Winterburn. Why the place is so called is not definitely known, some supposing on account of the first "clearing" being "burned" in the winter, others supposing the name to have been suggested by a place in Scotland.

About this time Craig & Blanchard, who had been in co-partnership, dissolved by mutual consent and divided the timber tract, the small stream (South Fork) forming the boundary.

In 1874 James Barton, foreman for Craig & Son, commenced clearing the land on the left bank of the stream, and getting it ready for building. The mill was built, and in operation by May, 1875.

Blanchard's mill, on the opposite bank, was begun in the fall of 1874, and commenced running the following July (1875). His planing-mill was not built until 1879. Mr. Craig saws from two and a half to three million feet of lumber annually, principally boards. He employs about twenty-eight men constantly. Blanchard's mill saws six millions annually, and in addition to boards, bills of every description are sawed. In the saw-mill, planing-mill, and lumber camp he employs over one hundred men. The houses are nearly all painted white, adding greatly to the appearance of the town. The recent deaths of both Mr. Craig, sr., and Mr. Blanchard did not affect the material prosperity of the town, as both estates continue to run the mills on the same liberal basis as the projectors and recent owners.

The school-house was built in 1876, and the first teacher was Alice E. Bird, of Penfield, but previous to this Mr. A. H. Rosenkrans had taught a select school.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1878 by Rev. A. B. Hooven, and a Presbyterian Church in May, 1882, by Rev. J. V. Bell.

Roads and Railways.—The public roads in this township—especially in the valley—are in fair condition; probably the most important is the one leading from Penfield to Clearfield, through the woods, over the mountain; it is the only direct road to the county seat, hence its importance. The A. V. Railroad is the only railroad tapping the township, affording an eastern and western outlet.

Agriculture.—The farming of this township is restricted to Bennett's Branch Valley, but is in a prosperous condition; orchards also abound.

Manufacturing.—Tannery.—In the fall of 1881 Messrs. McKinstry and Clearwater, started the present plant of Thomas E. Proctor's tannery, located in Penfield, near A. V. station, but sold to Mr. Proctor, the present owner, before it was in running order; he completed and stocked it in 1882. Union crop, oak tanned (sole) leather, completely finished is made here, and sent to the proprietor's warehouses in Boston, Mass. The capacity of the tannery is three hundred hides per day, between seven thousand and eight thousand cords of bark are consumed annually, which is supplied principally by Clearfield county.

Mr. Proctor owns about four thousand acres of land in Huston township; employs about sixty-five men, and contemplates increasing the capacity fifty per cent. during the summer of 1887. Mr. Proctor has also a large general store in connection with this plant, in which he sold over $30,000 worth of goods during 1886, fully fifty per cent. of which was sold to the general public. Mr. Proctor sells his own productions at Boston. He owns forty tenement houses (at Penfield), all lathed and plastered. Mr. Proctor also owns about twelve other tanneries in different parts of the country. The tannery at Penfield has one hundred and fifty-six tan-vats, thirty-six color-vats, twenty-six soak and lime-vats, twenty-four leach-vats, and two bark-mills. D. R. Squires is the superintendent; L. Pfleger is foreman; and W. J. Squires is manager of the store.

Saw-mills.—Hiram Woodward in 1854 built an old "flutter" mill, which he supplemented in 1870 with a steam saw-mill, but is not now running for want of logs. In the fall of 1882 Hoover, Hughs & Co. commenced their large mill on Wilson Run, one mile from Penfield, which they had in running order in April, 1883. They have a private or "log" railroad five miles in length, for the supply of logs and delivery of manufactured lumber, to A. V. Railroad

The capacity of this plant is thirty thousand per day; six to twenty thousand staves (for spike kegs) per day. They intend to increase the capacity of the stave-mill during the summer of 1887. A regular planing-mill is in connection. The lath-mill cuts four to five thousand per day.

This firm employs one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men and boys, including crews in the woods. The mill runs the "year round;" it has one engine with four boilers, one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. They own upwards of three thousand acres of land in Huston township, covered with (some) pine, hemlock and hardwoods; ship both to east and west. This firm owns four similar mills elsewhere, one of which is located at Brisbin, this county. W. D. Reidy, general manager; E. C. Humes, superintendent of the mills.

Mine Productions.—The Clearfield Coal Company, located at Tyler station, A. V. Railroad (Huston township), re-organized in 1881; vein three feet. This company put up thirty coke ovens in 1883; have shipped sixty to seventy tons per day; employs about seventy men and boys. The Clearfield and Elk county line crosses the plant; the company contemplates putting up sixty more coke ovens. They own seventeen hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of their plant.

This township has one newspaper. The *Penfield Weekly Press*, started December 4, 1886. Thomas Waddington, editor; A. A. Rosenkrans, associate editor.

Schools.—Educational matters, like elsewhere, moved rather slowly in the early years of the settlement of Huston township. In 1856 there were only three schools in the entire township. Teachers receiving from $12 to $15 per month of twenty-four days, and had to "board around." There seems to have been some "crookedness," as a member of the school-board, at about this time, burned the record and vouchers, to prevent investigation as to the disbursement of money received from the county treasurer, on unseated lands. But later on the management of schools passed into different hands, and began to prosper, as the large amount of unseated land kept the school fund in a healthy condition, and for many years Penfield boasted of a fine school building, and excellent grading of its scholars. According to the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1886, Huston township had ten schools, seven male and five female teachers, at an average salary of $38.42 per month. There were one hundred and ninety-four male, and one hundred and sixty-one female pupils, at an average cost per pupil per month of $1.36.

Churches.—Before the year 1830 the first Methodist itinerant threaded his way through the forest and preached to the few settlers of "Bennett's Branch" valley (Huston township).

The church records of that distant period are not to be had, and hence this sketch will be very imperfect. In 1829 Revs. Oliver Ege and Alem Britain came from Philipsburgh and preached the Word to the people at Penfield. Since then the line of ministerial succession, with but few exceptions, has been unbroken. To these two honored names should be added those who have successively preached at Penfield down to the present time, namely: Revs. Burlingame, Jackson, Bowen, Hallock, Waring, Goodell, Riglesworth, Caruthers, Benn, Shafer, Hockenberry, Wirtz, Holland, Patterson, Fulton, Berry, J. L. Chandler, A. S. Chandler, Ash, J. R. King, Hooven, Heck, Chilcoat, and McCloskey. Revs. F. E. Hewitt and Thomas Hewitt also preached for years as local preachers. Rev. A. B. Hooven has twice served the charge, in 1869–71 and 1878-80.

During the pastorate of L. G. Heck, in 1872–4 a church edifice was built at Penfield, but unfortunately the society made their plans too extensive, and were not able to carry them out. It should be said that this is the exception with the Methodist Episcopal Church at large, as they are building and paying for two churches every day of the year.

The panic, with its pressing influence, increased the financial difficulties of the Methodist Society at Penfield; but E. M. Chilcoat came on the circuit, and there occurred in the new church a great revival, which wonderfully strengthened Methodism and also Presbyterianism in Penfield. During Rev. Chilcoat's pastorate the Caledonia circuit was divided into two charges named the Penfield and Benezett circuits, respectively. The church thus made strong by the revival, attempted to pay the church debt, but in spite of all the building was sold during the pastorate of A. B. Hooven, and passed into the hands of O. Dodge, to whom $1,100 was due. In addition to this sum, J. H. Kooker held a claim, which, though not strictly legal, the society felt bound in honor to pay. After the sale of the church, pastor and people set to work to redeem it, and before Mr. Hooven left $500 was paid to Mr. Dodge. During the term of A. D. McCloskey the remainder of Mr. Dodge's claim had been paid, and Mr. Kooker, having canceled half of his claim, has received the remainder, save a small sum assumed by the Ladies' Aid Society. The church edifice is a two-story building with a cupola, having within it a fine bell, weighing eight hundred pounds, a lecture-room and two class-rooms below, and an auditorium above. The present membership is one hundred and forty, and a Sunday-school in connection of about one hundred members. L. M. Brady is the present pastor. The charter of incorporation for the Penfield Church was secured in November, 1882.

Penfield circuit embraces five appointments: Webbs, in Elk county, and Mill Run, Penfield, Winterburn, and Hickory, in Huston, Clearfield county, Rev. E. M. Chilcoat was the first minister who preached in the town of Winterburn, the services being held in a barn.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian church at Penfield was organized September 3, 1872, with twelve members. The church edifice was erected in

1874, on a lot 60 by 239 feet, donated by Hiram Woodward, who also gav- $600 in cash. For most of the time, up to October, 1876, the pulpit was occupied by the following ministers: Revs. D. W. Cassett (about three months), S. T. Thompson, —— Montgomery, J. L. Landis, —— Fleming, and J. R. Henderson, mostly under the appointment of the Board of Home Missions. After this Rev. William M. Burchfield, of Du Bois—at that time—preached alternate Sundays till March, 1881. On May 21, 1881, Rev. J. V. Bell became the regular pastor until he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Garver.

There is a good parsonage in connection with the church, and all free from debt. The present membership is over one hundred and thirteen. A union Sunday-school was organized at an early date. The Presbyterian Sunday-school was organized in 1872. The present number of scholars is about one hundred.

This organization was somewhat instrumental in organizing Bethany Church at Du Bois, through the efforts of Mr. L. Bird.

Reformed Church.—In August, 1883, Rev. Daniel H. Leader, a missionary of the "Reformed Church in the United States," at Du Bois, commenced work on a church building in Hickory Kingdom. The corner-stone was laid in September of the same year, and the church was dedicated June 22, 1884. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. J. M. Evans, of Curlsville, Pa. The building cost $780. The membership of this congregation is about twenty-five. A Sunday-school was organized May, 1883. R. E. Crum is the present pastor.

Free Methodists.—During 1883 or '84 this denomination effected an organization at Mount Pleasant, but the writer failed to secure data.

Orders and Societies.—Good Templars: Penfield Lodge of I. O. of G. T. was organized in 1868. Among the leaders of the movement were John H. Kooker (now in Florida), David Horning, H. A. Pearsall, and Mrs. H. Woodward. The organization at the start had from twenty-five to thirty members, and the membership soon reached eighty, but general apathy setting in, the membership fell to about forty at the present writing.

Open Temperance Society—This society was organized about 1882 by Rev. D. D. McCloskey. It continues to hold monthly meetings, and is doing good work.

G. A. R.—The T. B. Winslow Post No. 266 (of Penfield) was instituted in July, 1882. A charter was granted July 19, the same year. A "Court" charter was granted September, 1884, to this post, qualifying it to own real estate. The leading organizers were George Williams (deceased) and Dr. J. H. Kline. The post started with seventeen charter members, and soon counted fifty-five members, but this number was diminished by removals, deaths and other causes to a present membership of sixteen. The post owns real estate which it values at $3,500; indebtedness, $2,200.

K. of P.—This order effected an organization (in Penfield) June 29, 1883, with twenty-seven charter members; its present membership is sixty-nine. The lodge is in a prosperous condition; no debts, and a surplus in the treasury. Future prospects are good. The present officers are P. C., J. H. Bowersox; C. C., J. F. Redifer; V. C., G. W. Daugherty; P., L. C. Shreckengost; M. A., William Larkin; I. G., T. B. Turner; O. G., W. S. Frisbie; K. R. and S., T. W. Letts; M. of F., W. L. Bear; M. of E., J. M. Daily. The lodge has twelve past chancellors. The D. D. G. C. belongs to this lodge.

P. O. S. of A.—Washington Camp No. 220 was organized (at Penfield) December 2, 1886, with twenty-nine charter members. The number of members on roll March 1, 1887, is forty, number of members balloted for at above date, but not initiated, twelve. The "Camp" is growing rapidly, and is in a flourishing condition, is out of debt, and has about one hundred dollars in its treasury.

I. O. O. F.—On March 11, 1887, Penfield Lodge No. 567, I. O. O. F., was installed by Past Grand Master F. V. Vanartsdalen, assisted by Past Grand P. G. Plant. The lodge started with twelve charter members, and by dispensation twenty-seven were received and given three degrees, making a membership of thirty-nine. The following officers were elected and installed: N. G., Ed. Rubley; V. G., F. P. Simmins; treasurer, F. E. Hewit; secretary, W. D. Woodward; assistant secretary, B. A. Buck.

Noble Grand's appointments: R. S., W. De Laney; L. S., P. W. Boyle; war., L. Pfleger; con., W. S. Brown; R. S. S., E. C. Lewis; L. S. S., R. Smith; O. G., William Frisby; I. G., L. C. Shreckengost.

Vice Grand's appointments: R. S., Warren Lamb; L. S., F. B. Turner. This lodge starts under favorable auspices.

Bands.—Penfield enjoys a well organized "brass" band. The writer solicited, but failed to secure data.

CHAPTER XLII.

HISTORY OF JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

JORDAN township was formed from Beccaria September 4, 1834. Alexander Irvin, David Ferguson and Robert Ross were appointed commissioners to view, lay out and fix the lines for the new township. They viewed the proposed location, and reported favorably November 18, 1834. Their report was confirmed February 5, 1835, and the township named Jordan by the court, in honor of Hugh Jordan, an associate judge of the county, and an ex-soldier of the Revolutionary War. The greater number of the early settlers of this part of the county were industrious, frugal and pious, and have left to their posterity a lasting monument in the shape of a model character, and some of the richest and most beautiful farms in the county. The citizens are devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits. The soil is fertile, and under the skillful tillage of the live farmers, produces abundant crops.

James Rea, the first settler of what is now Knox township, moved in 1819 to the land now owned by his sons, and thus became the first settler of the territory now embraced in Jordan township. He was the only son of Samuel Rea, who came from Ireland, and settled in York county, Pa. James was a large, muscular man, well suited to pioneer life. Some time after he settled in Jordan township, he and some of his neighbors concluded to seek their fortunes in the West. Mr. Rea was delegated a committee to go out and take a view of the country. He went as far as Iowa, but returned with a very unfavorable report, saying he had concluded to live among the hemlocks, and drink the pure water of Clearfield county while he lived. This resolution he carried out, and remained on his farm the balance of his life, which terminated in February, 1862. Samuel, his eldest son, married Lydia Ricketts, of Mount Pleasant, and located on a farm in Knox township, of which place he was a citizen until his death, January 5, 1887; Nancy married John Patterson, mentioned elsewhere, and has been dead for several years; Thomas married Hannah Bloom, whose death we have chronicled in the history of that family. He survives and lives on his farm, which is a part of his father's purchase. James married Jane, daughter of John Dillen, of Mount Pleasant. She died and he is now married to Mrs. Eliza Corrigan, of Columbia, Pa. He also lives at the old homestead. His brother, Robert, whose wife is dead, lives with him. Crawford is dead.

About 1820 John Swan, sr., left his home in New York State, where he had married Miss Phœbe Tubbs, and started to the State of Ohio. He stopped at or near where Tyrone now is, on account of some of his party being sick and not able to proceed. He stayed there for some time, being a forgeman by trade. He finally concluded to come over into what is now Clearfield county, where land was cheap. Accordingly, in company with Truman Vitz, he came into what is now Jordan township, cutting his way through the forest all the way from Tyrone. He and Mr. Vitz purchased four hundred and thirty-three acres of land, the same land now constituting the beautiful farms owned by his son John, and Major D. W. Wise. Some time after this, we cannot learn how long, Mr. Vitz moved to Meadville, Pa., and we can learn no more about him. Mr. Swan commenced the manufacture of lye soon after his arrival. Kettles holding twenty barrels, were procured at Pittsburgh, Pa. Large quantities of wood were cut and burned, the ashes were leached, and the lye boiled down and shipped in barrels down the river on rafts. This made a market for wood ashes, and his neighbors for some distance around hauled their ashes to this immense lye factory. This was soon improved upon by building a large oven, and concentrating the liquid by intense heat into potash, which answered the same purpose, and brought better prices, with a reduced cost of transportation. He also erected machinery for grinding rock oak bark for tanning purposes. This he boxed and shipped to Philadelphia on an ark, receiving sixty dollars per ton for it. He also turned his attention to agriculture, which supplied the family with products of that kind, although in a commercial way it did not pay, for wheat brought only forty-five cents per bushel. Mr. Swan died here, and was buried at Zion Cemetery. Anson, the eldest son, for whom Ansonville was named, was never married, but lived with his friends at Ansonville, until his death in 1883; Sophronia married William Hartshorn, who is now dead, and his widow is living at Curwensville, with her daughter, Mrs. Doctor Crouch; Harvey moved to Ohio and married there. He died in 1857. Eliza married a Mr. Winslow, of New York State. Both are now dead. John married Catherine Williams, a sister of David Williams, mentioned elsewhere. They are both living on the old homestead about one mile from Ansonville. Henry married Lucinda, daughter of Benjamin Bloom, of Pike township. He is a prominent citizen of Ansonville, and has done much to build up the place. He kept the only store there for many years. He is now justice of the peace, which office he has held for twenty-seven years. Mrs. Swan died at her home in Ansonville, September 4, 1883. Harriet, a twin sister of Henry, married Edmund Williams. They moved to Illinois, where she died in 1867.

James McNeel emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, when about twenty-one years old, and settled in Sinking Valley, where he married Elizabeth Crawford, of that place. He stayed there a short time, and then came to Jordan township, and purchased three hundred acres of land, the same being now owned by his sons James, Joseph and Isaac, his daughter Mary, his grandson Taylor McNeel and John Mays. The children of the first wife were Nancy, who married James Ramsey, and moved to Illinois; Thomas married a Miss Russell. He died in Illinois. Ann married William Atleman, and moved to Centre county, where she died. Ellen married William Speer, and lived in Johnstown until her death; Marshall, the youngest, died in California in 1883. His second wife was Mary Ricketts, daughter of Isaac Ricketts, of Mount Pleasant, and to them eight children were born. Eliza, the eldest, married John Hunter, and lives on a farm near Ansonville; John married Mary Jane Glasgow, of Blair county. He is now a widower, and lives with his son, Taylor. James G. married Mary Jane Lynch, of Pike township, and lives on part of the old place; Joseph married Mary Jane McCreight, and lives on his farm, which was part of his father's purchase; Mary married Frank McCormick, of Ireland. He is dead, and his widow lives on her place, which was a part of the original purchase. Lydia married Lance Root; both are dead. Isaac married Mary Jane Davis, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., and lives near his old home.

Caroline died when twelve years old. The parents lived to a good old age, the mother surviving her husband several years, died at the old homestead about four years ago, and was buried by his side in Fruit Hill Cemetery.

David Williams came here from Centre county in April of 1833. He purchased the large tract of land which is now owned by his sons, James G., and William, and Martin, Nolen, and Mrs. Green, of Ferguson townships, from Shoemaker and Irvin. He built a shanty on the Spring Run, below the present residence, in the woods, where the trees were so thick they could not see the sun except when looking straight up through the trees. He built a grist-mill on the run the same year, which was one of the first mills in this part of the county. The millwrights were Joseph, Michael, and Silas Solly. The bolting-cloth for this mill was purchased at Lewistown, Pa., and brought here by private conveyance. Mr. Williams also turned his attention to farming and improved the land mentioned above, but still kept the mill running until it was worn out. Some parts of the old dam is all that is left to mark the spot where it was located. Mr. Williams has been dead many years, but his widow, who was, previous to her marriage, Mary Glenn, is still living at the age of seventy-seven, and attends to all the household duties herself, living with her son William, who owns and cultivates the farm. He was never married, and is the support and companion of his aged mother. James G. lives on a part of the old farm. He married Matilda, a daughter of Alfred D. Knapp, who improved the farm now owned by James McKeehen, and afterward moved to Iowa, where he now lives. Martha married Alexander Henderson, and lives in Illinois. Lucinda, John, and Austin are dead.

Robert Patterson came with his parents from Ireland and settled first in Virginia. From there they moved to Maryland, and afterward to Centre county, Pa., where he married Elizabeth McCormick. He then came to what is now Clearfield county, and lived for some time in Lawrence township. From there he moved to Beccaria, afterwards Jordan township, probably about 1823 or '24, and took advantage of the offer made by Morgan, Rawles, and Peters, of fifty acres gratis, by buying the other fifty acres of a hundred acre tract, at four dollars per acre. The land in that vicinity is yet known as "Morgan's Land." Mr. Patterson possessed a knowledge of books, as well as of clearing land and cultivating it, and put his talents to use by farming during the summer season and teaching school in the winter. Of his children, Agnes married Thomas Witherow, who died some years ago. She is still living with her sons in Knox township, at the age of eighty-two. Jane married Christian Erhard, whose name we have mentioned in the history of Knox township. She died in 1882 at her home in New Millport, leaving several sons and daughters, who are mostly citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Joseph married Margaret Erhard, a sister of David, and lived on his farm in Ferguson township until his death, three years ago. His widow died April 15, 1887, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Johnston, at the age of eighty-four years. Robert married Catherine, daughter of John Thomson, sr., of this township. He lives on his farm in Knox township. Mrs. Patterson died some years ago, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Eliza High, lives with him. John married Nancy, daughter of James Rea, mentioned elsewhere. She died several years ago, and he married Margaret, daughter of John Hunter, of Jordan township. She is also dead, and he is now married to Mrs. Nancy Bright, and lives on is farm in his native township. James married Rebecca McCormick, of Armstrong county, and is at present living on a farm in Beccaria township. Jemima married James Wilson and lives in Jordan township.

Abram Bloom came from Northampton county, N. J., to Northampton, county, Pa., and from there moved to Jordan township in 1831. He located on the land now known as the Lafayette Bloom Farm, near Fruit Hill Church. He lived here a few years and returned to Northampton county. Three of his children now live in the township. William T. lives on his farm near Fruit Hill, and carries on the undertaking business in Ansonville. Isaac lives near Johnston's school-house, and has been justice of the peace for a number of years. Abraham, jr., lives on his farm in the township. When I commenced to write this sketch I reported Mrs. Thomas Rea the only daughter here as living, but ere I had it completed she was called to her eternal home. Jane married Joseph Caldwell, but is now a widow. Elizabeth married Metzgar Price. They are both living in Pike township.

The Johnstons are numerous in this township. They are all descendants of Robert and James, two brothers, who came to this country from Scotland fifty or more years ago. Robert settled on the tract now owned by his son David. Seven children survive him. Robert M. married Priscilla Wise, a sister of ex-Treasurer D. W. Wise, of this township. He lives on his farm, one of the most valuable in the township. John C. has been in the mercantile business in Ansonville for many years. His first wife was Christina Curry, who died about five years ago. His present wife was Mrs. Martha Witherow, widow of Henry Witherow, deceased, and daughter of Frederick Shoff, of Beccaria township. He is now in partnership with John McQuilkin in a meat market in Ansonville. David married Martha Patterson, and lives on the old homestead. James married Mary Jane, daughter of John Witherow, deceased, of Knox township, and lives on his farm near Ansonville. Mary married Reuben Caldwell, and lives in Knox township. Belle married Isaac Bloom, and Elizabeth married Samuel Witherow, both well-to-do farmers of this township. Mark was killed by a tree while chopping a clearing. William was killed by a runaway horse while returning from Charles Lewis's smith shop. James Johnston located where his son James now lives, near Johnston's school-house. Some thirty years ago, one Saturday afternoon, he attended a meeting of the session at the Fruit Hill Presbyterian Church. By a previous arrangement he had intended to go home by way of John Thomson's, having some business with Mr. Thomson, but for some reason changed his mind and concluded to go over a day or two later. He was riding horseback, and just after he passed where R. M. Johnston now lives, a dead chestnut tree that stood by the road side fell, mashing the horse and his rider to the ground. Why it so happened that he changed his mind and went home by that road, and why the tree fell on that calm still day just as Mr. Johnston was going by it, are questions which mortals cannot answer. Two sons, James, jr., and Robert survive him, and both live in the township. Mrs. John Glasgow, of Glen Hope, is the only daughter living.

John Thomson, sr., came here from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1832. He purchased land and made an improvement in sight of where Ansonville is now located, being now in possession of Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield. Soon after settling here he wrote to his only son, John, who had preceded him to this country about two years, and was living at Pottsville, Pa., that the Carsons wanted to sell their improvement. Young John at once packed his effects, came to Jordan and purchased the Carson place. He married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Lord, and settled down to improve the farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. As a result of his labor we find one of the most beautiful and valuable homes in the county, owned now by his son Joseph, a prominent citizen of the township. Of the thirteen children, six are now living. Joseph and Benjamin live in Jordan township; Thomas married Lucinda, and Jerry, Harriet, daughters of John Swan. They, with their brother David, live in Colorado. John, the eldest son, married Nancy Lynch, and lives in New Mexico. John Thomson, sr., died in 1872 at the ripe old age of ninety-six years; his son, surviving him but ten years, died in 1882, aged seventy-six.

Zion Baptist Church.—Rev. Samuel Miles preached occasionally in this part of the county as early as 1835. The meetings were held in private houses at first, but afterward the old school-house that stood near where the old Zion Church now stands, was used for church purposes. In 1841 Rev. Miles organized the society with the following members: David Williams, Thomas Davis, Hannah Davis, George W. Peters, Mary Peters, and Harriet Swan. This little society of six members soon increased in numbers, and steps were taken toward building a house of worship, which was completed some time between 1843 and 1846. The location is about three miles from Ansonville. The church is yet used on funeral occasions, as the Baptist cemetery adjoins the church-yard, and a majority, or perhaps all of the persons that were instrumental in the organization of the society here repose in this rural city of the dead. In 1872, by vote of the congregation, the place of worship was moved to Ansonville. The present commodious and substantial brick structure was reared that year under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Van Scoyic. The building complete cost eleven thousand dollars, of which George G. Williams, a member then in moderate circumstances, contributed more than two thousand dollars. Rev. Miles remained with this congregation twenty-four years without intermission. During the seven years he lived at New Washington, Pa., he preached here occasionally, and in 1880 became the regular pastor, and is at this writing.

In 1862 Rev. Runyan preached here some six months, and the next year Rev. Lovell, who afterward united with the Swedenborgian denomination, preached about the same length of time. Rev. Thomas Van Scoyic, the wealthy minister of Mount Pleasant, served the charge most acceptably from 1865 to 1875. He was followed in 1876 by Rev. E. C. Beard, who remained four years. In 1884 a house of worship was erected at Marron, in Ferguson township, for the convenience of the members in that district, but it is only a branch of the parent society, and not a separate church. The deacons are George G. Williams, John Swan, sr., and Robert L. Miles. Arthur B. Straw is the clerk.

Rev. Samuel Miles, mentioned above, came from good old Baptist stock from away back, the name being closely identified with the history of that denomination. The subject of this sketch is the oldest active minister in the county, and perhaps in the State. He can trace his genealogy back to 1701, when Richard Miles left his home in Wales, emigrated to America, and settled at Radnor, Delaware county, Pa. Samuel belongs to the fifth generation since their settlement in this country. He claims to be a citizen of the United States in a peculiar sense. He is the son of John and Mary Miles, and was born in the United States arsenal, on the Schuylkill, at Gray's Ferry, about three miles from Philadelphia, but now in the city, November 12, 1806. He was one of a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters. All of the sons were Baptist ministers except John, mentioned in the history of Ferguson township. Samuel came with his father to Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., where his grandfather had preceded him, purchased the land, and laid out the town. He entered the ministry, and was ordained at Milesburgh in 1834. His first work was at Beech Woods, where he located the same year, but also preached at Luthersburgh, Curwensville, Clearfield, and in Jordan township. He went to Venango county, Pa., in 1838, where he remained two years. From there he came to Jordan township in 1841, where he has remained ever since, with the following exceptions. He spent two years in Brooklyn, Ia., where he lost his companion, whose name, previous to her marriage to Mr. Miles, was Mary Ann Lipton, of Milesburgh. In 1866 he returned to Pennsylvania and located at Reynoldsville, where he served as pastor nine years, and during his stay here married Miss Elizabeth Robinson, his present wife. From there he moved to New Washington, Pa., where he remained seven years, and then returned to his former charge at Ansonville. Since that time he has built a comfortable home in that village, and will probably remain there the balance of his natural life. He has been moderator of the Clearfield Baptist Association many years, and it is said has possibly preached more funeral sermons than any minister in the country. His fame in that particular ministration is widespread. John, his eldest son, one of the first merchants in the village of Ansonville, married Ellen Wright, of Pike township. He moved to the West and died there. The other sons living are: Robert, hardware merchant, of Ansonville; George I., of Chest township, and Joseph, who lives in Kansas. The daughters living are: Kate, Anna, and Hannah, of Jefferson county, Pa., Mary, of Zanesville, O., and Eliza, of Argentine, Kan.

The Roman Catholic Church, in Jordan township, was built, as near as we can learn, about 1845. It is located on the Gilligan farm, about two miles from Ansonville. It is still in fair condition, although somewhat neglected. Rev. Father McEntee, of Coalport, holds service once a month. The membership is not large.

Ansonville is pleasantly located on the elevation or dividing ridge between the headwaters of the South Fork of Little Clearfield Creek and Potts Run. The land now occupied by the village was once owned by the Swans, and the place was named in honor of Anson Swan, a deaf and dumb brother of John and Henry Swan. The population of the place, including Strawtown or Bretzinville, approximates three hundred. The first building in the place was built by a Mr. Singer, who is not now here. It is situate between R. L. Miles's store and the Presbyterian parsonage, and was at first occupied as a store by John Miles and James Foutz, being the first in that vicinity. The house is still standing in a fair state of preservation, and is now occupied as a dwelling. The present owner is Mrs. W. T. Bloom.

In 1853 Henry Swan built a large store-room on the corner opposite the Ansonville Hotel, and occupied it as a general store until 1874. Soon after this it burned down, and the lot remained vacant until 1884 or 1885, when Dr. A. E. Creswell purchased it and built the large store-rooms and dwelling since purchased by C. D. McMurry, and at present occupied by him as a general store, and by H. Gilliland as a clothing store.

The hardware store in the building erected by W. T. Bloom in 1885 is doing a good business. Robert L. Miles is the proprietor and knows how to handle that class of goods successfully.

In the summer of 1883 Nate Arnold, of New Washington, Pa., built the large store-room nearly opposite the Baptist Church. It is now occupied by Barney Rubinowitz as a general store. A large skating-rink was built the year following, but it was only remunerative while the craze for that sport lasted; it is now seldom used. Bloom Brothers are the proprietors.

The Ansonville Hotel, the only one in the village, was occupied for several years by J. A. Dillen. It was purchased about two years ago by W. W. Norris, who, on account of the large influx of people in 1885, repaired it and built a large addition to it. He then sold to Sanford McNeal, who now entertains the traveling public.

Cal. Davidson, the contractor and builder, and George W. Bollinger, the stone-mason of the town, are located here, and have lately built for themselves neat and attractive homes. Dr. S. J. Miller, a graduate of the University of New York City, located here in March, 1886. He is the only physician in the place, and enjoys a large practice. About three years ago Ansonville had three physicians—A. E. Creswell, J. K. Wrigley, and J. A. Murray. Dr. Creswell is now located in Florida, Wrigley in Maryland, and Murray at Mahaffey, Pa.

As near as we can learn, the Ansonville post-office was established some thirty years ago. Eliza Chase, now Mrs. W. T. Bloom, was postmistress. Henry Swan had the office from 1864 to 1868, and was succeeded by Joseph Thomson, and he by Arthur B. Straw. J. C. Johnston succeeded Mr. Straw, and had charge of the office several years until 1886, when C. D. McMurry, the present incumbent, was appointed.

The place supports two brick-kilns—one owned by John W. Leonard, and the other by Frank Wise. John Klinger is the only blacksmith in the place, and has been a citizen of the town for several years. In April, 1886, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, organized a lodge; it convenes in the neat little hall owned by John Leonard, and is in good working order.

The Ansonville *Gazette*, a weekly paper, was started by Wilson Dillen, who was editor and proprietor, in the early part of 1886. Unlike the omnibus, it seemed there was not room for one more, and the venture was not successful, consequently was abandoned six months after its introduction. Mr. Dillen is now filling a lucrative position in Colorado.

A portion of Gazzam is located in the township, and is the seat of the coal operations. The prospects are that the mining interest will soon usurp, to some extent, the agricultural. The mineral under some of the best farms has been sold, and operations will, no doubt, be extended as the demand increases for this product, which is said to be of a superior quality. Miles Bloom owns the principal private bank, which is the largest and best vein yet opened, and from it the local demand is supplied. Besides the mills already noted, we find two others now in operation; one is owned by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, and is located on the Little Clearfield Creek, above Gazzam; the other is owned and operated by Straw, Ferguson & Straw, and is located near James McKeehen's.

In the not far distant future, Jordan township will be divested of its former immense wealth in oak, pine, and hemlock timber.

Schools.—The first school-house built in the township was erected in 1820, near where Mrs. Lafayette Bloom's house now stands, and not far from where the Fruit Hill Presbyterian Church was afterwards built. The house was built of logs. A square pen-shaped arrangement was built inside to do service as a flue. The windows were made by cutting one or two logs off in the side of the building and pasting greased paper over the hole to keep the wind and cold out. The writing desks were made by driving pins in the walls of the building and fastening thereto a slab with the flat side up. The seats were also made of slabs, with the round side up. The first teacher of this school was David Cathcart, who afterward located in Knox township, where he purchased a large tract of land, part of the timber of this land being recently sold by his sons for a considerable amount of money. He had a large family of children, most of them now living in Knox township.

Robert Patterson, sr., whom we have mentioned elsewhere, also taught here, and some say, was the first teacher, but others, that Cathcart was the first. We find also that John Watson taught here, but are not able to learn what became of him. Some years after a little log school-house was built near where Major Wise now lives. Asil Swan, an uncle of John and Henry, was one of the first teachers. The house has long since gone the way of all old houses, and history fails to record any of the exploits of its graduates. The old log school-house that stood near where the old Zion Church now stands is also one of the things of the past. Rev. S. Miles taught school and preached in this house as early as 1843, and the house was built previous to that time. The school facilities have been improved as well as the land, and at this time six schools are required to accommodate and educate young America. They are divided into districts as follows: Ansonville, Fruit Hill, Johnston's, Whitmer, Patterson, and Green's Run. The directors are John Swan, jr., Reuben Straw, James Raney, Joseph McNeal, James McKeehen, and David Johnston. Mr. A. M. Buzard taught the first select school in Ansonville during the summer of 1884, with forty students in attendance. He also taught the two succeeding years with an increased membership, and was assisted by Harvey Roland. Mr. Buzard is at present in the drug business here, and the school is taught by J. F. McNaul, of Curwensville.

Fruit Hill Presbyterian Church.—In 1835 Revs. David McKinney and Samuel Wilson were sent as missionaries to Clearfield county, and preached in private houses—Jordan township being part of their field of labor. The organization at Fruit Hill was effected August 23, 1839, by Rev. Samuel Hill, minister, and Thomas Owens, elder. The members enrolled at the organization were John Thomson, jr., William W. Feltwell, Esther Feltwell, Isaac McKee, James Johnston, Isabella Johnston, Thomas Witherow, Agnes Witherow, Thomas McNeel, Nancy McNeel, James Rea, Mary McNeel, Robert McCracken, jr., James Dickson, Jane Dickson, Rebecca High, John Orr, Catherine Patterson, Hannah McKee, Margaret McCullough, Robert Johnston, Mary Johnston, Donald McDonald, Elizabeth Patterson, and Rachel McCracken, with Robert Patterson, sr., James McNeel, sr., John Thomson, sr., and Robert McCracken as the first elders.

About two or three years after the church was organized preparations were made to build a house of worship. I am told that only fifteen dollars was subscribed, and that by Rev. Betts, of Clearfield. The balance was paid in work done by the members, who also furnished the material. The church was finally completed in 1845. It was a plain, wooden structure, and was used by the congregation until 1877. During that year the present large brick structure was completed at a cost of between nine and ten thousand dollars, and dedicated in the autumn of the same year by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Birmingham, assisted by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, and others. Rev. William Murphy came to the charge in 1846, but only served a short time, Rev. Alexander Boyd being installed pastor in 1848 or '49. James Hamilton also preached to this congregation for some time, but whether as a supply, or regular pastor, I could not learn. The charge must have been served by supplies for several years, as the next regular pastor of whom we have any account is Rev. William M. Burchfield, who was installed pastor in 1863, having served as a supply for some time previous. He is now living at Du Bois, Pa. Rev. Newall supplied the charge some three years. The next regular pastor was Rev. David H. Campbell, now of Mount Union, Pa., who stayed with this people about ten years. December, 1886, Rev. E. P. Foresman received and accepted a call, and is the present pastor. The membership now numbers two hundred and thirty, perhaps the largest country church in the county. The present elders are William A. Bloom, John G. Wilson, Reuben Caldwell, and Robert M. Johnston. The trustees are Joseph Patterson, Conrad Bloom, David Johnston, John T. Patterson, James Hunter, and Joseph R. Thomson. The Sabbath-school is under the direction of the pastor, who is superintendent. On account of a number of the members living at too great a distance to attend, the school has but one hundred and twenty-five members.

Berwinsdale is located at the head of North Whitmer Run, on the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, which was built during the year 1886. It is the second town both as to age and size in Jordan township. The first improvement at this place was a saw-mill, built by David McKeehen about 1847. The property was afterward successively owned by Joseph Patterson, sr., William Irvin, Henry Swan, Hezekiah Patterson, and Swan & Co., the present owners, who came in possession in 1883, at which time the town began to grow, and now has a population of about one hundred souls. Besides the large saw-mill for manufacturing rough lumber, the company also manufactures building materials such as shingles, lath, siding, and flooring. They also have a chop-mill in operation. A general store is kept by Barney Rubinowitz, being a branch of his Ansonville store. The post-office here was established in 1883, and named after the village. Anson Swan was appointed as the first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1886 by Michael Smith, the present incumbent, who is also engaged in the mercantile business. The shipping of bituminous coal, which was commenced in April of this year (1887), is likely to become the principal industry. During the winter of 1886–7 Rev. J. A. Miller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held a protracted meeting, and organized a class, of which Mr. Rush is the leader, and Revs. Henry N. Minnigh and Bruce Hughes, of Lumber City circuit are the first regular pastors. This is the first and only church organization in the place. They worship in a small house fitted up for the purpose, but subscriptions are out and a church will probably be erected in the near future.

CHAPTER XLIII.

HISTORY OF KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

THE initiatory steps toward the erection of a new township from off the eastern part of Covington, were taken during the summer and fall of the year 1839, by the presentation of a petition as follows: The petition of divers inhabitants of the township of Covington, in said county (Clearfield), humbly sheweth. That your petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a division of said township. Beginning at a point at or near J. F. W. Schnar's landing on the river, and thence a northerly course to the termination of said township. Your petitioners thereupon humbly pray the court to appoint proper persons to view and lay out the same according to law, and they will ever pray. The signers of the petition were thirty-four in number. A remonstrance was presented to the court at the same time, setting forth, among other things, that the petition was "only got up and presented by a few, interested alone by selfish principles and views without any regard to the interest of many of their neighbors," and pray that the court may not grant the petition of those who pray for it. It was subscribed by forty persons, then residents of Covington township. The court by an order dated the 4th day of September, appointed A. B. Reed, A. K. Wright and Thomas Hemphill commissioners to view and determine upon the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

By their report, dated the 3d day of December, 1839, the commissioners did find a division of Covington township to be necessary, and recommended a new township to be taken off the lower or easterly part of said Covington, beginning at a white oak, corner of a certain survey number 1494, on the bank of the river, thence the several courses and distances agreeable to the plot or draft annexed to the report. The west boundary of the new township is an irregular line, made with the evident intent to satisfy all parties, leaving those in the mother township that desired to remain there, and setting off the lands of others to the new formation. The report was confirmed by the court February 3, 1841, after a series of hearings, reviews and like proceedings known and peculiar to law. The final proceeding bears this endorsement: "3d of February, 1841, confirmed by the court, and by request named 'Karthaus,' in honor of P. A. Karthaus, esq., proprietor of a portion of that section of the county," "Moses Bogg," "James Ferguson."

Geographically, Karthaus township lies in the extreme northeast portion of the county, having as its south boundary the devious winding Susquehanna; on the east lies Clinton country, and on the north Cameron county. Covington township, from which it was formed, bounds Karthaus on the west. The marked geographical and topographical feature of the township is the Horseshoe Bend, at which the current tends directly south, then bends around and runs nearly direct north, all within a small area. At the loop on the south side of the river the Moshannon empties almost at the center of the bend. No township in the entire county is more irregular in form than this, and no two sides are parallel. Its greatest length, north and south, is not far short of eleven miles, while its average length is about seven miles. From east and west measurement the township extends a distance of about six miles, but the average in this direction is only about four miles. The surface of the township, generally, is hilly, broken, and mountainous, the altitude above tide-water averaging something like fourteen hundred feet. The township is well watered by the West Branch on the south, and the auxiliary streams, Mosquito Creek, Salt Lick and Upper Three Run, the first and last being fair sized mountain streams having several smaller tributaries.

The pioneer history of Karthaus township was made many years prior to its separate organization, and while it was still a part of Lawrence township. Before Lawrence was erected, the township of Chincleclamousche embraced the territory that subsequently formed Lawrence, Covington and Karthaus, excepting, however, a small tract that was added to the county subsequent to its erection in 1804, which tract was taken from Lycoming by an act of the Legislature and annexed to this.

The West Branch appears to have been the main thoroughfare of travel to and from the entire valley, except for such of the pioneer families as came from the south part of Centre county, and from the valley of the Juniata. One of the earliest settlers in Karthaus or the lands that were afterward embraced by it, was G. Philip Geulich, who located there during the month of April, 1814. He first came to the county in 1811, with Charles Loss, as representatives of the Allegheny Coal Company, by whom they were sent to ascertain if the reports concerning an abundant supply of superior coal were true. They first came to Clearfield Creek, where they remained during the winter. Upon their report the company purchased the land known as the Ringgold tract, on Clearfield Creek, and another tract comprising some three or four thousand acres on the Moshannon. After having fulfilled the object of his visit, Geulich was determined to return to Huntingdon county, but was finally persuaded to proceed to the lands on the Moshannon, and make an improvement. About Christmas time, in the year 1813, in company with Joseph Ritchie, he attempted to ascend the West Branch, but finding the river so filled with snow and ice, was compelled to return. Having procured two boats and a supply of provisions, and accompanied by John Frazer and James Bowman, another attempt was made, this time successful, and at the end of a three days' journey the party landed at Karthaus, on the bank of the Moshannon, on the 8th day of April, 1814. Here they built a cabin, after which several weeks were spent in clearing lands for the future operations of the Allegheny Company at that point. Geulich did not remain long in this vicinity, owing to a misunderstanding with one Junge, upon which he determined to return to the east. When about ready to leave, the families of Frederick W. Geisenhainer, and John Reiter came to the neighborhood, and they urged him to return to the Ringgold tract on Clearfield Creek, which he did. Here he lived until 1818, acting as agent for the company, until their lands were all sold, after which he purchased the Kline property, and still later resided at the county-seat. In 1829–33 he was treasurer of the county.

It may be said, and with much show of reason, that the early settlement of Karthaus township was materially hastened by the knowledge of her extensive coal and iron deposits. Bituminous coal was in great demand at the time, and this demand gave rise to the development of the Karthaus field and shipping therefrom, at a very early day, considerable quantities of coal in arks down the West Branch. A substantial ark could be built having a carrying capacity of several hundred bushels, and thus loaded was transported to Columbia, where it sold readily at thirty-seven and one-half cents per bushel. Geisenhainer and Reiter and those who accompanied them, settled on lands about a mile and one-half back from the river, where they built a log house and barn. They found, not far away, a bed of coal four feet in thickness, which supplied their wants at home and enabled them to mine some for the market. This they shipped down the river in arks, each containing about fifty tons; unfortunately, however, but little of this ever reached the market, as the channel was obstructed with rocks and sunken trees, that proved fatal to many a cargo of the then valuable commodity.

In the year 1815, Peter A. Karthaus, his son, and J. F. W. Schnars, under the guidance of one Green, a hotel-keeper from Milesburg, Centre county, came to the vicinity. Green was on foot, and the others had two horses between them. They followed the old Indian path, and, after leaving the Alleghenies, found but two habitations on the route hither; those of Samuel Askey and John Bechtold. Worn and tired, they arrived one evening at John Reiter's house. There they found David Dunlap, a mill-wright by occupation, engaged in building a saw-mill on the coal company's land, at the mouth of the Little Moshannon. Some years later this mill was arranged with country-stones, and the grinding for the settlement was done at this place. This proved a great convenience to the people, who had been compelled to convey all flour and feed, either from the Bald Eagle Valley or from Clearfield town, nearly twenty-five miles distant, with no thoroughfare other than the old Indian path.

J. F. W. Schnars, who was the companion and friend of Peter A. Karthaus, was a German by birth, born in the year 1785. In the year 1810 he came to Baltimore, and found employment with Karthaus, who was an extensive merchant, engaged in foreign and domestic trade. In 1829 Schnars was chosen county commissioner, and still later county auditor. He was commissioned postmaster of his township in 1832, and held that office a score and a half of years. The family name is still extensive in the county, represented by the descendants of this old pioneer.

Peter A. Karthaus and his son, returned after a time, to Baltimore, but again came to this vicinity, bringing his family. He became the owner of a large tract of land in the township, and by his efforts and enterprise in business, did more toward the settlement and improvement of it than any other person. In recognition of his services, worth and integrity, the township was named in his honor.

In the year 1815, Junge and Schnars purchased lands of Karthaus and Geisenhainer, and commenced extensive improvements and settlements thereon. About the same time several other families came in ; among them, Hugh Riddle, Jacob Michaels, William Russell and others, former residents of Bald Eagle, Centre county. They made purchases, and at once began improving the lands.

Soon after the first settlements in the township, a deposit of bog ore was discovered near the head of Buttermilk Falls, some four miles down the river from Karthaus. The lands were purchased from Judge Bowdinot, of Burlington, N. J., who owned them, by Geisenhainer & Schnars. The tract comprising three parcels was conveyed to Peter A. Karthaus. In the year 1817 he, with Geisenhainer, built the old furnace at Moshannon Creek. The ore was conveyed up the river in flat-boats and canoes, and there made into iron. Connected with this a foundry was built, and hollow iron wares, stoves, and other articles manufactured. The river was cleared of obstructions that had proved fatal to the coal transports, and the manufactured iron wares were shipped to market. The people interested in the enterprise lacked experience, the place of manufacture was so far distant from the market, and the expense and danger incident to river traffic was so great that the enterprise was finally abandoned. Many of the families induced to settle here on account of the favorable reports concerning locality, became discouraged at the prospect and returned east.

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For a time, instead of an increase there seemed to be a general and sudden decrease in population, but after the excitement had died out and the agricultural advantages of the locality became established, the tide of immigration and settlement again set this way, and the increase again became general and healthful.

The locality became so well populated and progressive that, in 1839, an application was made to the Quarter Sessions of the county for the erection of a new township, which in the following year was ordered and confirmed by the court. The detail of these proceedings are fully set forth in the early part of this chapter.

In the year 1845 Richard Coleburn, the assessor of the township, was directed to make an enumeration of each of the taxable inhabitants then being residents. From the roll so made by him, the names of such taxables are made to appear, which will show who were the residents of the township at the time. George Bucher, a tailor; William Bridgens, George Bearfield, sr., Reuben Bearfield, laborer; Jacob Cooms, Levi Coffin, farmer; Ann Coleburn, George Conaway, sr., Dickson Cole, laborer; Richard Coleburn, farmer; Mark Coleburn, laborer; Matthew B. Conaway, Benjamin Clark, sawyer; John Gaines, James Gunsaulis, Samuel Gunsaulis, farmer, having, in addition to his two tracts of land, one hundred acres bought of P. A. Karthaus's "plough deep;" Jeremiah Gaines, Robert Gaines, farmer; Lawrence F. Hartline, farmer; George Haun, farmer; Levi Harris, laborer; John Harris, laborer; James Hunter, laborer; Andrew Eisenman, Jacob Eisenman, weaver; John Eisenman, farmer; Michael Eisenman, farmer; John Irvin, "lumberer," having a saw-mill; Peter A. Karthaus, no occupation, but having a saw-mill and grist-mill; Robert Lowes, laborer, having one hundred acres of land bought of Keating; Ellis Lowes, farmer; Jacob G. Lebs, manager; Benjamin B. Lee, carpenter; Francis McCoy, "one saw-mill, burned down;" Elizabeth Michaels, John Michaels, farmer; Edward Michaels, laborer; William H. Michaels, farmer; Daniel Moore, farmer; James Meny, laborer; Thomas Michaels, farmer; John Price, farmer; Isaac Price, farmer; Joseph Rupley, farmer; J. F. W. Schnars, saw-mill; Charles Schnars, sawyer; Gottlieb Snyder, farmer; Francis Soultsman, blacksmith; William Teets, laborer; John Vought, farmer; John Wykoff, carpenter; James White, farmer; Washington Watson, laborer; Joseph Yothers, farmer. The single freemen then living in the township were: Frederick Coffin, William Carson, Thomas Moyers, John Haun, Charles Haun, John Hicks, jr., Prudence Knyder, John Condly, John Uzzle.

From this it appears that there were residing in the township in the year 1845, fifty-four property owners and nine single freemen. As further shown by the roll, there were several who had formerly been residents, but appears to have gone away since the assessment next preceding 1845. Among those are found the names of Sarah Apple, Samuel K. Bevan, H. O. Brittain, Cornelius

Conaway, Charles Durow, Henry Harris, Simon Hall, Michael Mays, Jacob Miller, Peter McDonald, John Reiter, Matthew Savage, William Soults, all of whom were regular taxables, owning either real or personal property, besides a few single freemen, as follows: William Barefield, Andrew Kiem, and John Summerville. From these facts it can fairly be assumed that the population of Karthaus township, in 1845, did not exceed two hundred inhabitants.

The great interest taken by all persons during the lumbering period in that production, materially increased the temporary or floating population, and after the tracts were exhausted and agriculture became the regular avocation of the inhabitants, many who had come with the intention of leaving as soon as the lumber districts were cleared, were induced to remain and permanently reside in the township. At that time, if the record is reliable, there were in the township only four saw-mills and one grist-mill, owned as shown above. During the period of ten years, from 1850 to 1860, lumbering reached its maximum, after which it began gradually to decline. There still remains standing in the northern part of the township vast tracts of excellent timber, and the business is still carried on to a great extent by farmers and lumbermen from various quarters.

At a term of the Quarter Sessions Court held May 18, 1853, a petition was presented by sundry residents of Covington and Karthaus townships, asking that the line dividing them be altered so as to set off to Covington lot No. 1900. The court appointed William Smith, Joseph Yothers and Solomon Maurer, commissioners, to ascertain and report upon the advisibility of the alteration. By their report dated September 5, 1853, they set off to Covington four hundred seventeen acres and seventy-six perches to Covington. This report was confirmed absolutely December 19 of the same year.

The village of Karthaus, although it has never acquired any considerable population, was laid out on the map of the Keating lands which was made as early as 1827, or perhaps earlier. As shown it lay on a sharp bend of the river at the mouth of Mosquitto Creek, and on tract No. 1901. It contained nineteen hundred and one acres of land.

New Karthaus, as it is called, is a small village lying further east, and was built up chiefly through the extensive coal and lumbering interests developed there. The company's store, owned by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Gilliland & Heckendorn, F. Sebastian Bosch, and Dr. Potter's store comprise the mercantile interests of the place. The extensive saw-mills owned by Williamsport lumbermen, and the recent coal-mining works started by the Berwind-White Mining Company, are the leading manufacturers of the township. In the year 1885 the Karthaus mines of John Whitehead & Co. commenced operations on the banks that were known to exist in Karthaus township, and this, with the extensive coal producing interests of the same firm at Three Runs, furnish employment for a large number of persons. The latter, which is known as the "Cataract," was opened in 1885, on lands of Weaver & Betts, six miles below Karthaus. Both of these mines are now operated by the Berwind-White Company.

At the small hamlet of Three Runs, lying on Upper Three Run Creek, is a general store and a saw and grist-mill, all owned and operated by E. I. and Joseph Gilliland, the former being also postmaster at that place.

The other business interests are represented substantially by the general store of Merrey, McCloskey & Co., at Salt Lick post-office, but in that part of the township known as Bellford, and the shoe store of Godfrey Fisher at Salt Lick.

Karthaus township has three organized church societies known as the Karthaus Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, and Karthaus Hill and Karthaus Evangelical Lutheran Churches, respectively.

The Karthaus Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was built during the year 1870. The corner-stone was laid September 6, and the dedication ceremonies performed on Christmas day of the same year. It is a plain plank frame building, thirty-six feet wide and fifty feet deep, and cost, complete, $2,175.

The first trustees were Richard Colburn, Henry Yothers, and Daniel Moore. The stewards were Henry Yothers, Andrew Rankin, and Daniel Moore. In 1875 there were but nine members, from which to the present time, the membership has increased to eighteen. Since the organization of the society and the building of the church edifice the following pastors have served the society: Revs. Thomas Greenly, W. S. Hanlin, John Geers, Joseph Gray, George B. Ague, J. F. Craig, Isaiah Edwards, H. S. Lunday, L. S. Crone, J. R. King, W. A. Carver, W. F. D. Noble, and J. Brunner Graham. The church is erected in the central part of the township, about two and one-half miles from Karthaus, and to the northwest from that village. At the present time the society belongs to the Snow circuit of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The Evangelical Lutheran, or as it was originally christened, the Mount Carmel Evangelical Lutheran Church Society of Karthaus and Covington townships was organized on the 4th day of February, 1854, with fifty-four members from both townships. The society in their application for organization adopted the formula for government and discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States as recommended by the general synod, as their church constitution. The following officers were elected on the 6th day of March, 1854: Elders, J. F. W. Schnars and Joseph Yothers, sr.; deacons, Gotleib Schnyder and Solomon Maurer; trustees, William F. Bremker, George Scheidler, and George Henry Meyer; acting chairman, Rev. P. S. Nellis. During the pastorate of Rev. P. S. Nellis, who was the first minister of the society, a tract of land, ten acres in extent, was donated for the purpose of a parsonage by A. V. Cularius, and a pastor's residence built thereon at a cost of about five hundred dollars. This parsonage was subsequently sold, and is now owned by Christian Hertlein. The avails of the sale were used for the erection of a new parsonage, which was built during the pastorate of Rev. S. Croft, and is situated in Covington township, at Keewayden. In the year 1857, after a service of over three years, Rev. P. S. Nellis resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. C. Fetzer, whose services continued about three years. In November, 1860, Rev. John Muner took charge of the mission, his salary being in part paid by the Allegheny Synod. After two years he retired, and Rev. W. H. Schock supplied the charge for one year. In September, 1864, Rev. J. M. Emerson took charge, and remained over four years. Rev. Emerson was succeeded in the month of May, 1862, by Rev. Samuel Croft. During his ministrations two church edifices and one parsonage were built, the Karthaus Hill and St. John's at Keewaydin being those erected. After the resignation of Mr. Croft the charge was vacant for about two years, after which Rev. P. B. Sherk became pastor. The present pastor, Rev. G. W. Stroup, came four years later. The present membership consists of ninety persons.

The corner stone of the Luthern Church edifice was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on July 4, 1870, Rev. Croft officiating and Dr. H. Zeigler assisting on that occasion. The building was completed during the same year, but the society was considerably in debt until 1880, when the last payment was made. The edifice cost about $1,800.

The corner stone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Karthaus village was laid on the 12th day of July, 1885. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Stroup, was assisted on that occasion by Rev. Kerlin, of Alexandria, who preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Isaac Knider, of Bellwood. The edifice when entirely completed will cost, as estimated, about one thousand dollars.

The township of Karthaus has five well appointed schools located throughout the township, and distinguished as follows: The Karthaus school, situated at the village of Karthaus; Oak Hill school, located in the western part, near the Lutheran Church; Three Runs, situated on Three Runs Creek, in the extreme east part; Salt Lick, situated on the stream bearing that name, and about a mile from the river; the New School, so called, located in the Reiter Settlement, in the southeastern part of the township.

Karthaus Lodge No. 925, I. O. O. F., was chartered December 4, 1875, with eleven members, who, with the offices to which they were elected, respectively, were as follows: Noble grand, H. Yothers; vice-grand, A. A. Rankin; secretary, Thomas Maurer; assistant secrerary, F. S. Nevling; T., George Emerick, and as addition charter members, Joseph Clark, W. S. Loy, H. R. Meeker, George Shire, Enoch Madlem, and S. E. Emerick. The lodge now numbers about sixty-five members. Meetings are held at Karthaus village every Saturday night.

The Patrons of Husbandry are also represented with a flourishing grange society, which numbers among its members the substantial agricultural element of the township. The society, which is known as "Oak Hill Grange," meet regularly on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

The geological formation and the mineral deposits of Karthaus township are among its most noticeable features. The so called Karthaus basin extends northeast from Karthaus village down the river for a distance of several miles; the large upper bed of Karthaus entering the hills above the neighborhood of Three Runs. At the latter point, a bed of coal, varying from three to four feet, has been opened, disclosing a layer of lime and fire-clay associated with the coal. A short distance northeast from the village of Karthaus, on the Hackendorn farm, and also near Schnar's mill, are five-foot beds, which were opened and worked some years ago.

The Karthaus Bed D, as shown by the opening made by Whitehead & Co., and now operated by the Berwind-White Company, has a thickness averaging from four and one-half to six feet, and sometimes reaching seven feet. The first shipments from this locality occurred in 1885, and the shipment of coal from the Three Runs locality, and known as the "Cataract" mines, was also commenced about that time, the Karthaus Railroad having been constructed to accommodate this as well as the lumbering industries of the township.

The iron ore beds of Karthaus were fully opened and operated many years ago by the Karthaus Iron Company, but the furnaces have been out of blast for many years, and the mines have long since fallen shut. An analysis of this ore (mottled brown, nodular concentric, crust hematitic), shows, carbonate of iron, 19.46; peroxide of iron, 34.80; carbonate of lime, 4.50; silica and insoluble matter, 30.40; alumina, 1.70; water, 8.20; metallic iron in 100 parts, 33.95.

An analysis of the minerals of Karthaus, made in the year 1838 by Professor Johnson on the six-foot coal bed, showed, specific gravity, 1.250 to 1.278; loss of water in distillation, .60; carburetted hydrogen and other volatile products, 26.20; earthy residuum, after incineration, 5.05; carbon in the coke, 68.15. Another analysis of this coal made for the first geological survey of Pennsylvania, shows as follows: Volatile matter, 24.800; coke, 75.200; ash, 4.700.

The result of four analyses of the Karthaus "Kidney ore," made by Professor Johnson, showed, metalic iron, 38.330, 50.600, 36.100, 34.54, respectively. The specific gravity of pig metal obtained, by such analyses, was respectively, 7.726, 6.240, 7.102.

The abundance of these minerals, their excellent character, and their proximity to each other, all in the same hillside, naturally point out this Karthaus region as a place of the future manufacture of iron as well as an increase in the already large production of coal for the market. The building of the Karthaus Railroad from Keating, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, has opened the way into the township and not only invites the operations of the mining world, but brings there a class of consumers of farm products that insures prosperity to the agricultural interests as well. It is not within the province of this work to indulge in any speculations or prophesies concerning the future welfare of the locality, but the vast improvements accomplished within the last few years, and those in contemplation for the near future, all point significantly toward the future success of all her people.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HISTORY OF KNOX TOWNSHIP.

THE first proceedings toward the organization of Knox as a separate and distinct township, were had in the year 1853, upon the presentation of a petition to the September Sessions of that year, asking for a new formation out of parts of Jordan, Pike, and Ferguson townships. For this purpose the court appointed Henry Wright, Abraham Bloom and Daniel Robbins, commissioners, to view and determine and run the lines agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

At a term of court held in May, 1854, the commissioners reported the following boundaries for the new township. Beginning at the southwest corner of Philip Klonager's, where John McManary now (1854) lives, thence north fifty degrees east about one mile to Little Clearfield Creek; thence down said creek about six miles to the southwest corner of Nancy Boggs's tract; thence along the line between said tract and Isabella Jordan's to the Donald tract; thence along said tract to the Daniel Turner tract; thence along that tract to Clearfield Creek; thence up said creek about eight miles to a well known ash corner; thence north forty degrees west one mile to the southwest corner of the George Ashton tract; thence south eighty degrees west one and one-half miles to the southwest corner of John Dorsey's tract; thence north forty degrees west along six tracts six miles to the place of beginning, the Philip Klonager tract, to be called Knox township.

On the 19th day of May, 1854, this report was confirmed absolutely, and the "Turkey Hill" school-house fixed as the place for holding elections. Isaac Thompson was appointed judge of election, and Amos Read and Thomas McKee were appointed inspectors.

The new township was ordered to be called "Knox," in honor of the late president of the court. The first settlement in the township, and one of the first in the county, was made by James Rea, in 1806. He came here from Huntingdon county and located where Robert C. Hunter now lives. At that time it was almost impossible to keep some of the domestic animals, especially sheep, on account of the wolves and bears that prowled about the settlers' shanty in great numbers.

The nearest grist-mill at that time was between Tyrone and Birmingham. Some time after a mill was erected at Moose Creek, and thither Mr. Rea transported his grist on the back of an ox.

In a short time James Hegarty, who was murdered soon after near where William H. Smith now lives, settled what is now the William Witherow farm. Thomas McKee improved the land now owned by Robert Witherow's heirs, and Thomas Jordan located where Thomas Witherow now lives. John Carson, also one of the first settlers, procured the premises made vacant by the death of James Hegarty.

In 1824, Peter Erhard, who lived by the Susquehanna River, near Curwensville, was drowned while crossing the river on horseback. About six or eight years previous to this time he had located some land in what is now Knox township, part of which is now owned by his grandson Enoch. By the aid of his four sons this land was improved, and shortly after the death of the father the sons moved to this land, and in connection with it bought the tract upon which the village of New Millport is situated. The three eldest sons, Christian, David, and Philip, were interested in the latter purchase, and soon erected a saw-mill, probably the first improvement on Little Clearfield Creek. It was built a few feet above where the iron bridge is now located. (The abutments of this bridge were built by Knox and Ferguson townships, and the iron put on by the county commissioners in 1884 at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.) This first mill was built sometime between 1820 and 1825, and after it had served its purpose and time, another was built near where the grist-mill now stands. This was soon followed by the grist-mill which is yet standing in a fair state of preservation. It has been the central point for custom work for miles around, and is still doing a good trade.

Saw-mills did not pay the operators in that early day, for although surrounded by thousands of acres of immense pine forests, the facilities for transportation were so poor and the demand so limited, that lumber was scarce worth the cutting, and millions of feet that would now be worth forty to sixty dollars per thousand feet, was rolled into heaps and burned.

George, a younger son of Peter Erhard, is still living, in his eighty-fourth year; he improved the farm upon which his son David now lives; was county commissioner from 1857 to 1860.

New Millport—The only village in the township is situated on the banks of Little Clearfield Creek. The first dwelling-house in the village was built by David Erhard, sr., about 1834, near the mill-race on the lot now occupied by D. W. Cathcart's stable. It has been a town of slow growth, but the building of the Beech Creek Railroad through it in 1885, gave it a new impetus; the old houses were repaired, and new ones built, until its appearance has so changed, that a resident of former years would not know the place. Quite a number of houses have been built on the Ferguson township side of the creek.

The first industries being mills, suggested the name—Millport, and the word New, was added when the post-office was established here, to distinguish it from Millport, in Potter county, Pa. The first postmaster was D. E. Mokel, appointed in 1855 or 1856, and succeeded in 1861, by Martin O. Stirk. H. J. Sloppy was appointed in May, 1867, and held the office until 1876, when John Fox was appointed. He resigned in 1879, and was succeeded by M. R. Lewis, who kept the office about one year, when he recommended George C. Arnold for the place, and he was appointed. A short time before his death he resigned, and Elmer E. Fink was appointed and took charge of the office July 1, 1883, and in April, 1886, Philip Erhard, the present incumbent was appointed. In January, 1887, the office was burned with all its equipments. The first store in the place was kept by W. G. Butler, in a small shop about 12 by 18. In 1853 William H. Smith and John S. Williams, formed a partnership, purchased Mr. Butler's stock, and erected the house now used as a dwelling-house by Joseph Erhard. They kept store two or three years, when they purchased the farms upon which they now live. In 1856 M. O. Stirk came here from Lancaster county, Pa. He dealt largely in timber and real estate, bought the grist-mill and land connected therewith, erected a store-room, and drove a thriving business. He married Mary Ellen, daughter of Dr. John P. Hoyt, of Ferguson township. In 1866 he sold out and returned to his former home. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by William Wise, sr., and John Fox, who carried on business a short time when the firm name was changed to William Wise & Son. They were succeeded in 1870 by David and Joseph Erhard, who about two years after built the room opposite the M. E. Church, and which was burned to the ground on the 22d day of January, 1887, being then occupied by P. and A. T. Erhard, as a general store.

In the fall of 1883, A. Judson Smith built the large two-story building corner of Main and Bridge streets. It is now occupied by him as a general store, and the only one at present in the village. In the spring of 1879 Philip Renard purchased the grist-mill and grounds from John Fox. He then erected a saw-mill to run by steam-power, and built a large dam to furnish better and more power for the grist-mill. In 1885 the saw-mill was rented by J. W. Jones & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. They are now operating it in connection with a lath and shingle-mill. During the summer of 1885, a large brewery with a capacity of twenty barrels per day, was erected by D. W. Cathcart & Co. It was of short duration, however, for the next year the incendiary applied his torch, and it went up in smoke. A railroad station and telegraph office was established here in January, 1886, and preparations are now being made for a telephone. The first and only physician in the town is Dr. W. C. Park, who came here from Armstrong county in 1883, and established himself, and is enjoying a large and remunerative practice.

The first school-house in the township was located across the run from where David Erhard now lives. It was built about 1842. The first teacher was Benjamin Roberts, who afterwards became a citizen of the township, and improved the farm now owned by Robert Patterson. The township now contains six schools divided into districts as follows: New Millport, May Hill, Turkey Hill, Cove Run, Pleasant Ridge and Oak Ridge, paying salaries to teachers ranging from twenty-eight to thirty-two dollars per month. Conrad Baker is the president of the board of directors, and A. J. Smith secretary. The other members are J. P. Owens, William Cox, D. G. Bauman and Martin Bloom.

The bituminous coal in the township is not yet developed, except by a few banks for home consumption, by John Fox, David Erhard, William Joy, William McDonald, R. D. Fink, S. C. Snyder and Peter Mays. The C. B. C. Company are now in possession of a good share of the coal land in the township. The first voting place for what is now Knox township, was about two and one-half miles above Glen Hope, near where Fred Shoff lives. It was afterward moved to Glen Hope, near to Dr. Caldwell's farm. Next it was moved to Ansonville, and then after Knox township was erected, to Turkey Hill, where the voters now depost their ballots.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—There are two churches in the township, both Methodist Episcopal. The New Millport M. E. Church was organized, as near as we can learn, about 1845. Meetings were held in the woods, and in Wiley's school-house, and afterwards in the little church on the hill, mentioned in connection with the history of the Lutheran denomination, until 1852, when we find by the records, that on June 29th of that year, David and Christian Erhard deeded to Robert Thompson, sr., Richard Curry, Simon Thompson, George W. Curry and George Galer, trustees, a certain lot in the village of New Millport, for "thirty dollars in specie." Witnesses, W. G. Butler, John Arnold and John Miles, sr., and acknowledged before Isaac Thompson, J. P. Upon this lot a church was built the same year. It was considered a good house at that time, and served its purpose well until the summer of 1884, when it was replaced with the neat and handsome edifice that now adorns the spot, at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars. The new house was dedicated September 21, by E. J. Gray, D. D., president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, assisted by Rev. E. Shoemaker, the pastor, and Revs. Samuel Miles, of the Baptist Church, and W. F. D. Noble, a former pastor. The records, giving the names of members in the first organization are lost, but of the number were Richard Curry, who was the first class-leader, Robert Thompson, sr., Catharine Thompson, George Galer, Simon Thompson, Samuel Orr, Isaac Thompson and George W. Curry. The following ministers with some others whose names we could not get, have served this church. Revs. Timothy Lee, Linthecum, Gideon H. Day, Joseph Ross, Stauber, Scott, D. Hartman, George Berkstresser, George Guyer, Alem Brittain, J. A. Hunter, Watson, Joseph Lee, Hugh Linn, Gau, H. S. Mendenhall, W. A. Houck, J. W. Buckley, Joseph Gray, J. B. Moore, W. R. Whitney, R. H. Colburn, M. L. Ganoe, W. S. Hamlin, R. H. Wharton, Furman Adams, Isaiah Edwards, S. Stone, W. F. D. Noble, E. W. Wonner, H. A. Minnigh and Bruce Hughes. The two last named are the present pastors. When first organized this appointment belonged to New Washington circuit, until after the division of that circuit, when it was a part of Glen Hope circuit. In 1870 Lumber City circuit was formed from a part of Glen Hope circuit, and New Millport was then a part of Lumber City circuit. The latter will soon be divided again, and New Millport circuit formed. The society at present numbers thirty members. William H. Smith, the present class-leader, has filled that position (with a slight intermission), for about twenty-seven years. The present board of trustees are W. H. Smith, T. S. Norris, A. J. Smith, J. M. Strunk and E. E. Fink. A. J. Smith is steward and district-steward. For several years all denominations attended the union Sunday-school until 1860, when the Methodist Episcopal school was organized. The movement was opposed by some of the members who were loath to leave the old school, and thus it did not start out under the most favorable auspices, but it finally overcame these difficulties, and is now doing good work and has seventy-five members. A. J. Smith issuperintendent.

Mount Zion M. E. Church.—In the spring of 1870 Rev. M. L. Ganoe now presiding elder of Danville district was appointed to Lumber City circuit and at once took up an appoinment at Turkey Hill. He gathered the few scattered Methodists together in June of that year and formed a class with H. B. Shugarts as leader of the following members: H. F. Rowles and wife, Price A. Rowles and wife, Andrew Kline, James L. McCullough and wife, and Benjamin Bloom and wife and daughters Emeline and Fanny. Meetings were held in the school-house and in the adjoining grove until 1874; during the pastorate of Rev. R. H. Wharton the present house of worship was erected at a cost of two thonsand dollars, and was dedicated in the fall by Rev. James Curns. The society has prospered and greatly increased its numbers. Pastors were L. M. Ganoe, W. S. Hamlin, R. H. Wharton, Furman Adams, Isaiah Edward, S. Stone, W. F. D. Noble, E. Shoemaker, Emanuel W. Wonner. The present pastors are H. N. Minnigh and Bruce Hughes.

CHAPTER XLV.

HISTORY OF LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was created upon the petition of divers persons, residents of Chincleclamoose township, averring that they labor under great inconvenience for want of a new township, and praying the appointment of three commissioners to make the necessary division. This petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county at a term thereof held in the month of April, 1813. Upon the petition the court appointed Roland Curtin, Charles Treziyulney and Joseph Miles, viewers, to determine and make the necessary division.

After having viewed the locality, the commissioners determined upon the division and reported to the court the following boundaries for the township of Lawrence. Beginning at a white pine on the west branch of the river Susquehanna, a corner of Clearfield and Lycoming counties, thence north to the north-east corner of Clearfield county; thence along the line of Clearfield county west to the intersection of the old line formerly known as the line between districts Nos. 3 and 4; thence along the same south until it strikes the Little Clearfield Creek; thence down the same to the mouth thereof; thence down the Big Clearfield Creek to the mouth; thence down the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the place of beginning, and to be one township called Lawrence township.

The territory embraced by this township included all the lands of the present townships of Lawrence, Goshen, Girard, Covington, Karthaus, as well as the lands still further north that were subsequently set off to Elk county, and which still later were made into Cameron county.

The remaining part of old Chincleclamousche township was, at the same time formed into a township called Pike. Here ceases all record of the original township of Chincleclamousche, a name that had designated this locality since the French and Indian war.

Although the territory embraced by the formation of Lawrence has been curtailed by subsequent township erections, it still remains one of the largest of the county. It is bounded north by Elk county; east by Goshen, Bradford, Boggs, and Knox; south by Bradford and Boggs, and west by Pike, Pine, and Huston.

No more accurate record of its early settlers can be made than by a full statement of the taxable inhabitants made by Samuel Fulton, assessor, under and by virtue of an order of the county commissioners, bearing date the 21st day of February, 1814, and signed by Hugh Jordon, Robert Maxwell and William Tate, commissioners.

The names of the taxables appearing on the roll are as follows: Elinor Ardery, John Andrews, Arthur Bell, Henry Buck, Samuel Beers, Arthur Bell, Robert Collins, George Conoway, Hugh Caldwell, Alexander Dunlap, James Dunlap, Hugh Frazier, John Frazier, Thomas Forcey, Samuel Fulton, William Hanna, Jacob Haney, Martin Hoover, Samuel Hoover, George Hunter, Esther Haney, John Hall, John Hoover, Henry Irwin, Hugh Jordon, Samuel Jordon, Thomas Jordon, Thomas Kirk, Thomas Kirk, jr., John Kline, Nicholas Kline, William Leonard, Rudolph Litch, Lebbeus Luther, David Ligget, Richard Mapes, John Moore, Reuben Mayhew, Adam Myers, Moses Norris, Matthew Ogden, Daniel Ogden, John Owens, William Orr, Joseph Patterson, Robert Patterson, Thomas Reynolds, Alexander Reed, Thomas Reed, Archibald Shaw, Elisha Schofield, John Shaw, Richard Shorter, Mary Shirrey, Robert Shaw, Ignatius Thompson, William Tate, Robert Wrigley, George Welch, Herman Young, Peter Young.

The single freemen were: Andrew Allison, Samuel Ardery, Benjamin Beers, Benjamin Carson, jr., Alexander Dunlap, Christian Eveon, Jacob Hoover, Cæsar Potter, John R. Reed, Hugh Reynolds, William Shirrey, Hugh McMullen.

The settlers living in the Sinnamahoning district were enrolled in a separate list. It will be remembered that the settlement down the river was made into an election district, and the voting place was fixed at the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, at Andrew Overdorf's house. The taxables of this district were: Stephen Barfield, Robert Barr, Daniel Bailey, Jacob Burch, Dwight Cadwell, Thomas Dent, Richard Galat, Joseph Gaugey, Levy Hicks, William T. Hardy, Ralph Johnston, Thew. Johnston, James Jordon, John Jordon, Henry Lorghbaugh, jr., Joseph Mason, Amos Mix, James Mix, William Nanny, John Overdorf, Andrew Overdorf, Andrew Overdorf, jr., Samuel Smith, Charles Swartz, Curran Sweesey, Benjamin Smith, Jacob Miller, Leonard Morey.

The single freemen in the Sinnamahoning district were as follows: James Mix, Joseph Gaugey, James Sweezey, John Ream, John Biss, William Lewis, William Shepherd, George Lorghbaugh, William Calloway, George Derring.

The first reduction of the territorial limits of Lawrence township was made by the formation of Covington and Gibson, in the year 1817, by an order of the Centre County Court of Quarter Sessions.

In 1845, at a term of court held February 4, Goshen township was erected from Lawrence, Girard, and part of Jay and Gibson townships.

The early history of this township antedates, by many years, its civil organization. Within its boundaries there was located the old Indian town of Chincleclamousche, the remains of which were discovered by Daniel Ogden, the pioneer, at the time of his settlement, in 1797. Still further back than this we find the country overrun and occupied by a fierce tribe of Indians known to the first white adventurers as the Lenni Lenapes, who made their central station on the river Delaware, and whose descendants occupied this whole region for a hundred years or more. Later on came the Shawnese, a supposed branch of the Algonquins, whose language they spoke. Then again, during the seventeenth century, the confederated nation of Iroquois, or the Five Nations, as they were commonly known, swept over the entire province of Pennsylvania, as well as the country north and south of it, driving out the occupants or completely subjugating them, and making themselves conquerors, and their chiefs and sachms rulers and monarchs of the entire country. During the progress of the French and Indian war this vicinity was occupied by the French with view to erecting a fort, but this scheme seems to have failed. They did, however, assemble at the village of Chincleclamousche and organize an expedition against Fort Augusta, the key to the whole northwestern part of the province.

Here it was that Captain Hambright came with orders to destroy the Indian town, and make battle against the inhabitants, but finding the town deserted returned to the fort with his men. On a subsequent visit the town was found to be destroyed, and the Indians fled to the protection of the French forts on the western frontier.

During the Revolutionary War no record is found concerning specific depredations at this point, but the Indian paths, several of which led through the township, were thoroughfares of travel to and from the points east of the Alleghenies.

Daniel Ogden was the first permanent settler in this township, and made the first improvement therein. The subsequent settlers up and down the river are mentioned in other chapters of this work, which, together with the tax-rolls, will inform the reader as to the pioneers in this section.

The chief industry at that time was farming and clearing land, and as new residents followed, each in succession was compelled to make a clearing for a cabin and farming purposes.

The necessity of lumber and material for building led to the erection of saw-mills at various places, and as the lands became cleared and crops gathered, grist-mills became a like necessity.

According to the tax-roll made by Samuel Fulton, assessor for Lawrence and Pike townships, in the year 1814, there were several industries already established in the township of Lawrence, some of which can be located with accuracy.

Samuel Beers was assessed as having a tan-yard. Beers lived on Clearfield Creek, and had a small tannery near his house. This factory was so small that it was assessed as nominal only.

Martin Hoover had a saw-mill and was assessed therefor fifty dollars. This amount would scarcely buy a cheap saw at the present day. Hoover's mill was located on Montgomery Creek, near where J. L. McPherson's steam saw-mill is now built. Hoover's mill was built some years prior to 1814, as a water-power mill on a small scale, and the water of the creek was then sufficient to furnish power. The present McPherson mill, having a very much greater capacity, is provided with boiler and engine. This is one of the oldest mill locations in the county.

Esther Haney, widow of Frederick Haney, was assessed this same year for a saw and grist-mill. They were located on Montgomery Creek, near where the Widow Smith now lives. The saw-mill was assessed at fifty dollars, and the grist-mill at thirty dollars.

Thomas Haney, son of Frederick, had a saw-mill on Moose Creek, about where is now situated the hamlet called Paradise. This mill has long since gone to decay.

Reuben Mayhew was the local shoemaker, and his trade assessed at ten dollars.

To Matthew Ogden attaches the credit of having built the first grist-mill in the county, on Moose Creek, about half a mile above its mouth. Some years later he built a saw-mill further down and moved his grist-mill to that point, near the site now occupied by Shaw's mill. In 1821 Ogden built another grist-mill on Clearfield Creek, on lands now owned by John F. Weaver. This was operated for many years, but is now entirely destroyed.

Thomas Reynolds had a tannery in Clearfield town, that was built about the year 1810, but no business of account was done there until some five or six years later. The building was erected near where J. B. McEnally's residence now stands on First street.

Another tannery was built about 1820, just back of the present Boyer residence on Second street, by Jacob Irwin.

There used to stand many years ago, a mill at the mouth of Montgomery Creek, near the site of the Smith place, up the river. It was supposed to be one of the Hanney mills, but by some persons it was supposed to belong to Peter Young. The latter had a mill, but its precise location is uncertain.

In 1814-15, the Elder mills were built on Little Clearfield Creek by James I. Thorn, who came to the county for that purpose. The building consisted of a saw-mill, a fulling or woolen-mill, and a tavern. The woolen-mill was the first of its kind in the county, and the tavern among the first. Elder never resided in the county, but was largely interested in lands at that place. He is remembered as exceedingly kind and generous. He had many cattle at his place, and frequently loaned unbroken cattle to farmers, and allowed them to break and use them for their keeping.

The record given above concerning the old mills and other industries of the township has been confined to that portion of the settlement comprising the county about the county seat, those who first held their elections at the house of Benjamin Jordan and afterward at William Bloom's. The whole election district in this locality still retained the name of Chincleclamousche.

In the Sinnamahoning district we have a record of the taxables made in the year 1815, showing a total of forty-one. The roll also mentions two saw-mills, one assessed to Thomas Dent and the other to John Jordan.

In 1813, a year after commissioners for the county were authorized to be elected therein, the population had increased sufficiently that a post-office for the county was found necessary, and this was established at the house of Alexander Read, better known as "Red Alex." The neighborhood on the ridge where the Reads were numerous, was known as Readsboro, and the office was designated by that name. It was continued there until about the year 1819. The old State road passed through the place, and it was then the most central point, notwithstanding the fact that the site for the county seat had already been established at the old Indian town some two or three miles distant. Before this office was established all mail matter came from Philipsburg, on the extreme east line of the county, once each week.

At the time the county seat was fixed there was no improvement on the lands of Abraham Witmer, except such as had many years before been made by the Indians. The old cleared fields remained grown up with weeds and buffalo grass. It is said that Daniel Ogden cut this grass and used the lands. This may be so, but Ogden did not own any part of the lands, nor claim to own them. His settlement was nearly a half mile further south, up the river.

When Lawrence was made a township there were but few residents at the county seat proper, that is, Clearfield town. The first conveyances of town lots were made to Matthew Ogden, Robert Collins, and William Tate, in the year 1807. The donation of lands for county building and other purposes was made at the time the county seat was fixed, but the deed was not executed until 1813.

Improvement and settlement in the town were naturally slow. The whole tract embraced by it was plotted and lots were held at prices greater than the average pioneer could afford to pay. At the time the assessment was made in 1814, there appears less than a dozen lots sold, and of these William Tate had three and Thomas Reynolds two.

The court-house was erected by Robert Collins about this time, and purchases became more frequent, the roll of 1816 showing in taxables and erections throughout the entire township.

The township of Lawrence was declared, by an act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1821, to be a seperate election district, and the freemen were directed to hold their elections at the court-house in Clearfield town. This place is yet used for election purposes, although the borough is now, and for about forty years, has been a separate election district, and elects its own officers. Having from this time a distinct and complete organization, settlement became more rapid, and consequent upon such settlement and growth and the development of its resources, this has become one of the leading townships of the county. The surrender of lands for the formation of Covington and other townships, while it reduced its area and population, made it more compact and more readily improved.

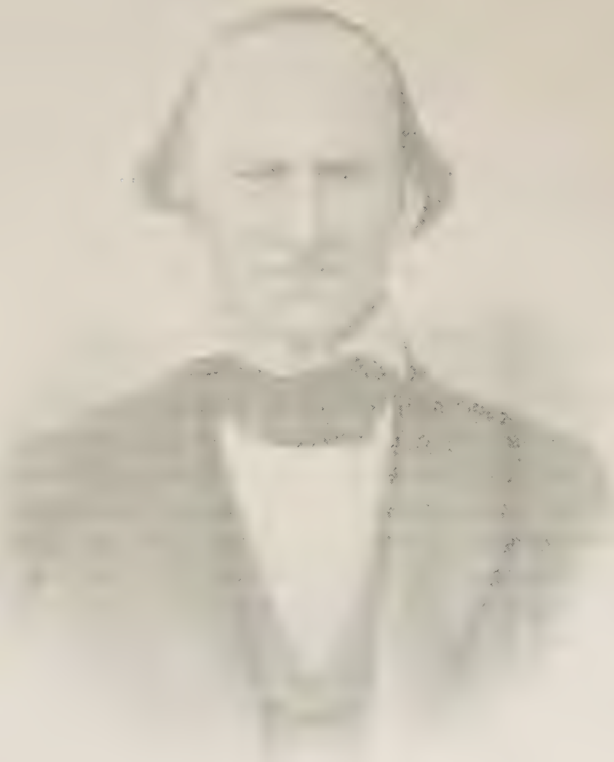
From the time that lumbering was first commenced on the river and its tributaries, Lawrence has occupied a position of prominence in the county. The seat of justice, located in the southern central part of the township, became the natural trading and distributing center for the country roundabout. While up to this time coal mining for shipment has not been carried on to any considerable extent, yet there is an abundant supply for that purpose and the local demand as well.

The chief pursuit followed by the people of the township, outside their regular occupation as farmers, was lumbering, and although many of the mills constructed for the manufacture of this commodity have been destroyed or removed, yet some remained and were among the established industries of the township. In making a record of such as are prominently recalled, those of the present borough of Clearfield are omitted from this chapter and included in that relating to the borough, although they may have been established before the borough organization was completed. The same relation may be maintained regarding the several grist-mills of the township, and with the saw-mills may be treated upon under a common head.

Among the early mill erections was that built by Hopkins Boone, John and Maxwell Long and William Porter, on Clearfield Creek, about a quarter of a mile above the old Clearfield bridge, in or about the year 1833. The proprietors were considerably involved and the property was sold to Lewis Passmore about ten or twelve years after its erection. The latter sold to John W. Miller, who removed the building and machinery for the erection of a saw and grist-mill on the creek opposite the old Elder mills, and were known as the Miller mills. They went to decay many years ago.

The first erection in the vicinity of that now known as Porter's mill, was made about 1836, by Philip Antes and George Leech, with an interest owned by Christopher Kratzer. The saw mill on the east side of the river was first built. The property went to James T. Leonard on forced sale, but was afterward deeded to the Antes boys, and by them to William Porter and Philip C. Heisy. Porter bought the Heisy interest. The first grist-mill on the place was erected by William Porter in 1877, at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. It burned in 1882. Another mill was immediately erected in its place, larger and of greater capacity, at a cost of about seventeen thousand dollars. Recently the roller process machinery has been introduced into this mill. It has lately been purchased by ex-Sheriff W. R. McPherson.

On the site of the present Ferguson mills in the year 1842, George B. Logan and Thomas Read, built a saw-mill on the south side of the river, and about 1850, built a grist-mill on the north bank. A division of the property was



Richard Shaw.

made by which Logan took the grist-mill, and Reed the saw-mill, but subsequently Logan became the owner of the whole property. About 1860 he sold to the Farmers' Company, but that was not a successful organization and the property came back to Logan again. A few years ago it was sold to George E. Ferguson, the present owner and proprietor. The dam across the West Branch was constructed at the time the first mill was built.

On the site formerly occupied by Matthew Ogden's pioneer mill on Moose Creek, there was built by Alexander Irvin, in the year 1830, a substantial grist-mill. Irvin sold to Richard Shaw, who operated it until his death, when it went to Richard Shaw, jr., and has since been owned by him. This mill is commonly known as the "Red Mill."

About the year 1842, William Bigler and William Powell built a saw mill in the south part of the township, and afterward christened it the "Doniphan Mill," in honor of Colonel Doniphan of Mexican War fame. After Mr. Bigler's election to the office of governor of the State, the property went to the firm of G. L. Reed & Co. It has also been owned by Weaver and Betts, William Brown, Daniel Mitchell and again by Weaver and Betts, whose property it now remains.

The Ringgold Mill, so named for a distinguished officer of the Mexican War, was built by George R. Barrett and Christopher Kratzer, in the year 1847. It was erected on Clearfield Creek about half a mile from the railroad bridge, the cost thereof being about seven thousand dollars. During the extremely high water on the creek that year, the mill was carried down stream to the river, and thence down to Karthaus bridge, where all trace of it was lost, no part ever being recovered. A new mill was immediately erected on the site of the former structure. Both of these were among the very best in the lumber country, the first being an unusually fine mill. It was a double mill, having two saws, and manufactured a large amount of lumber for that time. The dam built by the owners was very objectionable to raftsmen on account of its height, and many were the rafts and arks that went to pieces in attempting its passage. The property was afterward sold to Wilson Hoover, and burned while he owned it.

The first erection on the site now occupied by the Diamond Mill, was made by Richard Shaw in 1847, who built a saw-mill at that place. He gave the property to Archie Shaw, who built the Diamond grist-mill near the saw-mill. The property is now owned by the widow of Richard Shaw.

Israel Nichols built a saw-mill on Moose Creek not far from where the water company's dam is built, about the year 1847. He owned and operated it up to about 1868, when it was sold to G. L. Reed and A. L. Ogden, the present owners.

Martin Nichols had a saw-mill near the site now occupied by George Orr's blacksmith shop. It was built about fifty years ago, but was torn down many years ago.

Lawrence township can to-day boast of but two church edifices. The borough of Clearfield being centrally located in the township, the convenience of the people is as well suited to attend church there, as to have edifices erected through the various localities of the township. The "Center Church," so called, of the Methodist Episcopal Society, was built about the year 1827, on lands donated by Philip Antes, about three miles south and west from Clearfield town. Among the early members of the society there can be recalled the families of Philip Antes, Moses Boggs, Elisha Scofield, Isaiah Goodfellow, Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. John Fullerton, Moses Norris and others. Services were conducted there about the time of the erection of the building by Rev. Allen Britton and Rev. John Anderson, and other ministers as the conference provided. Regular services were held once each month, provided the ministers in charge could reach the place in time. The circuit points which they were compelled to visit on their regular trips were Karthaus, Girard, Centre and other posts along the river, and frequently they would be delayed. In 1860 the old church was torn down, and on the site was built a more substantial edifice, having an audience-room with a basement below; built plainly, yet in a substantial manner. Services are held twice each month, by the pastor in charge of the M. E. Church at West Clearfield borough.

The house for religious worship located in the northwest part of the township, and known as the Church of God, or Disciple Christian Church, was built in the year 1870. The original intention was that it should be a union church, to be used in common by members of various denominations, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the plan was not fully carried out. The persons interested in the building failed to pay for its erection and material used, whereupon it was sold to enforce the lien. It was subsequently purchased by a member of the Disciple Society not a resident of this county. The first service was held here in 1870, when the church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Plowman. He was succeeded by Rev. Linn. The present pastor in charge is Rev. Thomas Young, who conducts services once in two weeks.

Although Lawrence is one of the pioneer townships of the county, and in all matters of county progress and advancement, she is not entitled to first honor in matters of education so far as the first school erected is concerned, but from the best authority obtainable, the second school-house was built in the township in the year 1806. This was located north and east from Clayville town nearly opposite the mouth of Clearfield Creek. Here the redoubtable Samuel Fulton taught, and was afterward followed by Miss Davis and Miss Goon. An old school was built about twenty rods above the covered bridge at Clearfield town, on the west side of the river within the limits of the present borough of West Clearfield. The exact date of its erection is unknown. Among the early teachers there can be remembered the names of John Campbell, Miss Brockway and Benjamin Merrell.

One of the first school-houses on the "ridges" was built about 1823 or 1824, about eighty rods from the present Pine Grove school. Daniel Spackman and George Catlette were among the first teachers there. About two miles above on the farm of Ignatius Thompson, a log school was built in 1826 or 1827. Mr. Thompson and Jonathan R. Ames were the first teachers there. On the lower end of Thompson's place another school was built about 1832. Patrick Hagerty taught there two or three winters. In 1831 the first school was built on the site of the present Pine Grove school building. The first teacher was John Hoover, the second James Cathcart. At the mouth of Wolf stood a log house built for a dwelling, but was used for school purposes.

At the present day there are in Lawrence township fourteen schools located respectively: Driftwood, in the southwest part of the township on the river; Hazel Green, in south part near Dougherty's; Pine Grove, at the forks of the road above Amos Read's; Clover Hill, near Clearfield Creek, near the Tate Settlement; Mount Carmel, near Morgan's in the south part of the township on the ridges; Centre, on the west side of the river below Porter's mill; Montgomery, one mile from Clearfield on road to McPherson's; Mount Zion, in Orr neighborhood in west part of the township; Paradise, on Penfield road; Pleasant Dale, in north part of township; Mount Joy, in north part near cemetery; Waterford, near railroad bridge over Clearfield Creek, in the east part of the township on the Waterford turnpike; Wolf Run, so named from the stream on which it is situate; Hillsdale, at a small hamlet east of Clearfield borough.

Lawrence Grange No. 533 *of the Patrons of Husbandry*, was organized May 12, 1875, by O. S. Cary, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. The charter members were J. R. Read, W. P. Read, Miles Read, Alexander Read, Geo. L. Read, W. S. Read, Alexander Read, jr., M. J. Owens, W. T. Spackman, James Spackman, R. S. Spackman, Mary W. Read, Mary M. Read, Ellen A. Read, Sally E. Read, Rebecca M. Read, Mary C. Read, J. Blair Read, Maggie Owens, J. Alice Read, Mary E. Spackman.

From the time of its organization to the present, the following persons have officiated in the capacity of master, the presiding officer of the society: 1876, W. P. Read; 1877, James Spackman; 1878, J. A. Read; 1879, W. S. Read; 1880, Miles Read; 1881, J. B. Read; 1882–83, W. A. Porter; 1884, H. L. Dunlap; 1885, Leander Denning; 1886, J. R. Caldwell. The officers for the year 1887 are as follows: master, W. K. Henderson; overseer, H. L. Dunlap; lecturer, Miss L. R. Read; steward, W. P. Read; asst. steward, L. E. Spackman; chaplain, Miss S. J. Blair; secretary, Miss S. E. Read; gate-keeper, Miles Read; lady asst. steward, Miss J. M. Read; Pomona, Mrs. M. W. Read; Ceres, Mrs. Ellen Read; Flora, Mrs. M. E. Spackman. Lawrence Grange has at the present time a membership of fifty-three.

Monnt Joy Grange, No. 584, *P. of H.* was organized August 10, 1885, with the following charter members: J. B. Shaw, W. B. Owens, Abraham

Humphrey, Joseph Owens, R. J. Conklin, M. V. Owens, J. B. Ogden, J. Conklin, William Lansberry, L. C. Shaffner, Thompson Read, G. W. Ogden, Matthew Ogden, George Shaw, F. Bumgardner, Clara E. Shaw, Sarah A. Shaw, Rachel Shaw, Anna B. Read, Mary Conklin, Anna G. Shaffner, Mary L. Ogden, M. J. Ogden, M. E. Owens, Martha J. Owens. The first officers elected were: J. B. Shaw, master; Matthew Ogden, overseer; J. B. Ogden, secretary. From the date of organization to the present time the succession of masters has been as follows: M. J. Owens, Matthew Ogden, William Lansberry, John Shaw, Jackson Conklin, M. V. Owens, Zach Ogden, G. W. Ogden. Mount Joy Grange is one of the substantial and progressive subordinate grange orders in the county. The home of the order is in the north part of Lawrence township, and in its membership is found the best and most thrifty farmers in that locality. From an original number of twenty-five members, there has been such an interest felt in its welfare and such benefits derived from the order, that within two years the membership has increased to ninety. The present officers of Mount Joy Grange are: Master, R. J. Conklin; overseer, Henry Ogden; lecturer, J. W. Wallace; steward, W. H. Moore; assistant steward, W. B. Owens; chaplain, Jackson Conklin; secretary, M. J. Owens; treasurer, Oliver Conklin; gate keeper, G. W. Ogden; Ceres, Annie M. Conklin; Pomona, M. E. Owens; Flora, Lizzie Butler; lady assistant steward, Delia Conklin.

The coaling interests and deposits of Lawrence township are as yet undeveloped, but sufficient quantities are known to exist, and in veins of sufficient depth to warrant mining for the markets. The local demand is readily supplied from numerous banks throughout the township, and a company has been formed for extensive operations near Mitchell Station, on Little Clearfield Creek. The company comprises the following well known residents of Clearfield borough: John F. Weaver, William W. Betts, William D. Bigler, A. Bowman Weaver, and James Kerr, the last named, Mr. Kerr, being general manager of the works. The vein of coal, which has proved to be of excellent quality, is four feet in thickness, and topped by an eight inch vein of cannel coal, a superior quality and very valuable. The O'Shanter Coal Company, for such is the name of the company, are preparing for active operations. A branch track, seventy-five hundred feet in length, is being built to connect with the Beech Creek Railroad. This discovery and development will stimulate further operations by other parties and in other localities, and by so doing add materially to the prosperity and welfare of the township. The coal exists, and its full development is now simply a question of time.

In the west part of the township, near J. L McPherson's, has been found a superior quality of glass-sand, and in quantities sufficient to interest some prominent persons. An analysis has shown it to compare favorably with the best glass-sand found or used in this country. Negotiations are now pending, which, if consummated, will develop an industry hitherto unknown to the county, and of great value to the parties interested.

WEST CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

At the June Sessions of the year 1883, a petition was presented to the Court, signed by forty-four residents of that part of Lawrence township lying on the west side of the West Branch, opposite the borough of Clearfield, praying that the town be incorporated as a borough. The petition was referred to the grand jury for such action as they deemed proper.

On the 5th of June the grand jury, after a full consideration of the matter, reported favorably, and recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, whereupon the court, on the 24th day of September, 1883, confirmed the judgment and report of the grand jury, and appointed the place for holding elections at the school-house in the borough, and declared West Clearfield borough to be a separate election district.

A petition was subsequently presented requesting that the limits be changed, and the farm and woodlands be excluded, which request was refused. Upon this a rule was granted whereby the burgess and council were required to show cause why the borough limits should not be so amended, and its territory reduced. The question was revived and argued several times, and not yet finally disposed of.

At the first election for borough officers, the following were chosen: Burgess, Aaron G. Kramer; councilmen, O. B. Merrell, Samuel I. Burge, J. A. Miller, Reuben Hackman, James H. Dale, and Philip Reece; clerk, O. B. Merrell; justices of the peace, J. C. Barclay and Ashley Thorn; constable, J. H. Larrimer.

In 1884 Aaron G. Kramer was elected burgess, and school directors as follows: Henry Markle, James H. Kelley, George W. Orr, Aaron G. Kramer, S. P. Shank, and James H. Dale. In 1885 Ashley Thorn was elected burgess, and O. B. Merrell, clerk.

The present officers are: Burgess, J. C. Barclay, appointed in place of A. J. Grier, resigned; clerk, O. B. Merrell, in place of Aaron G. Kramer, resigned; councilmen, O. B. Merrell, S. I. Burge, Philip Reese, Patrick J. Ducet, Charles Wheeler, and James H. Dale; justices, J. C. Barclay and J. N. McCullough; constable, J. H. Larrimer; high constable, A. J. Gearhart; assessor, Reuben Hackman; treasurer, S. E. Kramer; auditors, C. H. Geulich, Newton Nichols, and W. T. Humphrey; overseers, J. I. McBride and M. J. Fetzer.

The borough has two schools, the latter built in 1885 and not yet entirely completed. The old school not being large enough to accommodate the scholars, the new became a necessity.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized about fifteen years ago. The society was composed mainly of residents in the vicinity of West Clearfield town, who desired a place of worship nearer their homes than the Clearfield Methodist Episcopal church. The society, although burdened with a considerable debt during the early years of its existence, is now in a prosperous condition under the pastoral charge of Rev. G. P. Sarvice.

West Clearfield is a small borough of about four hundred inhabitants. There are no manufacturing industries within its borough limits, but a short distance north stands the red mill and Primpton's foundry and repair shops, both being in Lawrence township.

The grounds of the Clearfield Agricultural Park Association, comprising about twenty-eight acres of land, lie within the limits of the borough.

Three or four small stores and a blacksmith shop comprise the business interests of the place.

THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CALLED PINE.

The territory embraced within this district was erected into a qualified township under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed and approved the 10th day of April, 1873, for the purposes therein named. It has no history save the act by which it was created. There are but one or two squatter families living in the district. A clearing of a few acres in extent was made on the turnpike road leading to Penfield, and a log house was built thereon and occupied by L. J. Smith. The act referred to is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted &c., That all of the provisions of the act of this general assembly, approved February 14, 1863, entitled 'An act to lay out and make a state road in the county of Clearfield,' which authorizes the appointment of commissioners to take charge of said road, and appropriate certain taxes on lands therein named, to the improvement of said road, and which give authority to said commissioners to assess taxes on said lands, and collect the same, be and the same are hereby repealed, to take effect forthwith, and in the room and stead thereof, the lands named in the said act are in part erected into a new township, under the control and government of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, as hereinafter provided, and all of the said lands not included in the said township shall be and they are hereby restored to the jurisdiction and control of the municipal authorities to which they respectively belong, except that tracts numbers 3586, 3595, 3606, and 3586 be and they are hereby annexed to Union township for all purposes.

"Section 2. That all that part of the township of Pike and Huston, in the county of Clearfield, composed in part of the lands named in the act described in the first section of this act, beginning at the southeast corner of the township of Union, thence through tracts numbered 4252, 4251, and by the west lines of tracts numbers 4258, 4257, 4256, and 4254, north to the northwest corner of tract number 4254; thence east by the north line of number 4254, to the west line of tract number 5670; thence by said west line of number

5670 north to the northwest corner of said tract number 5670; thence by the north line of said tract and tract 4265, east to the east line of Lawrence township; thence south to the southeast corner of tract 5783; thence west by the south lines of tracts 5783, 5784, 4253, and 4252, to the southeast corner of Union township, and place of beginning, shall be and is hereby separated from the said townships and created into municipal district, to be called Pine, which, when it shall have twenty qualified resident electors therein, may be, on their petition, or that of a majority of them, declared a township by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county without proceedings by view.

"Section 3. That the said unseated district shall be and it is hereby annexed to and made a part of the township of Lawrence for all purposes, until erected into a township, except as hereafter provided.

"Section 4. There shall be annually appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, three commissioners to take charge of the roads within the said district, who shall have all the power and be subject to all the liabilities imposed upon and possessed by supervisors of highways in the assessment and collection of road taxes on the lands and property in said district, and in the repair of all roads now in existence therein; and the said commissioners shall have power to assess school taxes on all property in said district, not exceeding the rates now allowed by law, and may collect the same by return thereof as unseated taxes to the commissioners of said county, and by their warrant; and the said taxes shall be by them paid into the treasury of the county of Clearfield, to the credit of said unseated district of Pine.

"Section 5. The said commissioners shall be appointed annually at the January term of court of said county, and for the remainder of this year the said court may appoint them at the June term; and the said court may fix the amount of surety and approve the security, and shall have control of and general authority to compel obedience to their duties by any process of said courts; and the county auditors of said county shall annually settle the accounts of said commissioners at the regular county settlement."

CHAPTER XLVI.

HISTORY OF MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

THE territory that was, in the year 1836, erected into a new township called "Morris," has, since that formation, been reduced by the erection of Graham and Cooper townships; the first reduction having been made in the year 1856, by the erection of Graham. This proceeding took place over thirty years ago, and as that number of years has passed the township has acquired considerable history, and may be readily separated from the mother townships of Morris and Bradford, out of which it was taken. Cooper township, however, being of such recent erection, has its history to make in future, except regarding its growth and development since January, 1884, at which time it was separated from Morris; therefore so far as its early history and settlement is concerned, the mention made thereof comes properly under this head, and will be treated as a part of Morris. The township of Cooper is made the subject of a separate chapter, and devoting to that chapter its growth since formation and the development of its vast mineral interests, together with business interests as at present represented.

The proceedings by which Morris township was brought into existence were commenced in the year 1835, in the same manner in which the other townships of the county were formed, viz., the presentation of a petition on the part of divers inhabitants of Bradford township setting forth that they labor under great inconvenience for want of a new township, and praying the court to appoint three commissioners to view and lay out the new township. This request was presented to the May term of the Quarter Sessions Court, and by the court Alexander B. Reed, James Ferguson and John Irvin were appointed to make the necessary division, provided the same was deemed prudent. By their report, which bears date the 7th day of July, 1835, they say:

"We the subscribers, appointed by the court to divide and lay off the township of Bradford into a new township, or townships, at the May Sessions, 1835, do report the draft or plot (annexed to report), to be agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners and the order of the said court."

At the September term of the court the report was confirmed *ni si*, and, on the 3d day of February, 1836, it was confirmed absolutely and regularly declared to be a separate township of the county. On the draft made by the viewers, in the handwriting of the court there appears these words: "This township named 'Morris' in honor of the Honorable Robert Morris, a distinguished patriot of the Revolutionary War."

The township, as laid out by the viewers was perhaps as irregular in conformation as any in the county, and at the same time it was numbered among the larger in superficial area. It extended from a point opposite and west of Philipsburg on the south, to the West Branch on the north, a mean distance of something like thirteen miles, and while it has no parallel sides, its average width was about six or seven miles. This, of course, is an estimate of its area before any of its territory was taken for the formation of other townships. The West Branch River formed the north, and the Moshannon the east boundary. Having such extensive water boundary, of course Morris township was well cut by smaller streams tributary to the larger ones named above. Among these tributary to the Susquehanna were Big Run, Wilhelm Run, Alder Run, Roll ing Stone Run, and Basin Run. Those that discharged their waters into the Moshannon were Crawford Run, Weber Run, Moravian and Little Moravian Runs (neither, however, being the stream that is correctly so named), Grass Flat Run, Brown's Run, Big Run, Hawk Run, and Emigh Run. It will be seen that some of these are duplicate names, corresponding with names of other streams in other townships. The truth is, that many of these names were not applied until recently, and then by persons not thoroughly acquainted with the county or its numerous small rivulets, hence the fact.

This township, inclusive of Cooper, is bounded north by the Susquehanna River and Graham township; east by the Moshannon, which stream forms the division line between Clearfield and Centre counties; south by the Moshannon and Decatur township, and west by Decatur, Boggs and Graham townships.

In the year next succeeding that in which Morris township was erected (1837), James Allport made an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and before relating the facts of early settlement, it is well to show who were residents there at the time of the erection. Many of these early settlers will be found mentioned in the sketch of the township provided by one of the respected residents of Kylertown, and will appear in this chapter further on. The enumeration or assessment roll contained the following names: James Allport, Robert Ardery, Henry Beams, Abraham Brown, John Brown, David Cooper, John Coonrod, William Dillon, George R. Dillon, Joseph Denney, Samuel Davison, David Dale, William Everhart, Martin Flegal, Valentine Flegal, David Flegal, Samuel C. Hall, George Hoover, Thomas Hancock, Vincent Holt, Nicholas Heister, John Hoover, William M. Hunter, John W. Irvin, Leonard Kyler, Jacob Wise, William Shimmel, George Shimmel, sr., Philip Shimmel, Jacob F. Runk, John Ready, Christian Roubly, John Roubly, John Beams, Jacob Beams, Jonas Bumbarger, Henry Bumbarger, Jacob Gearhart, Valentine Gearhart, David Gearhart, Peter Gearhart, John L. Gearhart, David Gray, Peter Gray, Jeremiah Hoover, Samuel Hoover, Evans Hunter, Reuben Hunter, Abraham Kyler, John B. Kyler, Henry Lorain, John Merryman, Joseph Morrison, Jacob Pierce, William Ricord, Joseph Senser, Frederick Senser, Moses Thompson, Samuel C. Thompson, Samuel Warring. The total amount of the assessment for the year 1837, as shown by the roll made by Mr. Allport, was $14,318.

In the year 1861, nearly twenty-five years after the above enrollment was made, John Rayhorn became the assessor of the township, and as such made a list of the persons residents of the township, who were subject to militia duty. His list is copied here, and by an examination thereof, it will be seen that a large proportion of the names are new and not to be found in the first list of taxables made by James Allport. It also serves to show how rapid must have been the growth of this locality, notwithstanding the fact that but a few years before Graham was formed, thus taking a large tract from Morris in its formation.

The militiamen of the township as reported by John Rayhorn, assessor, were as follows: John Will, George Kehner, Michael Leibatt, Daniel Beams, Joseph Fulmer, Christian Hartle, Robert Rosenhoover, John Miller, John Weaver, Adam Knobb, John Stipple, William McKee, David Wagoner, G. L. Clapland, George Steincarichner, John Wait, Jacob May, John Steer, John Keen, Vincent Flegal, Miles Pelton, W. E. Williams, George Wise, John Troy, William Rothrock, David Shimmel, Harry Gleason, Elwood Dehaven, Reuben Wait, Peter Munce, C. P. Wilder, Leonard Kyler, David Kyler, Zachariah Jones, David Cramer, Jesse Beams, George D. Hess, Daniel Zones, John Hoover.

It is observed from the foregoing roll that there was a strong element of German settlers that came to the vicinity subsequent to the erection and prior to the year 1861. This locality was, before this growth, largely populated with Germans, or descendants from German parents. They were, and always have been a thrifty, energetic and progressive class of people, and make admirable citizens.

The early settlement and history of Morris, and the territory now included by Cooper township, as well, is told by the following sketch which was written by one of the highly respected residents of Kylertown; a man occupying a prominent position in that locality, and whose authority is undoubted. It is thought desirable to relate the facts as furnished, making only such changes in form and style as are absolutely necessary. The history of the various localities is included in this sketch, and it will be noticed that the ground is well covered, and the fact fully stated, although in form and style it is hardly that usually employed.

Morris township is located on the eastern border of Clearfield county, Pa., and is noted for its great bodies of pine, oak and hemlock timber; also a great portion is well adapted for farming purposes; it is also underlaid with fine and large veins of bituminous coal, which are beginning to be largely developed. Amongst its first settlers was Captain Jacob Wise, who located in the southern end of the township, cleared up a farm, and also carried on blacksmithing. He raised a large family of children, some of whom are still living in the vicinity where they were born. The "Captain," as he was always called, was endowed with quite a military spirit, and figured conspicuously in military gatherings in his day, and many a good joke that came from him was enjoyed by his many friends. He lived to a good old age and his death was much lamented by his many friends and neighbors.

Another of the old citizens of the township was Samuel C. Thompson, who came here and located near to Captain Wise's, and cleared up a fine farm. He raised a large family. Being a man of good education and fine judgment, he was soon after elected justice of the peace, and filled that position to the general satisfaction of all; he was re-elected and served as justice for fifteen years in Morris township. His land being underlaid with a vein of excellent bituminous coal, he opened up the bed and supplied the home demand with coal; the only coal that could be used for blacksmithing in the whole neighborhood for many years. Being a popular man, he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and filled the office with honesty, and with credit to himself and township. He sold his farm and timber land to J. C. Brenner, and W. F. Reynold. They sold it to R. B. Wigton & Co., who are now operating the coal very extensively. After selling his farm he removed to Nittany Valley, where he purchased a farm near Hublersburg, Centre county. After settling on his farm in Centre county he was again elected justice of the peace, and continued in office until his death. He left surviving him Mrs. Thompson, widow, and a large family of children to mourn his decease. The land belonging to Captain Wise was sold to D. W. Holt & Co., who opened up the coal, commenced and carried on a very successful business for a number of years. Then he sold to R. B. Wigton & Co., who have enlarged and increased the business, until that company is among the largest coal shippers in this part of the country.

The next, and one of the most enterprising men that has ever been in this township, is D. W. Holt, now a citizen of Philipsburg, Centre county, but who is still operating in the coal business very largely in Morris township. Mr. Holt was formerly a citizen of Bradford township, this county, but as an enterprising lumberman, came to this township and purchased a part of the pine timber known as the Allport timber. After the second year's operation in square timber, he built a large steam saw-mill and engaged in the manufacturing of sawed lumber for a few years. He married Miss Catharine Allport. Some time later he purchased the Captain Wise property, and commenced operating in the coal business, and was the first to ship coal from Morris township. Shortly after he purchased a valuable property in Philipsburg, and extended his coal and lumber operations in different parts of the neighborhood very extensively, and can be classed as one of the most, if not the foremost of enterprising men in all this vicinity.

There is at this time in successful operation nine different coal mines in this township, viz.: The Decatur mines, operated by John Nuttall; the Morrisdale mines, by R. B. Wigton & Son; Empire mines, by John Ashcroft; the Allport & Sock Somin, by D. W. Holt & Co.; Pardee mines, by Munson & Single; Mull & Jones, by Mull, Jones & Co; Wallace mines, by Wallace, Wrigley & Co.; the Ladue mines, by A. B. & G. W. Ladue, all of which are doing a prosperous and thriving business.

Another old and prominent citizen of old Morris township was James Allport, who contributed a great amount to the good of the citizens, and also to the general public; he has long since passed away, but his memory is loved and revered by those who still remain and who knew him.

We will here, as a matter of history, and for those who have gone before us, speak of William Hunter, a very good citizen and kind neighbor, who was among the pioneers of Morris township, who has departed this life, but who has left many who can testify to his moral worth.

Mention also may be made of the names of David Dale, George R. Dillen, and John W. Irvin, who were among the pioneers that have been consigned to mother earth.

Another name which was prominent amongst the early settlers of Morris township, was John Hoover, sr., a worthy and respected citizen, who came to Morris township from Union county at an early day. He raised a large and industrious family, the sons of whom are still among the people of Cooper township (a part of Morris), which derived its name from David Cooper, one of the first settlers of that part of Morris township known as Cooper Settlement.

David Cooper was another of those old stalwart pioneers who crossed the great Allegheny Mountains to make his home in Clearfield county and Morris township, which was then a dense forest with scarcely the mark of human habitation, but which is destined to be one of the richest counties in the State of Pennsylvania.

The sons of John Hoover, sr., helped to clear up a farm near to the village now known as Allport, and there passed on northward in Morris township to what is known as Hickory Bottom Settlement, where they purchased for themselves land in the woods, and by industry, sobriety, and fair dealing have become the owners of excellent farms—the best in this part of the county.

Among those who settled in that part of the township known as "Cooper Settlement," was Leonard Kyler, sr., who, with David Cooper, settled at or near the present thriving village of Kylertown, where each of them opened for themselves large and productive farms, part of which has been sold off in town lots, on which the village of Kylertown is now located. Leonard Kyler's family consisted of two sons and three daughters. The sons were John B. and Thomas Kyler, the latter being the founder of the now flourishing village of Kylertown. John B. Kyler became the son-in-law of David Cooper, and purchased the Cooper farm. He divided a part of it into lots, which now forms a considerable part of the village. John B. Kyler lived on the Cooper homestead, and raised a large family. He survived his wife several years, and died about four years ago, much lamented by his many friends, as he was a kind and generous neighbor and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves six surviving children to mourn their loss. One of these children is Leonard Kyler, of Kylertown, a progressive merchant and hotel-keeper.

Another of the old and worthy citizens of Morris township was Abraham Kyler, familiarly called "Uncle Abraham." He was uncle of John B. and Thomas Kyler. He located, at an early day, in the southern end of the township. He was for many years a successful farmer, an honest and upright man, and died an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. A few years before he died he sold the principal part of his large farm to Edward Perks, who took possession of it and farmed it successfully a few years, when he was elected sheriff of Clearfield county. After serving one term he sold his farm and removed to Philipsburg, Centre county, where he engaged in the banking business for several years, when he died, leaving a loving wife and children, and a host of kind friends to mourn his untimely death.

The principal business of this township was, for many years, farming and lumbering. The Moshannon Creek, which forms the line on the eastern border of this county, adjoining Centre county, is a large and rapid mountain stream, well calculated for floating or driving lumber, by which there has been many millions of the finest white pine lumber in the State driven to market, together with as many more millions of feet of hemlock of an equally fine quality.

For a number of years there was considerable rafting done on the Moshannon, but it never proved very profitable to those engaged in the business of running either sawed lumber or square timber; but taking lumber to market in this manner has gone by.

The Beech Creek Railroad Company has built one of the best railroads that ever coursed the hillsides of any county, now in successful operation along the course of the Moshannon Creek, which is carrying our lumber to market more successfully and with more profit to its owners, beside the immense trains of coal that pass over this road almost hourly, day and night. It may be well said that the people of this part of the county, as well as the southern part, owe much to the founders of the Beech Creek Railroad Company, as they have given them an outlet and a well managed road for transporting coal, lumber, and other products to the market.

The lumbering business has been carried on very extensively for some years, and is still continued by some in driving logs out of the smaller streams that discharge into the Moshannon Creek.

Among the most successful parties in this business was Messrs. Blanchards, which firm have been gone from here several years.

In addition to the mining operations which were previously spoken of in this chapter is the Kyler colliery, near Munson's Station, on the Beech Creek Railroad, operated by Mr. Fishburn, who is running about thirty coke ovens day and night, employing about one hundred men in all.

The next coal operators in this township is the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, which is operating their three double drifts at Grass Flat, with over two hundred men; also their other mines at or near the new but enterprising town of Peale. This hamlet contains over three hundred houses, with many other fine and commodious buildings. There is also another colliery opening on Wells's Run, on the lands of Messrs. Weaver & Betts, with a branch of the Beech Creek Railroad extending to it. This is under the supervision of Mr.

Summerville, a practical operator, formerly of Snowshoe, Centre county. This vein of coal here opened, is one of the best in the region, and is perfectly free from slate for a depth of three feet and six inches. They have only recently commenced shipping from this mine, and are sending out from fifteen to twenty cars per day, but expect, during the present year, to increase their shipments to fifty cars per day. They are working night and day, and are putting in men as fast as they can make room for them.

There is also a large steam saw-mill, with planer and shingle-mill attached, near this point, and on the Branch Railroad, in sight of the dump of these mines. This coal company, operating at the mouth of Wells's Run, expect to build at least fifty coal ovens this coming summer, which will increase the business of this point very largely. The extension of this Branch Beech Creek Railroad for a distance of three miles is expected in the near future, which will open up a large body of coal belonging to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company. This branch, when extended, will pass through what is known as the "State Tract" of land, which is the best lot of hemlock and oak timber now in this end of the county. It is owned by Messrs. O. L. Schoonover, and James L. Stewart. They have commenced making and shipping railroad ties, and also a large amount of bark. The Wells's Run Branch Road, when extended to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company lands, will pass within one mile of Kylertown, and will make an outlet for other large bodies of coal in that vicinity.

The location of this beautiful village is directly on the summit, or ridge, dividing the waters leading to the Susquehanna River and Moshannon Creek. Among its prominent citizens is James Thompson, who has resided in the town for over twenty-five years. He is the oldest son of Samuel C. Thompson, who is mentioned in the first part of this chapter. James Thompson was born in Centre county. His parents came from Centre county to Morris township in 1830. He lived with his father until he arrived at manhood, and while at home he received a good common school education. He taught school for a number of years; then worked at the carpenter's trade. After that he was employed as clerk by Joseph C. Brenner, at the village of Morrisdale, in this township, where Mr. Brenner carried on the mercantile business for a number of years. He also started a branch store at Kylertown, and James Thompson took charge of the store and carried on the business for a time. Mr. Brenner closed his business in Kylertown and moved to Williamsport, where he engaged in the lumber business. From there he removed to Philadelphia, where he went into the notion business, and died in 1886. E. C. Brenner, the eldest son of Joseph C. Brenner, was a citizen of Kylertown for over twenty years. He removed here to settle the business of his father. He was appointed postmaster at Kylertown during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, but, being a Republican in politics, was removed, and succeeded by

Peter Moyer, Democrat, under the administration of Grover Cleveland. E. C. Brenner was one of the best and most obliging postmasters that there was in the county; the loss of him as postmaster, and his estimable family, on his removal to Philadelphia, is much regretted. He was elected justice of the peace, and served in that office over two years. He made an upright and impartial officer, and was much respected by the general public.

Mention may be made here of the name of another of the old citizens of Morris, now Cooper township, James Hughes, who lives one half mile east of Kylertown. He came to this vicinity in 1841 or '42, and located where he now lives, having resided on the same farm for forty-five years. He married a daughter of David Cooper, and raised a family of four children — two girls and two boys, after which his wife died; but, like many men, after a respectable length of time, he married Mrs. Sarah J. Hall, a widow, of Lancaster county, Pa. She, as well as her husband, had a family of children, all of which have been raised and started in pursuit of fortunes for themselves. Mr. Hughes was one of the early settlers who helped the old, and noted surveyor, Joseph Quay, in surveying this and adjoining townships. He being endowed with a most remarkable memory, can to-day, at the age of sixty-six years, point out more lines and corners of tracts of land than any other man in all this region of country, and to-day holds a paying position as agent, to look over and examine lines and lands of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, since their purchase of coal lands in this part of the county.

One of the first settlers in this part of the county, which is now in Cooper township, was N. J. Folmar, who is still living but in very feeble health. He lives on the same premises that he improved when he first came to the township. He has seven sons and one daughter, who are all living and married, and are located near the old homestead. Each has a farm in the heart of a fine settlement, near the town of Peale, which affords them an excellent market for all their produce.

Jacob Raymond, sr., is another old pioneer of the German settlement, who came here in 1844, bought land and settled near the Catholic Church, of which he is a member. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, who are all living near the old homestead, each having provided himself with a comfortable home, and are respected by all who know them.

In the year 1843, Frederick Neabel, a prominent German, came to the Cooper Settlement (now the German Settlement). He bought land and commenced clearing up a farm, and lumbered in the winter. He made the first timber road to the Susquehanna River, at a point known as the Big Basin, to which place he hauled his square timber to be rafted and run to market. In this manner he succeeded in paying for his land. He raised a respectable family of children. He lived and died a prominent member of the Catholic Church, and was greatly lamented by a large circle of friends.

Amongst the oldest settlers of the German Settlement may be here mentioned the names of Joseph and Michael Steindechner, who immigrated to this locality about 1844. They bought land and cleared farms and raised large and respectable families, and were strict members of the Catholic Church. Nearly all of them are still living on the farm where they settled. Michael moved west about twenty years ago. He was the only man that ever distilled whisky in this township, but it was not a very choice article of liquor, even for pioneer whisky.

Michael Rader, Christian Hartle, and Robert Rasenhoover were among the first settlers of this part of the township. They settled here about 1844, and all of them, by hard labor and industry, have become the owners of elegant farms; moreover, each has raised a large family. They are still living on their farms, and enjoying the benefit of their early labor. In this section of Cooper township the land is well adapted to agriculture, and there is a large number of excellent farms in this part of the country.

There is what might be called a middle division of this Cooper Settlement, which was first improved by Henry Beam, who came to this locality about 1836 or 1837, and who withstood many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life in opening up his farm. He raised a large family; was a very successful farmer. He died a number of years ago. Three of the sons of Henry Beam are still living in Cooper township, each of which opened a farm near the old homestead. Jesse and Daniel Beam are still living on their farms, which are very productive, and they are respected for their industry and sobriety. Jacob Beam, the oldest son, also opened up a large farm of two hundred acres, from which he has, by hard work and strict economy, accumulated quite a fortune. He also owned a large and fine lot of pine and oak timber, which he sold, together with his land and coal, to Messrs. Weaver & Betts, of Clearfield, for fifteen thousand dollars. He then purchased a fine residence in the village of Kylertown, where he now resides, and is seventy-two years of age.

Sebastian Santcroft was an old citizen of Kylertown, and located in it in the year 1850. He was a stone mason by trade, and was a very useful and respected citizen for over twenty-five years. He has gone, with others of the old citizens, but he is still remembered by his many friends. He was a conscientious member of the Catholic Church. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter, who still live in Kylertown.

Morris was a large township, and was established and confirmed by the court in the year 1836. In 1884 it was divided, Cooper township being formed out of part of the original Morris township.

In 1839 there was but four school-houses in Morris—one in the southern end, which was built on the farm of Abraham Kyler, and was used for a church as well as for school purposes; one at Old Morrisdale, now known as Allport;

one on the farm of John Brown, also occasionally used for church or religious meetings; one in the German Settlement, known at that time as Cooper Settlement. These houses were built before the common school system came into operation, and could be used in common for school and religious purposes also. As the township became more thickly settled, and when the free school system became adopted it became necessary to have more school-houses. At the present time there are fourteen schools in the two townships—that is, Cooper and Morris. These are so much crowded on account of the large number of children, that more are to be erected during the present year, as owing to the great increase in the coal business, the population of the township grows very rapidly. Some of the school rolls show over one hundred and twenty-five scholars to a school.

The first religious services in this region were held by the Lutheran denomination. They held their services in the old school-houses of that day, and the people thought nothing of traveling from eight to ten miles to attend meetings. The first church that was erected in this township was a hewn log building, and was built as a Union church by the members of the different denominations. The edifice was built at Old Morrisdale (now Allport), and stood for many years as a monument to the good feeling that existed among this people in an early day.

The next church (Methodist) was built of hewn logs, and was used for school and religious services. It has since been replaced with a fine church building in a beautiful grove—as fine a situation as could be found in Clearfield county. It is named the Sylvan Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. There is, in course of building, a Methodist Episcopal Church at Allport; also one at Morrisdale Mines.

The Presbyterians have a church in Kylertown, located on a very pleasant spot; also a very fine parsonage in the same place.

The Second Adventists, or Messiah's Society, have a church edifice located one and a half miles east of Kylertown, on the road leading from Kylertown to the German Settlement.

On the same road, about one mile farther east, the United Brethren have a comfortable church building.

About three miles farther east, and in the heart of the German Settlement, the inhabitants of which, with very few exceptions, are Catholics, there stands a very comfortable church with a large farm attached; also a good parsonage building erected thereon.

The politics of Morris township from its origin until within the last ten years, has been largely Democratic, the majority being about three to one; but since the mining business has increased so extensively, the political complexion of the township has changed considerably in favor of the Republican party. In the early days of Morris township, and for a number of years, there was but one Whig or Republican vote in the entire township, and when the line was correctly run, this man's residence was found to be in Decatur township; therefore there was one or two elections that the returns showed a solid Democratic vote.

To be sure, up to about ten or fifteen years ago the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the region included by these townships was that of agriculture and lumbering. During the early days lumbering was carried on only to an extent sufficient to clear the land and place it in condition for cultivation; therefore lumbering at that time was a necessity. When this country was attacked by the sturdy, determined down-easters in search of the wealth that these prime forests contained, the people of this, in common with that of other localities, turned their attention to the then growing industry, and farmers became lumbermen; the plow was neglected for the woodman's ax; in place of well tilled farms, logs and lumber were spread over the region. This proved far more agreeable work than toiling from early dawn until dark on the farm, and then perhaps, the crops proved light. In the lumber business the case was quite different. The work, though hard, seldom required to be forced or driven, and as there was always a demand for this commodity, good prices and ready cash rewarded the efforts and labor of the people. At last, however, there came a change. The lands, once stripped of their timber, were no longer a source of revenue or profit. The farms were run down for lack of cultivation, and the prospects for the future looked doubtful to the average resident; but again there came another favorable change—one destined to grow and continue to grow indefinitely. The vast coal fields of this county were opened, examined, and found to be very valuable. Again there came the speculator, and with him the railroad. As the business increased in the famous Osceola-Philipsburg region, this country became the scene again of busy life and activity, and to-day, from Karthaus to Beccaria, and from Geulich to Huston the great recognized industry is coal mining and shipping. The territory embraced by the two townships, the subject of this chapter, lies almost in the center of the vast basin, and although of but comparative recent development, when compared with the region south of it, it is none the less important and not less valuable. This valuable mineral deposit will be found fully described in the chapter in this work No. XIII, devoted to the geological formation of the county.

CHAPTER XLVII.

HISTORY OF PENN TOWNSHIP AND THE BOROUGHS OF LUMBER CITY AND PENNVILLE.

THE lands of this township occupy a position in the county, rather to the west of the center, and about midway north and south. As at present constituted, its boundary lines are irregular and decidedly broken; the townships, Bloom on the north, and Greenwood on the south, evidently taking certain tracts of land belonging to individuals who were desirous of holding them within a single township, rather than dividing them by a township line. On the right, and partially on the southeast, Penn reaches to the west branch of the Susquehanna River; and herein, again, there appears to have been a desire of possessing a water front that has been so much sought in the formation of every township that might possibly be so bounded as to reach a large stream, and without any effort at symmetry or uniformity in boundary lines; and in this case, at least, Penn derives an advantage, for without her limited river front, she would have no stream of any considerable magnitude, through the waters of which could pass her abundant lumber production. Penn township was erected in the year 1835, at the same time, and in the same proceeding by which the other townships of Burnside and Bell were created, and Chest reorganized, the latter surrendering a major part of her then existing territory to the erection of Burnside and Bell.

Penn was taken from Pike, which originally embraced all the lands west of the Susquehanna River.

The petition presented to the Quarter Sessions Court, appears to have been made through the efforts of the inhabitants of the country further up the river than the locality of Penn, and contemplated the formation of but a single township out of parts of Pike and Chest. The prayer of the petitioners was as follows:

"To the Hon. Thomas Burnside, esq., president and his associates, judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the peace of Clearfield county, now holding court for the same, December term, 1834.

"The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Pike and Chest townships, most respectfully sheweth, That they, with many others, labor under many disadvantages, as well as the *publick* in general, by the said townships being so large, many of us being from twelve to fourteen miles from the place of holding the elections, and the supervisors having to go all over them. In many cases parts of the road are nearly neglected, to the great injury of the *publick;* and in truth, the loss of money by having to travel so far, that half the day is spent before they get on the ground to work. We therefore pray your Honors, to appoint suitable citizens to lay off part of said township in a separate township, if they shall deem it meet, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

This ancient document bears the signatures of thirty-five of the most substantial residents of the upper part of the county, and their names will appear in full, in the history of those townships, to which they more properly belong.

Upon the presentation of the petition, the court made the following order: "Clearfield county, ss.: At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Clearfield, held at Clearfield town, in and for said county on the 2d of December, 1834, before the judges of said courts, upon the petition of the inhabitants, citizens of Pike and Chest townships, was read, stating that they labor under great inconvenience on account of the said townships being too large, and many of them being from ten to twelve miles from the place of holding elections, etc.; and therefore praying the court to grant them relief by appointing proper persons to divide and lay off a township or townships out of parts of Pike and Chest townships; and, whereupon the court, upon due consideration of the premises had, do order and appoint David Ferguson, Alexander B. Reed and James Alport, to view and lay off the said township or townships, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, and shall make report therof to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, together with plots and drafts thereof. By the Court, December 2, 1834. Jos. Boone, clerk."

The petition, and the order granted and made thereon, were followed by a further petition to the court, which bears more directly upon the subject matter of this chapter. It was as follows: "To the Hon. Thomas Burnside, president, and his associates, judges of the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, etc., to be holden on the fourth day of February. The representation of the subscribers, inhabitants of Pike township, humbly sheweth, that they labor under great inconvenience on account of their remote situation from the place of elections; and, therefore, pray your honors, to appoint commissioners to divide Pike township and part of Chest into three townships, on the river, so that the middle township shall include the whole of the Grampian Hills settlement, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray." This supplemental petition was signed by Richard Denvir, John F. Irwin, John Hauckenbury and Benjamin Fenton. It was referred to the three commissioners above named, for such action as they deemed prudent.

The report of the commissioners was as follows: "The undersigned commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county to divide and lay out from parts of Pike and Chest, new townships more convenient for the inhabitants of said townships, after having examined the petitions and remonstrances referred to them by the court, and consulting with the people, do report the diagram (annexed to the report) to be agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, and for the general benefit of the inhabitants of the same. Witness our hands this fourth day of February, 1834. A. B. Reed, James Allport, David Ferguson, commissioners."

Annexed to this report appears this request. "The undersigned, without presuming to dictate to the honorable court, most respectfully suggest the names affixed to the numbers, as appropriate ones for the respective townships. No. 1, Cherry Tree, 'Burnside;' No. 2, Bells, 'Bell;' No. 3, Grampian Hills, 'Penn;' No. 4, Chest Creek, 'Chest.' Signed by the commissioners."

The map or draft of this newly formed township bears the following endorsement in the handwriting of the court. "Penn." "In honor of the proprietor of No. 3, Pa." "By the court, T. B."

Penn township as, by these proceedings laid out and as at present constituted, is perhaps, as irregular in its boundary lines, as any township in the county. Its present boundaries are as follows: north by Brady, Bloom and Pike; east by Pike and Ferguson; south by Ferguson and Greenwood; west by Bell and Brady townships.

The township contains some very high lands, especially in the northern and western part, where the summits rise in places to an altitude of two thousand feet above tide-water. From the river front, on the south, back for a short distance, there is considerable level land, but with a gradual inclination upward as a north or northwest direction is pursued. The township is well watered, although not possessed of any streams of note except where the Susquehanna River skirts its south boundary. The creeks tributary to the river that have their course through the township are Curry's Run, in the extreme west part; Poplar Run, having its course about two miles east from Curry's Run; Bell's Run, which practically intersects the township, and runs a generally south course just west of the center; Little Anderson Creek, the course of which is opposite to that of the other streams, running a north and east direction, and is tributary to the greater Anderson Creek, into which its waters are discharged in Pike township on the east. Besides these, there are other and smaller runs and rivulets incident to a mountainous district.

At an early day, and less than ten years after the erection of the county, the lands along the river were nearly all taken up and occupied, so that subsequent pioneers turned to the most available of the hill, or ridge lands, whereon to erect their habitations and make their farms. In this locality, as elsewhere, there was but little to attract the notice of settlers, as the entire region was densely wooded, and every effort at improvement or cultivation was attended with great labor and considerable expense, and ready cash was an exceedingly scarce article at that time.

The locality known as the "Grampian Hills," was one of the first settled of the upland districts of the county. It may be said to have been divided, so far as settlement was concerned, into two localities, the one toward the river, on the lower lands, near the base of the "Hill," and that more remote from, and back of the bottom lands, or the "Hills" proper. The lowlands were occupied by the Bells, the Fergusons, and the Fentons, and was subsequently taken up by John Bennett, Nun England, William Hepburn, Joseph Spencer, Francis Severns, and Samuel Cochran. From 1805 to 1808, a large tract here was claimed by Charles Smith, but his claim was without foundation, and therefore unsuccessful.

The Bennett improvement was divided among his heirs. The England lands passed to the ownership of other parties, and most of his family left the county many years ago. Job and George England (sons of Nun), left and went to Ohio; Isaac, who will be remembered by the older residents, as a substantial, industrious and enterprising person, moved to Morris township. William Hepburn, of Scotch descent, was a man possessed of many peculiarities, and yet, withal, a good citizen. He died leaving a family, John and Samuel C., sons, and Catharine, who married James Thompson, late of Curwensville, being his children.

In the year 1808, Joseph Spencer came with his family, and took up lands that had been purchased from Benjamin Fenton, some four hundred and more acres in extent. He is remembered as an honest, industrious, and therefore successful man. He divided his farming and wood lands into four parts, of one hundred acres each, and gave one to each of three sons, retaining one tract for his own use. For nearly eighty years have these tracts, with a single exception, been held by members of the family, or their direct connections. Joseph Spencer, the pioneer, was of the Society of Friends, and a man highly respected in the county. His descendants are numerous in the county.

Francis Severns and Samuel Cochran were descendants of African blood. The latter, Cochran, is described as being a light mullato. His mother, as well as himself, were said to have been born in slavery. Several times Samuel escaped from bondage. Once he was captured, and on the other occasions he voluntarily returned to captivity, but eventually purchased his freedom and came north. Early in the present century he came to Clearfield from Lycoming county, and settled, about the year 1804, on the south side of the river. Later he took up some three hundred acres of land in one of the best localities on the Grampian Hills. He cleared over one hundred acres, built a substantial log house, and a large, double log barn. He kept a number of horses and a large quantity of other live stock, and became one of the most thrifty and successful farmers on the "hills." His house was the popular resort for teamsters on the old Kittanning turnpike. Cochran raised a family of several boys, and was anxious that they receive a good education, such that he had not, nor was allowed to acquire during the days of his youth, and in the bonds of slavery.

The name of "Grampian Hills" has been applied heretofore in this chapter, but its use was made only to distinguish the locality. The name in fact was not given until the time of the settlement in this locality by Dr. Samuel Coleman, a person of supposed noble birth, although he always studiously avoided any discussion of his personal life or antecedents. He was of Scottish parentage, but came to this county from the eastern part of the State in the year 1809. From a striking resemblance the locality bore to the Grampian Hills of Bonnie Scotland, the doctor named this in honor of his native county and home, a name by which this part of Penn township has ever since been known and the post-office so designated, which it retains to this day.

The lands, or a very large body of them, in the townships now included by Bell, Pike, and Penn, were surveyed in the name of Hopkins, Griffith, and Boone, and were afterward known as the Nicklin and Griffith lands. This company gave to Dr. Coleman a tract of about three hundred acres as an inducement for him to settle thereon, which he accepted. In the year 1809, he commenced clearing, having the assistance of three men, one named Gibson, and one slave (colored), named Otto. They encamped for a time in an open shed, thatched with brush, and slept on pieces of chestnut bark in lieu of beds, and until better quarters could be constructed.

Early in the summer of 1809, Joseph Boone and his family reached the home of Esquire McClure, having come up the West Branch from Williamsport by boat. The party proceeded to Coleman's camp in wagons, upon which they slept on the night of their arrival. The next day a cabin was built of logs, and roofed with bark from the trees in the vicinity. Boone was a man of education and worth ; a zealous Catholic, and devoted to his church. He commenced the erection of a grist-mill on Bell's Creek, but through some cause the enterprise was abandoned. He afterward was chosen prothonotary and recorder of the county, and held other positions of public trust, all of which he most satisfactorly filled. He lived for several years at Clearfield town.

The story of Boone's coming to this county, or the incidents that led to his settlement here are well known to the older residents of the locality, but a repetition of the tale may not be out of place. Boone was formerly sheriff of Washington, and while in office, had in custody one John Nicholson. Having the privileges of the jail yard Nicholson managed to escape. This rendered Boone liable on his official bond, and his property was swept away. He came north and found traces of his escaped prisoner, whom he eventually followed to Philadelphia, and there found in custody. Nicholson, in order to repair the losses suffered by Boone, transferred to him and his sureties a number of land warrants, which were afterward surveyed to Hopkins, Griffith, and Boone, and which have already been referred to in this chapter. Boone came here to occupy and improve these lands, and his settlement was incident to that of Dr, Coleman, although the latter preceded him.

James Moore, formerly a resident of Half Moon township, Centre county, came with his family to the " Hills " in the year 1810, and located on the site, now of the village of Pennville, and near which passed the Glen Hope, and

Little Bald Eagle, and also the Punxsutawney turnpikes. This place was distant from the river about four miles. Mr. Moore and his sons Jeremiah, Andrew, and James, built a saw and grist-mill at an early day. James, jr., was, for a time, agent for the Fox and Roberts land, so called, an exceedingly large tract owned by a wealthy Philadelphia family.

The Moores were a prominent family in the affairs of the locality, always having at heart the interests of all who were around them. They were members of the Society of Friends, and have actively participated in the welfare and progress of that society. The Friends' meeting-house in the township shows strongly of the efforts of this family, as well as the other resident members of that society. Prior to the settlement of the Moore family there had been no regular religious services held in the vicinity, although, as early as 1806, Rev. Daniel Stansbury came and preached occasionally in the neighborhood. Rev. Stansbury was a tailor by trade, and his coming was a welcome one on that account, as he could clothe the outer man and provide for his bodily comfort as well as for his spiritual welfare. Rev. Linn, of Bellefonte, came to the vicinity and delivered an occasional sermon, but his visits were not frequent. In the year 1822 regular services were begun, and a log edifice was built on Esquire McClure's land. After years of occupancy the old building was abandoned, and a more commodious one was built at Curwensville, in Pike township.

Among the others of the old settlers of Penn township, and who came in about or soon after the year 1810, were the families of Samuel Johnson, David Wall, Caleb Davis, Gideon Widmire, Jonathan Wall, Joseph Giddings, Jonathan Taylor, David Allen and others from time to time, down to the erection of the township, in the year 1835, and still later, so that now Penn possesses a population of about six hundred persons, exclusive of the boroughs within its limits.

At the first enumeration of taxables made in the year 1836, by Henry D. Boone, assessor, there appeared on the roll a total of fifty-seven, as follows: Henry D. Boone, Thomas Blackburn, John I. Bundy, Joseph Boone, jr., Daniel Brink, Robert Cochran, Claphaut Cochran, Samuel Cochran, Joseph Cullingsworth, William Clark, James Conley, Matthew Murter, Joseph Davis, Richard Denber, Jeremiah Flinn, John H. Fisher, Thomas Fenton, Henry Hile, Elisha Fenton, Azariah Standers, Alexander Fowler, David Hewitt, James Henry, Jonathan Hewitt, Samuel Johnson, James Johnson, Elah Johnson, Jason Kirk, David Kirk, John Lord, Dennis McGee, Andrew Moore, James Moore, Jeremiah Moore, Peter Owens, Romanto Porter, Ruth Paulhamus, Patrick Quinn, Thom. Felix Raferty, Patrick Raferty, Spencer & Company, Jesse Spencer, Joseph Spencer, John Shugart, Samuel Spencer, Jonathan Spencer, Job Shugart, William Wrigglesworth, David Wall, Gideon Widmire, Jonathan Wall, William Wall, William Porter, Asaph Kirk. The single freemen were: William Cochran, Joseph Spencer, James Spencer, John Spencer, James Wall, Reuben Wall, and Isaiah Wall, the last named being a house-holder.

At this time Joseph Cullingsworth was enrolled as having a post-office. Samuel Johnson was assessed $50 for a saw-mill; James and Elah Johnson were assessed $50 for a saw-mill; Jeremiah Moore had a saw-mill and grist-mill, and was assessed therefor $250; Spencer & Co., $100 for a saw-mill.

With a then resident population of about two hundred and fifty persons in the entire township, a steady, natural and healthful increase has followed year by year. The cutting away of the forests and the development of the abundant agricultural resources have much facilitated and increased this growth. Including the two boroughs, Lumber City and Pennville, both of which are within the boundaries of Penn township and were taken therefrom, there is a present population of something like nine or ten hundred souls.

LUMBER CITY BOROUGH.

The third borough incorporation organized in Clearfield county was in the separation of a part of Penn township that lay in the southeast portion thereof, and along the river, and the erection of such land as was included within its established boundaries into a municipality, to be thenceforth known as Lumber City. This occurred in and during the year 1858. The court records of this incorporation are so incomplete that the day and date of the various steps toward this event do not appear. The first record appears in the election of borough officers, which occurred September 28, 1858. Clearfield and Curwensville were incorporated as boroughs prior to this time.

For many years previous to the erection of the borough there was a considerable gathering of houses at this point, and the hamlet so constituted was, for convenience, called Lumberville; but no post-office was established until after the hamlet became incorporated.

This part of the township was settled earlier than the more remote districts away from the river. The families living in this vicinity were the Kirks, of whom Jason Kirk was the head, William and James Ferguson, and James Schofield.

The family of Henry Hile came to this point from Northumberland county in the early part of the year 1835. There were twelve children, sons and daughters of this old pioneer, viz: James, Daniel, Philip, Anthony, John P., Amos, Lorenzo D., Abbie, Mary Ann, Emeline, Elizabeth, and Ellen. The descendants of these children are numerous in the county, and many are still living in and around Lumber City. Henry Hile, the pioneer, died over thirty years ago.

The bridge across the Susquehanna River at this point, was built about the year 1851, and soon after Daniel Robbins built a store and established a general mercantile business at the Lumberville end of the bridge. This store was afterward burned.

About this time the village commenced to grow rapidly, and a hotel was built by Henry Hile, and called the "City Hotel." Mr. Hile died soon after, and the hotel property has since passed through several owners—Thomas Owens, Isaac Kirk, and finally into possession of Israel Guppy, the present proprietor. The hotel is now known as the Mountain House.

The Mount Vernon House was built by Lorenzo D. Hile about the time that the town became incorporated, but has changed hands frequently. The present owner is Jason Kirk, but the house is managed by William Hitson.

There was no school nearer than the Kirk farm, about a mile below the town, and the necessity of an educational institution became apparent. One was soon afterward built within the borough, but the increase in population and the demand for better educational facilities has led to the establishment of a graded school at the place, the old building being now used as a primary school.

Although comparatively small in point of population, Lumber City is large so far as relates to area. When the borough was laid out, the school district from which it was taken was divided, leaving a considerable area without any established school district. To remedy this the borough limits were extended so that it is now very large in area, and includes, in whole or in part, several farms in the neighborhood.

The first borough election was held September 28, 1858, at which the following officers were chosen: Burgess, John Ferguson; town council, W. W. Spencer, James Arthurs, John P. Hile, D. A. Fetzer, and Joseph Hegarty. The officers elected for the year 1887 are: Burgess, D. N. Hipps; councilmen, John A. McDevitt, Charles Jordan, Joseph Lines; constable, J. J. Sterling; high constable, James J. Hile; assessor, D. W. Hile; overseer, John Hipps.

The voting population of the borough in the year 1860 is well shown by the poll-list, made at the election during that year, as follows: James Arthurs, Thomas Bromall, J. M. Curley, Bronson Davis, D. A. Fetzer, John Ferguson, sr., J. H. Ferguson, James Ferguson, sr., Noah Farwell, T. J. Garrison, J. P. Hile, Amos Hile, Anthony Hile, Joseph Hegarty, L. D. Hile, Isaac, David, Jason, Thomas, Samuel, and Joseph Kirk, William W. Kelley, Isaac Lemon, G. H. Lytle, William A., C. W., Samuel, and A. S. Moore, John McQuilken, Samuel McCracken, John McDevitt, J. P. Needler, Peter Owens, Jesse and Samuel S. Spencer, Adam Smith, W. W. Spencer, W. V. Wright, Robert Young, Christian Yager, William Jordon, Atchison Kelley, James Ferguson, jr., Peter Thompson, John Hazlet, M. S. Dunn, John Lemon, G. W. Lindley, James Needler, Harry Robinson, William S. Wright, John Young, William Warner, James McDevitt, William Haney, J. M. Ross.

Of these, fifty-five in all, only seven are now living in the borough, viz.: D. A. Fetzer, Anthony Hile, Joseph Kirk, John McDevitt, J. M. Ross, James Ferguson, jr., and John Lemon. The present voting population of Lumber City borough numbers about eighty persons.

There are two resident physicians at Lumber City—Dr. D. A. Fetzer and Dr. J. M. Ross, both of whom have practiced at the place for over a quarter of a century.

The present business interests are represented by two general merchandise stores, a grist-mill, and a saw or shook-mill. The merchants are E. L. Coolbroth and James Rorabaugh. The former purchased an interest, in 1876, in the then existing firm of Nutter, Davis & Co., general merchants, and also proprietors of the saw-mill industry. In 1886 Mr. Coolbroth became sole proprieter of both enterprises. Connected with the saw-mill, and a part of it, are machines for planing and matching lumber, and also a shingle-mill. These works were started in 1875, on lands purchased by Nutter, Davis & Co., from Anthony Hile.

The grist-mill was built some thirty years ago, by Abram K. Wright and Amos Hile, as a water-power mill, and supplied with such machinery as was then used. Latterly, however, machinery has been introduced for manufacturing flour by the roller process. The mill is now owned by John Hicks.

Prior to the time of the borough erection, the residents of the vicinity were compelled to receive their mail from Curwensville, six miles distant. A post-office was established at this place about the time the borough was formed, and located at Daniel Robbins's store, he being the first appointee as postmaster. He was succeeded by "Squire" Lemon, and he, in turn, by Harrison W. Spencer. E. L. Coolbroth was the fourth incumbent of the office, and was recently superseded by John Haley, the office, however, being retained in Mr. Coolbroth's store, and he discharging the duties thereof as deputy-postmaster under Mr. Haley.

Situate within the borough, though tributary to and supported by the people living generally throughout the vicinity, are two churches and church societies—the United Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal—the existence of each of which societies antedates the borough by some years. It was not until about twelve years ago that the United Presbyterian Church was built, but the society held early meetings in an old building down at the lower or east end of the borough. Here occasional services were held and a sermon preached, which will be remembered by some of the older residents on account of the great length of such sermons, and the further fact that the people that attended usually provided themselves with a lunch to be eaten during the meeting. The present church home of this society is a plain but comfortable frame building, standing on the main street of the borough, about midway between its east and west limits. Among the families prominently identified with this church and its society, were those of the Fergusons (James, William, John, and David), John Henry, Joseph Wiley, William Reed, all of whom were early members, and John B. Ferguson, Alexander Ferguson, Luther Ferguson, John C. Ferguson, David Reed, John McCreery, and others, descendants of the families above named. The society, at the present time, has no regular minister.

The early meetings of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Lumber City were held at Spencer Hill, and this may be said to be an offshoot or branch from that as the parent church. The church at Spencer Hill, however, was vacated, and from the society of that, as a plant, have grown the church at Lumber City, and that at Pennville borough. The Methodist Episcopal edifice at this place was built something like a quarter of a century ago. Prominent among its members have been the families of James Cupples, Robert Jamison, Samuel Watts, David Hoyt, John N. Hile, William Hile, James Rorabaugh, Mrs. Hudson Lytle, Mrs. John P. Hile, and others. The building, a small frame structure, stands on Main street, a short distance west from the United Presbyterian Church. Services are held here every two weeks.

Lumber City is a pleasantly situated borough on the north side of the West Branch River. Main street, the principal thoroughfare of travel, and, in fact, the only one passing through the town east and west, contains, along its sides, a number of fine residences of brick and frame material. Lateral streets lead from Main to the river. On the south side of the river is a steep bluff, or mountain, several hundred feet high ; but the beauty of its slope is somewhat marred by the cutting out of its best timber. On the north and to the east of the town is a gradual ascent leading back to and approaching the famous Grampian Hills. Fine farms surround the borough on all sides, save the south. Agricultural pursuits are becoming the leading industry of the vicinity, the forests being so far devastated as to turn the tide of occupation into other channels.

THE BOROUGH OF PENNVILLE.

In the year 1885, the residents of that part of the township that lay in the vicinity of the Grampiam Hills post-office, which vicinity had previously been known both as the Grampian Hills and Pennville, being desirous of having the surrounding lands incorporated and entitled to the distinction and government of a borough, presented a petition to the September term of the Quarter Sessions, asking for the due incorporation of the borough. The petition was, as required by law, referred to the grand jury for such action as they might deem expedient. After mature consideration of the premises, that body reported favorably upon the project, and on the 30th day of December, 1885, the borough of Pennville became a municipality, authorized and empowered to make ordinances for its own government, separate and distinct from Penn township, of which it had hitherto formed a part.

Geographically, Pennville occupies a central position in the eastern part of the township, on what has been, for about three-quarters of a century, known as the Grampian Hills, concerning which previous mention has been made.

Anderson Creek, a stream of some note, and a tributary to the West Branch, has its head-waters in the township and flows through the borough, furnishing motive power for such manufacturing industries as are in the vicinity.

The first election of borough officers was held February 16, 1886, at which the following persons were elected to the several offices: Burgess, I. Currier; town council, F. Orcutt, E. F. Spencer, R. M. Hoover, G. E. Davis, Jonathan Wall, and a tie-vote between G. W. McDonald and W. C. Russell; justices, J. W. Damer and W. C. Russell; constable, M. M. Flynn; high constable, S. C. Hepburn.

The business interests of the borough are represented by two well appointed mercantile houses; the one owned by Spencer Bros. (Elisha F. and Harry B.), and Allen McDonald, both of which are general merchandise stores. Besides these there are two other smaller stores kept by M. M. Flynn and Thomas L. Rafferty, respectively; the Grampian Hotel, under the proprietorship of Frank Orcutt; a combined planing and grist-mill, the property of Samuel Hepburn, jr., and the estate of William F. Johnson. The local postmaster is M. G. Bloom, who, in connection with his official duties, has a notion and confectionery store.

The most substantial building in the borough is that occupied by the two mercantile firms first above mentioned. This is a substantial frame building, two stories high, the upper floor being occupied as a hall, and covers both stores. The block is owned, as a stock concern, by E. M. Davis, Joseph Davis, R. M. Hoover, the estate of William F. Johnson and Elisha F. Spencer. The borough also provides one school for educational purposes, and besides this there is one other school, a part of the township institutions.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Pennville was erected upon the division of the old society of that denomination, that for years had worshiped on Spencer Hill. The society had become large, and many of its members were compelled to travel a long distance to attend divine worship, and for the convenience of those members residing in this and the north part of the township, in the year 1861, the Pennville Church was built. It is a substantial edifice, built of wood, and cost about eight hundred dollars. There are about forty-five regular members of this church. It is under the same pastoral charge as the Lumber City Church. Of the ministers who have from time to time served this charge there have been Revs. Thomas R. Butterfield, James Hunter, Curley, Lee, Lynn, Coleburn, Watson, Buckley, Wharton, Adams, Hamlin, Edwards, Noble, Shoemaker and Warner.

The Pennville Lyceum.—This society was organized about the year 1857. It was started by Miss Rebecca Reynolds. Its first constitution was drafted by John Russell, Abram Davis and Jeremiah Moore. Regular meetings were held until the year 1869, a period of twelve years, when it was discontinued, the principal cause being the want of a proper house in which to meet. The seed of literature, however, had been sown in the young heart, and Penn township became a modern Athens. Elisha Fenton was its master spirit, being a man of unusual information and ability. He bequeathed, in his will, one hundred dollars in money, and three hundred dollars worth of books, toward starting a library.

In October, 1875, a party of boys started from Pennville on a "coon hunt." They got as far as a little saw-mill, then owned by Jeremiah Moore, when it was proposed by W. W. Spencer and W. A. McDonald, to go into a little room in the mill, and hold a debate; and soon those dark, cobwebbed walls were dimly lighted by a tallow candle; but soon young faces glowed, as they told the stubborn facts as to which was of the greatest use, the horse or the ox. There and then was laid the corner-stone of the present Literary and Library Association.

This society obtained a charter, and started a library in the year 1878. The need of a proper place in which to meet and keep the library, led to the erection of the present hall in Pennville, by William F. Johnson, E. F. Spencer, Joseph Davis, R. M. Hoover and Elisha M. Davis, in the year 1880. Mr. Davis has always been an ardent supporter of the literary society, and much of its success has been due to his efforts. The library is controlled by six trustees, elected by the stock owners. It contains upwards of four hundred volumes; among them Appleton's American Encyclopædia, and the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and other complete works, both prose and poetry, history, fiction and science.

The *Herald*, published by the lyceum, is bound in four large volumes, and is in the library for use. The literary society meets regularly every two weeks. There are very few young men and women in the community but that are "perfectly at home" before a public audience.

The Pennville Rifle Team, a society organized for the purpose of acquiring proficiency in markmanship, and for competition in trials of conclusions with other similar organizations, has its base of operations at the borough, although its membership is drawn from the township generally For two years the team has held the county championship, having defeated all competitors.

The resident physician of the borough is Dr. Jonathan Currier, who in connection with his professional duties has a drug-store.

The present borough officials are as follows: Burgess, W. A. McDonald; constable, M. M. Flynn; high constable, S. C. Hepburn; assessor, W. G. Derrick; overseers, Peter Pifer, J. P. Farwell; auditor, W. W. Spencer; collector, Charles Helper.

Church Societies of the Township.—Heretofore in this chapter incidental mention has been made of the religious services held at an early day by members of the Society of Friends. There is not in the entire township any society that has exhibited greater strength than this. The settlement of the Friends was made during the first ten years of the present century, who occupied lands in and around the present borough of Pennville. In the year 1813 the Friends met at the house of James Moore and there held meetings for worship. The families at the time were few, and the names of most of them can be recalled: Samuel Johnson, James Moore, Jason Kirk, Caleb Davis, Gideon Widmire, Joseph Iddings, David Wall, Jonathan Wall, and others. After meetings had been held for a few years at James Moore's a school-house was built, which was occupied by the society until the year 1824, when a comfortable meeting-house was built on a lot of land donated and deeded to the society by Mr. Moore. This lot is situate about half a mile southeast from Pennville, and is still owned by the society. A part of the lot has been used as a place of burial. In the year 1846 the house was burned, but another was built in its stead during the same year. This building is 30 by 50 feet in dimensions. In 1833 a monthly meeting was commenced for the purpose of discipline, and to attend to the affairs of the society.

In 1863 a Sabbath-school was organized, the first in the township under the care of the Friends. The first year showed an enrollment of eight teachers and sixty-eight scholars. The society had a membership in 1860 of one hundred and eighty persons. In 1880 the members numbered one hundred and twenty persons. Among the members of the society, other than those named above, may be mentioned the families of Andrew Cleaver, Caleb Way, Job Way. These persons established a Friends meeting at the house of Andrew Cleaver, who was a minister. Mr. Cleaver was the first recorded minister of the West Branch monthly meeting. On his death the meetings were discontinued. He came to Pike township in 1835.

Reference has been made to the Spencer Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was erected in the year 1844, although the society had an existence prior to that time. The early members of the "class" were Abram Spencer and wife, Andrew Spencer and wife, Moses Owens and wife, Ann Cullingsworth, John William, Catharine, Sarah and Mary Wrigglesworth, Manley and Sarah London, Thomas and Penelope Rettoo, Samuel Hepburn, Martha Neeper, Rufus and Millicent Slawson, Mary Siford, Jane McDonald, Sidney Jackson, David Cochran, Mary Rettoo, Susan Siford, Job Stugart, Peter Siford, Harriet Wood, John Hepburn, Peter and Jane Owens, Richard and Sarah London, Nancy McCracken, William Siford, Susan Spencer, Eliza Smith, Elisha and Ann Fenton, William Porter, Rebecca Paulhamus, Jackson Bonsall and others. In 1841 Abram Spencer was chosen class-leader; an office he has filled from that to the present time, in connection with the Spencer Hill or the Pennville M. E. Church. The early meetings of the parent society were held at the house of Mr. Spencer and in school-houses until the building of the church edifice. Among the early ministers there can be recalled the names of Rev. Joseph Lee, Rev. Rose, Rev. Benjamin Butler, Rev. Day and Rev. Beers.

About the year 1860 this society, for convenience, became divided, one part joining in the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lumber City, and the other at Pennville. The church at Spencer Hill was thereafter abandoned.

The Roman Catholic Church of Penn township was among the early established institutions thereof, having been organized and erected in the year 1837 for the accommodation of the people of that denomination residing in the township. The western part of Penn was settled by Irish people, who, with some other assistance, built the edifice. A new church was erected some years ago. The society is of fair size, and under the pastoral charge of the Clearfield society. No reliable data is procurable concerning the progress of this church or its society. It is located about a mile west from Pennville, convenient of access by the members of the congregation residing in the township.

Penn Grange No. 534, *P. of H.*—This is one of the substantial organizations of Penn township, having been organized on the 13th day of April, 1875, by O. S. Cary, then deputy for the district. The charter members were as follows: Samuel Widemire, James Miller, Charles Cleaver, Leroy Widemire, Joseph Davis, Miles Wall, O. D. Kendall, Elisha M. Davis, John Smith, John Widemire, M. S. Spencer, John Pentz, Richard Freeman, T. E. Wall, John Porter, William F. Johnson, Emily Kendall, Elizabeth Widemire, Jane Widemire, L. D. Miller, Elizabeth Davis, Elizabeth Wall, Catharine Davis, Lucy M. Spencer, Priscilla Johnson. The first officers were: Master, Samuel Widemire; secretary, Miles S. Spencer. The present officers are: Master, William E. Davis; secretary, Alice W. Kester. Present membership ninety-seven. The meetings are held in the Penn Grange Hall.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

HISTORY OF PIKE TOWNSHIP AND THE BOROUGH OF CURWENSVILLE.

PIKE township is situated near the center of Clearfield county, and is bounded on the north by Pine and Union, east by Lawrence, west by Penn and Bloom, and south by Knox and Ferguson townships. The land is mostly of a mountainous character, interspersed with narrow valleys and rolling plateaus, and varying in elevation from eleven hundred to fifteen hundred feet above the sea level. From the farm of James Norris, two miles from Curwensville, a beautiful view can be obtained of the valley of the Susquehanna, and the town of Curwensville; while from the hills about Bloomington the eye can wander for miles over magnificent mountain scenery; on the farm of

Moses Norris a view unsurpassed in extent and beauty is obtainable. From this spot (according to old settlers) portions of eight different counties can be seen. On the high table lands, and along the river valley, are located some of the most productive farms in the county, and despite the extensive lumbering operations of the past many fine bodies of timber still exist.

The geological features of the township are somewhat peculiar, the central line of the second coal basin crossing its southern part. In the high hills, between Bloomington and Curwensville, are beds of coal of most excellent quality, from four to six feet in thickness, while upon the western side of the river a somewhat different quality of coal is found in smaller beds, and at a much lower elevation, and in some places covered by large beds of fire-clay of superior excellence, interspersed with an impure ferruginous limestone.

These coal measures have never been fully developed, and at present are operated only for local use; nor has any systematic effort yet been made to practically utilize this magnificent and seemingly inexhaustible deposit of fire-clay.

By reference to the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county (to which Clearfield county was formerly attached for judicial purposes) we find the following entries:

"*April Sessions*, 1813:

"Petition presented by divers inhabitants of Clearfield county, for the division of Chincleclamoose township.

"*Viewers Appointed:*

"Roland Curtin, Charles Treziyulny, and Joseph Miles."

"*November Sessions*, 1813:

"Report of viewers approved and confirmed by the court, laying out Lawrence and Pike townships; boundaries of Pike as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the old line, formerly known as the line between districts three and four, thence south along the same until it strikes Little Clearfield Creek, thence up the same to its head, thence a direct line to the mouth of Chest Creek, thence up the Susquehanna River to the county line. All lands lying west of the above line erected into a new township to be called Pike."

The township was named after General Zebulon Pike, an officer in the United States Army during the War of 1812, who was killed at Toronto, Canada, in the year 1813.

From the territory included in the above description, Brady township was set out in 1825, part of Chest in 1826, and subsequently Burnside, Bell, Penn, part of Ferguson, Greenwood, part of Union, Bloom, and Pine townships.

Paul Clover was probably the first settler in the township, having arrived in 1797, and built a house and blacksmith shop where the "corner store," in Curwensville, now stands. Thomas McClure, William McNaul, Elisha Fenton, the Blooms, Spencers, Moores, John Smith, Robert Ross, Samuel Caldwell, William Dunlap, the Hartshorns, Robert Maxwell, Dr. J. P. Hoyt, James McCracken, the Rolls, Hugh Hall, John and William Irvin, Arthur Bell, John Patton, sr., and Daniel Barrett, were among the early pioneers.

Dr. J. P. Hoyt came to Clearfield county from Halfmoon Valley, in Centre county, about the year 1814, and located at Curwensville. Here he remained for some years, and then removed to a property near Lumber City. He was a man of strict integrity, and by a long life of industry and excellent business abilities accumulated considerable property, which he lived many years to enjoy, dying at the ripe age of ninety-one years.

John Patton, sr., was born in Philadelphia, in 1783; moved to Curwensville in 1828; he served as associate judge of the county for five years; was justice of the peace for a number of years, and died in 1848, aged sixty-five years.

Jason Kirk, sr., came to Clearfield county about 1812; settled in what is now Penn township, at that time in Pike, and was one of the most respected citizens, living to an old age, and leaving a large family.

Samuel Caldwell was one of the first settlers, arriving about 1804. He was an influential citizen, and left a considerable family.

John W. McNaul and his wife, Sarah, *née* Ferguson, emigrated from the northern part of Ireland to this country in about 1793. Mr. McNaul was a Scotchman. On landing in this country they resided, for a short time, in Chester county, thence removing to Lock Haven, and later living in Nittany Valley. Of their eight children, Margaret, James, John, and Ann were born in Ireland, William, Alexander, Zachariah, and Mary, were born in this country. William McNaul was a tanner, and first started business on his own account in Halfmoon, Centre county, where he married Hannah Way. In the fall of 1813, he, in company with Dr. John P. Hoyt (then a young physician practicing in Halfmoon), started on horseback, one snowy morning, to cross the mountains and see the famous new town of Curwensville, recently laid out by John F. Curwen. Early in the following spring William McNaul, with his family, moved to Curwensville, occupying a log house located on the lot where the residence of Mrs. Martha Thompson now is. He soon proceeded to erect a house on the site of the present McNaul residence. He also built the tannery adjoining. His children were: Robert, Zachariah, Jane, Urbane, Lydia, John, and Mary. The McNauls belong to the Society of Friends, and are most highly respected, both at home and abroad.

The Hartshorn family is one of the oldest, and is widely connected, and as a class are model, respectable citizens. Benjamin Hartshorn, sr., was born in 1765. He married Isabella McClure, and they emigrated from Maryland to Centre county in the year 1796. In 1806 he moved his family to Clearfield county, living on the land now known as the Jonathan Hartshorn farm. This was then nothing but woods, and the family endured untold hardships before a home could be provided. The children were: Margaret, Anna, Jonathan, William, Benjamin, Nancy, Eliza, and Mary Ann, all of whom married, and whose families reside in or near Curwensville.

About the year 1750 the family of Spencers emigrated from England to America. In 1808 Joseph Spencer, sr., moved from Northumberland county to Clearfield county. His family consisted of three sons—Samuel, Joseph, and Jesse—and three daughters. From Benjamin Fenton he purchased four hundred and forty acres of land, which was in its primitive state, excepting two acres which was cleared, and had a small log house upon it. The tract was situated between the present site of the village of Pennville and Susquehanna River, about one mile south of Pennville. This was divided into four farms, the father retaining one and setting apart a farm of corresponding size for each of his three sons. These farms rank among the best in the county, and with the exception of the Samuel Spencer farm, remain in the hands of the direct descendants of the family. Most of the family were and are consistent members of the Society of Friends, and are eminently respectable and prosperous citizens. Joseph M. Spencer lives at Bridgeport, Harrison W. and Mrs. Mary Spencer, widow of James (sons of Joseph), reside in Curwensville.

The Blooms, as a class, are worthy citizens; almost all farmers, and are the largest family in Clearfield county. William Bloom, sr., was born in Germany, and emigrated to this country at an uncertain time, reaching Clearfield county in 1801. Previous to this he had been in the State of New Jersey, also in Penn's Valley, Centre county, Pa. During the Revolutionary War he served for some time in the ranks, but we have no means of ascertaining the length of time. He was born on February 26, 1752, and married Mary Metter on April 2, 1778, who was born April 10, 1754. The pioneer Bloom came to Clearfield county alone, and settled on what is now known as the "Irvin farm," one mile up the river from Curwensville. Here he proceeded to make a clearing and succeeded in getting out a five-acre field of wheat and a few turnips, preparatory to bringing his family to the scene of operations. Little did he imagine that the name he was then striving so hard to maintain was destined to become the most common one in a rich and populous county of 60,000 inhabitants. In all eleven children were born of this union—seven boys, and four girls, as follows: Annie, born October 31, 1779; Isaac, born August 8, 1780; William, born April 17, 1782; Elizabeth, born August 22, 1784; John, born January 25, 1786; Peter, born February 7, 1789; Benjamin, born December 31, 1790; Mary, born September 25, 1792; Abraham, born April 10, 1795; Sally, ——; James, born February 28, 1798.

Pike township is the stronghold of the Blooms. Probably two-thirds of the family are located here.

Andrew Moore, sr., emigrated to America from Ireland in 1688, and settled in Chester county, Pa. James, the second son of Andrew Moore, jr., was born

January 8, 1760, at Sadsbury, Chester county. He married in 1785, Lydia, daughter of Abram and Anna Sharpless. In 1795, they removed to Halfmoon, Centre county, and in 1810, James, with his son Jeremiah and daughter Lydia, started on foot across the mountains, and in due time arrived at the place where Pennville, in Penn township, Clearfield county, is now located. He purchased three hundred and seventy-five acres of land; built a cabin, and commenced clearing; the rest of the family following. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and trained up his family in that religious faith. His children were Abraham, Esther, Lydia, Anna, Jeremiah, Andrew, Rebecca, and James. They were all of orderly and industrious habits, and all married and settled in the neighborhood. James Moore died September 17, 1834. Thomas W. Moore, son of Andrew, David S. Moore, son of James, jr., and A. M. Kirk, grandson of Andrew, reside in Curwensville.

In 1809 Dr. Samuel Coleman settled on a tract of three hundred acres north of the site of Pennville. Dr. Coleman was a Scotchman, and had no family. He gave the name of "Grampian Hills" to his place, remarking that it reminded him of the renowned hills of the same name in Scotland. This name the neighborhood and post-office has retained. He held office about the time of the organization of the county, being clerk to the county commissioners. His grave is on the farm of Colonel Miller, of Penn township. At the last meeting of the "County Medical Association" a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions toward erecting a monument to the memory of the pioneer physician of Clearfield county.

The first assessment of the township was made in 1814. The assessor was Samuel Fulton. The original assessment is still on file in the commissioner's office at Clearfield, and contains the following names: Robert Askey, David Allen, George Brown, Alex. Caldwell, Sam'l Cochran, Jesse Cookson, Wm. Bloom, jr., Joseph Bloom, Caleb Bailey, Benj. Bloom, John Brink, Wm. Bloom, Peter Bloom, John Bloom, Isaac Bloom, John Bell, Arthur Bell, John Bennett, Benj. Carson, Dr. Samuel Coleman, Amos Davis, Wm. Dunlap, Nimrod Derich, David Dunlap, Caleb Davis, Jonathan Evans, Peter Everhart, Joseph Edding, John Fullerton, David Ferguson, John Ferguson, Jonah Griffith, John Haughenberry, Hugh Hall, Benj. Hartshorn, Wm. Hepburn, James Hayes, Saml. Johnson, Mark Miller Jordon, John Kyler, Jason Kirk, John Kirk, David Liggit, Elijah Meredith, Sam'l Miller, Robert Maxwell, Jos. McCracken, Robert McGee, Robert McCracken, John McCracken, Thomas McClure, Thos. McCracken, James McCracken, Daniel McCracken, James Moore, Job Ogden, Job Parker, Merchant; Abraham Passmore, James Reed, Alexander Reed, jr., Alex. B. Reed, Wm. Reed, John Rolls, blacksmith; Geo. Shaffer, Geo. Shaffer, jr., Wm. Smith, Nicholas Sahw, John Stuggart, Philip Stuggart, Joseph Spencer, Joseph Spencer, jr., Sam'l Spencer, Francis Severas, Wm. Tate, James Woodside, David Walls, John Wrigley, merchant; Geo. Williams, weaver; Gideon

J. A. Maxwell

Widemire, Geo. Welsh, Jacob Wilson. Town lots in Curwensville were assessed at $12.50; cows, $10; horses, $30; unimproved land, and timber at $1 per acre; farm land at $2 to $3 per acre. The early settlers experienced many trials and privation. The roads were but little more than trails through the woods. Indians frequently visited the locality and usually encamped on the bank of the river, on what is now the farm of Colonel E. A. Irvin. An Indian burial-place was located at the mouth of Anderson Creek, and before the floods had made inroads on the lands, stone arrow-heads, and tomahawks were occaisonally found.

In 1819 Mathew Caldwell cut out the first road from Curwensville to Bloomington. The principal towns are Curwensville, Bloomington, Bridgeport and Olanta.

Curwensville Borough.—The situation of Curwensville is one of great natural beauty and utility, nestling among the hills that tower upon all sides, except where the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and Anderson Creek, find their way between them, and uniting their waters near the center of the town, flow onward past its northern boundary; it is protected alike from the bleak winds of winter, and the violent storms of summer, while the rolling land upon which it is located gives it most efficient drainage. Being at an elevation of one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven feet above the sea level, the climate is cool and pleasant, even at the warmest season of the year. Surrounded by romantic scenery, forests abounding with game, and streams filled with fish, and having superior hotel accommodations, and excellent railroad facilities, the town presents to the seeker after recreation and health, unsurpassed attractions. The natural trading center of a large section of the county, and the terminus of the Tyrone and Clearfield Branch of the P. Railroad, Curwensville has for many years transacted a large business. The town is well built, contains many handsome residences and substantial public buildings, and its citizens are noted for their enterprise and liberality.

On December 10, 1798, John Curwen, sr., of Montgomery county, Pa., obtained from the Commonwealth a patent for three hundred and fifty-one acres of land on the banks of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Anderson Creek, in what was at that time part of Lycoming county. On this property Curwen laid out a town, consisting of forty-eight lots, lying between what are now known as Thompson and Locust streets, which he named Curwensville. John Curwen, sr., bequeathed this property to his son, George Curwen, from whom the greater portion of it was subsequently purchased by John and Wm. Irvin. Up to the year 1812, not a single building had been erected on the town plot, although from the best information now obtainable, it seems that there were at that time two dwellings on the Curwen lands, in addition to the house and shop of Paul Clover, above referred to. One of these was erected by Job England, near where the residence of Hon. John Patton now stands, and the other by a Mr. Weld, near the dwelling now owned by the Misses Nannie and Alice Irvin. In 1813 Daniel Dale built the first house in the town proper, upon the lot corner of State and Filbert streets, where the house of Z. and L. H. McNaul is now located; James Moore, James Young, Mark Jordon and Josiah Evans, esq., built the next dwellings in about the order named. During the year 1818 William Irvin, sr., the father of Colonel E. A. Irvin and John Irvin, sr., the father of Colonel John Irvin, came to Curwensville. John Irvin erected a saw-mill, and a grist-mill near the present site of the Irvin flouring-mill.

William Irvin opened a general store that was for many years the only one in the town; he also, in 1846, built a saw-mill, and made many valuable improvements.

Josiah Evans located in 1820, and was for many years a justice of the peace.

William Hartshorn, sr., came in 1826, and John Patton, sr. (father of General John and Edward B. Patton), in 1828.

In 1821 a post-office was established at Curwensville, and William McNaul was appointed postmaster.

As a matter of interest we give the following list, taken from the department records at Washington, showing the names of postmasters, and the dates of their appointment:

William McNaul, April 9, 1821; Geo. Leech, March 16, 1825; Wm. Irvin, January 8, 1830; John Irvin, April 20, 1835; Thomas Brown, December 19, 1837; Anthony Kratzer, July 20, 1840; Benjamin Hartshorn, January 10, 1841; Anthony Kratzer, October 4, 1844; Sam'l Way, December 9, 1845; John Patton, January 26, 1849; Wm. McBride, July 12, 1851; Sam'l Way, May 15, 1853; T. W. Fleming, November 12, 1861; O. B. Welsh, January 7, 1868; Chas. E. Hoel, April 9, 1868; T. W. Fleming, May 21, 1873; Edmund Goodwin, July 7, 1875, re-appointed, August 2, 1882. After the latter date the office was raised to the presidential class.

After the completion of the Erie turnpike, in 1824, the progress of the town was rapid, and by an act of the Legislature, approved the 3d day of February, 1851, it was incorporated as a borough. The first meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening, February 24, 1851, and we find from the minutes that the following were present:

Chief burgess, Samuel Crans, esq.; councilmen, Robert McNaul, John D. Thompson, John Draucker, Isaac Smith, Sam'l B. Taylor, Thomas Ross; high constable, James H. Fleming; treasurer, John D. Thompson; secretary, Thos. Ross.

The following comprises the names of the chief burgesses from 1851 to 1886: 1851, Samuel Crans; 1852, John D. Thompson; 1853, Wm. McBride; 1854, Dr. H. P. Thompson; 1855, S. B. Taylor; 1856, E. B. Patton; 1857, Joseph Peters; 1858, E. B. Patton; 1859, Wm. P. Chambers; 1860, S. J. Gates;

1861, Wm. P. Chambers; 1862, Joshua E. Baker; 1863, Wm. P. Chambers; 1864, Benjamin Hartshorn; 1865, Daniel Faust; 1866–67, Z. McNaul; 1868, Wm. P. Chambers; 1869, W. A. Dale; 1870, Henry Sulsbaugh; 1871, S. J. Gates; 1872, James M. Welsh; 1873, E. A. Irvin; 1874, James A. Irvin; 1875, I. B. Norris; 1876, W. C. Arnold; 1877, Wm. P. Chambers; 1878, W. N. Dyer; 1879, R. D. Swoope; 1880, E. A. Irvin; 1881, J. R. Irwin; 1882, H. W. Spencer; 1883–84–85, N. E. Arnold; 1886, John R. Fee.

The limits of the borough have been enlarged several times, first by an act of the Legislature, approved the 21st of March, 1856, and again by an act approved the 24th of April, 1869, and the third time, in 1884, on application of the inhabitants of the adjacent territory, and boundaries were extended by the court so as to include what was known as South Curwensville, and all the property as far north as Hogback Run, and east as far as the eastern line of the Irvin farm, and west to near Roaring Run. The present population, according to the census taken by the borough authorities in February, 1884, is 1,222, and valuation of taxable property $222,000. The present (1886) borough officers, are as follows: Chief burgess, John R. Fee; town council, Sam'l Arnold, B. F. Fullerton, A. B. Whittaker, Sam'l Smith, Sam'l Addleman, Lewis C. Bloom; secretary of council, D. S. Moore, esq.; school directors, president, Sam'l Arnold; Daniel Faust, esq., A. B. Whittaker, J. P. Bard, H. B. Thompson, J. R. Irwin; overseers of the poor, L. McNaul, W. P. Tate; justices of the peace, D. S. Moore and Daniel Faust, esqs.; district treasurer, David Reeseman; tax collector, Gilbert Scofield; borough solicitor, Roland D. Swoope; borough auditors, T. J. Robinson, L. W. Spencer, J. R. Irwin; street commissioner, Harvey Smith; constable, G. L. Way.

In 1871, through the efforts of the citizens, subscriptions amounting to over $60,000 were obtained, and the extension of the T. and C. Railroad to the town, was secured. The road was finished and opened for traffic in 1874. $20,000 of the above sum was subscribed by heirs of William Irvin, deceased, and $10,000 by Hon. John Patton.

At the present time Curwensville is the terminus of four stage lines.

Lumbering operations have hitherto been the principal business of the place. As many as one thousand rafts of square timber, and 100,000,000 feet of saw logs having been cut and sent to market by Curwensville lumbermen in a single season. At the low estimate of $700.00 per raft, and $8.00 per thousand feet of logs, the aggregate of this business would be $1,500,000. Although the business has decreased to a considerable extent since the panic of 1873, it is still conducted on a large scale.

The educational interests of the community received early attention. In the winter of 1812–13 Josiah Evans taught the first school in a dwelling which stood near the residence of Misses Irvin. About 1833 money was subscribed and a school-house was erected on Filbert street, known as the Curwensville

Academy, which, by an act of the Legislature, approved the 7th day of April, 1832, was exempted from taxation. One of the early teachers was John Patton, sr.

In 1856 William Irvin erected, at his own expense, what was known as the "Brick School-house." This stood on the property now belonging to Mrs. Eliza Irvin, on State street. In 1857 William Irwin rented this to the borough. The first borough school building was built in 1854, on the property now owned by John Porter, on Walnut street. The first teacher, after the organization of the borough school board, was Miss Isabella Cross, who was employed in 1851.

In 1860 the old Methodist Church building, which stood on the corner of State and Walnut streets, where the store building of Samuel Arnold is now located, was purchased and occupied for school purposes.

By an act of Legislature, approved the 9th of April, 1867, the school directors were authorized to borrow money, erect new buildings, and make sale of the old ones. In pursuance of this authority they built a commodious frame school-house on the property on Walnut street, which had been enlarged by the donation of the adjoining lot, by General Patton. This building cost $2,750, and in 1868 the old church building was disposed of. These two buildings were used until 1884, when Hon. John Patton offered to donate $10,000 for the erection of a new building. This offer was accepted, and subsequently increased by him to $20,000. The corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies on September 2, 1884, and on October 1, 1885, the schools were opened in the new building, which was named by the directors in honor of his generosity, "The Patton Graded Public School." It stands upon slightly elevated ground, on the northwest corner of State and Walnut streets. The material of which it is constructed is the native sandstone. It is sixty-two feet by seventy-one feet in size. The roof is of slate, and the cornices of iron, rendering the building substantially fire-proof. The interior is conveniently divided into eight large class rooms, four upon each floor, connected by large, and well lighted halls and stairways. It is heated with steam, and provided with improved ventilating facilities, and equipped with the latest improved school-room furniture. The building is supplied with running water, the expense of piping the same having been borne by Samuel Arnold, esq., the president of the school board. The number of children attending during 1886 was two hundred and eighty-seven. Five teachers were employed. The total amount of tax levied for school purposes was $2,004.05.

General Patton could not have presented a more useful and enduring gift to the community, and long after the present generation shall have passed away the institution bearing his name will witness to those who shall come after us his public spirit and munificence.

CHURCHES.

There are at present five churches, belonging respectively to the Friends, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Catholics. The Society of Friends organized a meeting at this place in the year 1833. They at first met in the old township school-house on Filbert street. William McNaul, Adam Hartshock, and Job May were among the original members. In 1834–5 they erected a building on the property where the Presbyterian parsonage now stands. In 1878 they completed their present meeting-house. It is a plain, but substantial stone building, located on the south side of State street.

The Presbyterian congregation originally worshiped in the building erected by them in 1827, at McClure's, two miles above Curwensville. This society was at that time connected with the one at Clearfield, and Rev. Gara Bishop was the first pastor of the churches at "Old Town" (now Clearfield) and Pike. In 1840 the Rev. Frederick G. Betts, father of State Senator Betts, was installed pastor of these two churches, and continued so until his death, which occurred January 17, 1845. During his pastorate a church building was erected in Curwensville, near the site of the present edifice. Rev. Samuel M. Howell was the next pastor, remaining until 1847. He was followed by the Rev. Miles F. Merwin, who remained until 1853. July 1, 1857, the Rev. John M. Galloway became pastor, and continued until July, 1863. Rev. J. E. Kerns was the next pastor, taking charge January 12, 1866, and continued until 1868. The Rev. William Burchfield was installed June 29, 1869, and remained until June, 1876. In November, 1869, the present building was dedicated. It is a handsome stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, and cost $16,000. The lots on which it stands were presented to the congregation by members of the Irvin family, who also contributed liberally toward its erection. After Rev. Burchfield left the church was without a pastor until May 1, 1878, when Rev. John B. Grier was installed; he was succeeded by the Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, who continued until January 1, 1885. He was followed by the Rev. William McBeth April 1, 1885, who remained until June 1, 1886. In 1880 the society erected a fine parsonage on the lots adjoining the church. It is also built of stone, and similar in architecture to the church.

The original Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1833–34. It belonged to the circuit for many years, and from 1855 to 1870, it was part of what was known as the Clearfield charge. In 1870 it was set apart as a separate station. Until 1841 the society worshiped in the old township school-house on Filbert street. In that year they built a frame church on the north-east corner of State and Walnut streets, which, after they occupied their new church, was sold to the school-board. The present edifice was dedicated March, 1861. It is a plain, brick structure, costing (with improvements since added), $10,000. The lots on which it stands were donated by General John

Patton. The first parsonage was presented to the church in 1854 by General Patton.

In 1880, during the pastorate of Rev. James Curns, the present parsonage was erected at a cost of $4,500. It stands upon the lot adjoining the church on Walnut street. Since the establishment of Curwensville as a regular appointment, the following have been the pastors: Revs. D. S. Munroe, A. W. Guyer, W. G. Furguson, A. W. Gibson, Jesse B. Young, George Leidy, James Curns, J. B. Shaver, and the present pastor, Rev. D. H. Shields.

The Baptist Church at Curwensville was organized in 1836, with twelve members, under the pastoral care of Elder Samuel Miles. Their present edifice was erected in 1857. It is a frame building situated on the east side of Thompson street.

The Catholics, in 1885, erected a substantial frame chapel on Pine street. It is connected with the Clearfield charge, under the care of Rev. Father Sheridan.

SOCIETIES.

Five secret societies have organizations here. *Noble Lodge No.* 480, *F. and A. M.*, was chartered September 7, 1870, and instituted October 27, 1870, at New Washington. The charter members were as follows: Ash. D. Bennett, W. M.; James Savage, S. W.; James S. Cook, treas.; Adam Brith, sec'y; Lewis M. Clark, A. W. Young, James McKeehan and James Mahaffey. In October, 1881, the lodge was removed to Curwensville. They have a beautifully furnished lodge room on the third floor of the Patton block, with eighty-two members in good standing, and over $1,500 invested and in the treasury. The present officers are, W. M., J. P. Bard; S. W., L. W. Spencer; J. W., Wm. Holden; sec'y, C. S. Russell; treas., J. R. Caldwell.

John Kratzer Post No. 184, *G. A. R.*, was mustered July 3, 1880, by mustering officer James Hale, of Philipsburg. The post room is on the second floor of the Kittleberger building on State street. The present officers are: Com., J. E. Kratzer; S. V. Com., I. B. Norris; J. V. Com., James Spence; O. of D., H. L. Caldwell; surgeon, Dr. J. A. Maxwell; Q. M., David Reeseman; chap., E. A. Hoover; O. of G., H. T. Smith; adjt., J. M. Carlisle.

Curwensville Lodge No. 486, *Knights of Pythias*, was instituted January 6, 1883. The charter officers were: P. C., Daniel Schorr; C. C., George W. Verns; V. C., John Custaborder; P., D. S. Moore; M. of E., J. S. Graff; M. of F., J. L. Gates; K. of R. and S., C. L. Frank; M. at A., John Walk; I. G., A. K. Draucker; O. G., J. Roll Bloom. Trustees, D. S. Moore, Geo. Walk, Harvey Bloom. The present officers are: C. C., F. L. Arnold; V. C., J. H. Mead; P., A. K. Draucker; M. at A., A. Z. Wolf; M. of E., S. J. Graff; M. of F., Daniel Schorr; K. of R. and S., W. C. Helmbold; P. C., C. E. Patton; I. G., Sam'l Addleman; O. G., E. A. Hoover. The lodge has at present sixty members in good standing. $125 invested, $185 cash on hand, and $300 worth of property. The lodge room is on the third floor of Bilger's block.

Bethesda Lodge No. 821, *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*, was instituted January 16, 1872, by D. D. G. M., Thomas Robins. The charter members are: P. G., Henry Kernes; N. G., J. M. Stewert; V. G., Edmund Goodwin; sec'y, J. R. Irvin; asst. sec'y, T. J. Robinson; treas., J. E. Kratzer; R. S. to N. G., B. S. Broom; L. S. to N. G., J. R. Caldwell; warden, S. V. Soper; com., Dr. J. A. Maxwell; R. S. S., M. F. Owens; L. S. S., Whitman Broom; O. G., A. B. Whittaker; I. G., J. G. Hiel; chap., S. F. McClosky; R. S. to V. G., L. T. Ross; L. S. to V. G., Chas. Grest. All its effects were destroyed with the burning of the Patton block, October 2, 1880. This was a serious blow to the organization, as they were without insurance. They have fully recovered from this disaster, and are now in a flourishing condition. They occupy elegantly furnished rooms on the third floor of the new Patton block. There are ninety members in good standing; $1,000 invested in county and borough bonds, $125 cash in treasury, and property valued $600. The present officers are: N. G., C. E. Patton; V. G., E. A. Hoover; sec'y, I. D. Kernes; treas., C. A. Rorabaugh; com., J. H. Mead; warden, Joseph L. Dale; P. G., H. L. Caldwell; I. G., J. W. Sykes; O. G., A. T. Bloom; R. S. S., Dr. J. Currier; L. S. S., W. C. Russell; R. S. to N. G., H. T. Smith; L. S. to N. G., F. L Arnold; R. S. to V. G., Whitmer Broom; L. S. to V. G., J. L. Gifford.

Curwensville Lodge No. 396, *Independeut Order of Good Templars*, was instituted January 25, 1882, by Rev. Geo. C. Hart, G. W. C. T. The charter officers were: W. C. T., Roland D. Swoope; P. W. C. T., Sam'l Arnold, sr.; W. V. T., Mrs. Sam'l Arnold; W. S., C. S. Russell; W. A. S., Mary McClosky; W. M., C. G. Duffy; W. D. M., Gertie Bilger; W. T. S., Charles E. Patton; W. T., Mrs. John Patton; R. S. to W. C. T., Alice E. Bilger; L. S. to W. C. T., Carrie Dyer; W. I. G., Effie Arnold; W. O. G., John C. Way. The lodge met for some time in a room on the third floor of Bilger block, but the present year they removed to rooms on second floor of the Patton block. The present officers are: C. T., Roland D. Swoope; P. C. T., O. E. Eckbert; V. T., Mary McClosky; W. S., Laura Moore; treas., Will L. Thompson; T. S., Gertie Moore; M., Will McClosky; D. M., Bertha Caldwell; R. S. to C. T., Mrs. G. W. Weaver; L. S. to C. T., Josie Shields; I. G., Lola Owens; O. G., C. E. Patton. This lodge has been from the beginning a great success. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and a good work is being accomplished. There are at present sixty-five members in good standing; property valued at $300 and $75 cash in the treasury.

The Curwensville Library Association was organized in 1877, and chartered, in 1878, as a stock company, with a capital of $2,000. The association had a valuable library, and fitted up and maintained a free reading-room, where all the latest papers and periodicals were kept on file; but in the disastrous fire of

October 2, 1880, their rooms and contents were destroyed. On October 11, 1886, Rev. D. H. Shields, pastor of the M. E. Church, organized the Curwensville Literary Union, which meets weekly in the lecture-room of the church. The present officers are: Pres., Rev. D. H. Shields; V. pres., Prof. G. W. Weaver; sec'y, Mrs. R. D. Swoope; treas., C. E. Patton; editors, W. C. Arnold, esq., W. I. Swoope, Miss Alice Bilger; executive committee, I. P. Bard, R. D. Swoope, esq., M. F. Owens, G. W. Weaver, Colonel E. A. Irvin; program com., Miss Alice Irvin, J. P. Bard, Mrs. G. W. Weaver.

There is also a Library Association connected with the public schools. The library room is in the Patton graded school building. They have recently placed therein a handsome and spacious book-case, and have already the nucleus of a fine library. The following are the names of the present officers: President, Sam. P. Arnold; vice-president, Will Moore; secretary, Miss Sue Bard; treasurer, Frank Thompson; librarian, Verne Bloom.

The first band was organized in 1856. It was composed of fourteen members, as follows: Leader, James Stott, E*b* cornet; Henry McKeim, E*b* cornet; Alfred Monteilues, E*b* cornet; Law. Sykes, key bugle; Henry Kerns, trumpet; J. P. Bard, E*b* cornet; Thomas Ross, alto; S. J. Gates, tenor; Geo. Harley, baritone; Wm. Ten Eyck, bass; Levi Speice, bass; A. J. Draucker, bass drum; H. D. Patton, snare drum. Tho present membership is as follows: Leader, H. J. Eckbert, E*b* cornet; Wm. Singer, E*b* cornet; Joseph Mahaffey, alto; Blair Crisswell, alto; Wm. Moore, alto; Robert Miller, tenor; Will Faust, tenor; John Minhinnett, baritone; J. R. Fee, bass; Robert Stevenson, bass; L. C. Norris, snare drum; John Norris, jr., bass drum and cymbals.

The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1881-2. The borough authorities purchased a hook and ladder truck and outfit costing over $700, which is under the control of the company. The members have provided themselves with complete uniforms, and are the first on hand when an alarm of fire is given. There are thirty members, and the present officers are: President, Wm. Holden; vice-president, J. W. Sykes; secretary, Clyde Gates; treasurer, W. A. Moore; foreman, B. A. Wertz; assistant foreman, John Crouch; directors, J. S. Graff, A. E. Patton, D. S. Moore.

The Curwensville Hotel Company was chartered April 24, 1882, with a capital stock of $15,000. The purpose for which the company was formed was to provide a temperance hotel for the benefit of the traveling public. In the spring of 1882 they completed and opened for patronage the "Park House," a large and commodious building, handsomely finished and elegantly furnished, heated with steam, and fitted with all the latest improvements. Its cost, including the grounds and furniture, was over $21,000. It is at present under the management of W. F. Eckbert, who conducts it in a most satisfactory manner. The officers of the hotel company are: President, Hon. John Patton; vice-president, Samuel Arnold; secretary, W. C. Arnold, esq.; treasurer, A.

E. Patton; directors, John Patton, Samuel Arnold, E. A. Irvin, James McIntyre, and J. C. Wright.

The Curwensville Telephone Company was incorporated November 15, 1881, with a capital stock of $3,000. It owns a line forty-three miles in length, connecting Curwensville with Lumber City, Pennville, Lewisville, Mahaffeys, McGees, New Washington, Newburg, Burnside, Patchinville, and Cherry Tree, and has proven a great convenience to the business public. The present officers are: President, Porter Kimports; secretary and treasurer, A. E. Patton.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In March, 1864, the First National Bank was organized with a capital of $50,000 (afterwards increased to $100,000), with the following officers and directors: President, John Patton; cashier, Samuel Arnold; directors, Wm. Irvin, John Irvin, and Dr. H. P. Thompson. It conducted a large and successful business until January 1, 1876, when it went into voluntary liquidation, and was succeeded by the Curwensville Bank, composed of John Patton, A. W. Patchin, Dr. D. A. Fetzer, and Dr. J. P. Hoyt. The flourishing condition and marked success that has attended the management of this institution may be gathered from the statement of its condition January 15, 1887, as follows: Capital, $100,000; surplus fund, $100,000; deposits, $421,000; loans and discounts, $506,800; cash, and due from banks, $126,650. The present officers are: President, Hon. John Patton; cashier, A. E. Patton; stockholders, John Patton, Dr. D. A. Fetzer, and A. W. Patchin.

INDUSTRIES.

About 1840–1 David Harvey erected an iron foundry in the village of Bridgeport, which he conducted for a few years, when it became the property of George Beatty, who did a thriving business for many years, particularly in the manufacture of plows, the first one made in the county having been cast at this foundry. The business was discontinued in 1855, and the old building was torn down in 1880. During 1841 a foundry was erected by Samuel Spencer and David Harvey on the lot now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church. John P. Dale, John D. and James Thompson, and Jackson Robinson, sr., were, at different times, interested in this enterprise. Plows and cook-stoves were the principal articles manufactured, as many as two hundred stoves having been made in a single season.

In 1850 John D. and James Thompson built the Thompson foundry which is still standing on Thompson street.

In 1855 Jackson Robinson, sr., started the foundry on State street, which was destroyed by fire about 1858. He then erected another on the lot below McNaul's tannery; this was also burned in 1867. He then built the present foundry on Filbert street, where he now continues the business in connection with his sons.

In 1868 William A. Dale and Jackson Robinson, started a small planing-mill on Filbert street, in the building now used by John Hill as a woolen-factory. William Dale sold his interest to John Wann, of Brookville, who afterwards sold to Capt. J. Welsh, who, with Mr. Robinson, continued the business for a few years, when not proving successful, it was abandoned.

About 1868 John Patton, E. A. Irvin, E. B. Patton and J. R. Irwin erected quite a large planing-mill on Filbert street, which was fitted up with first-class machinery; this was conducted by these parties for some years, when they sold it to A. H. Irvin and W. C. Arnold, who managed it for two or three years. From the fall of 1873 until 1880, it stood idle. Colonel E. A. Irvin then became the owner of the property, and leased it to Henry Foutz, of Bellefonte, who conducted it for some time. In 1884 the building was torn down, and the ground sold for building-lots. In 1818, Messrs. J. Robinson and Sons placed a planing-machine in their foundry building, and do a large amount of work in their line.

The Press.—The first newspaper enterprise was *The Clearfield County Times* published by T. J. Robinson, and edited by "The Times Editorial Committee." The initial number was issued Tuesday, September 10, 1872. The paper was owned by a number of business men, who had subscribed the necessary funds to insure its publication. In 1873 the establishment was purchased by R. H. Brainard, who conducted the paper until 1882, when he sold it to Whittaker and Fee. Mr. Fee was succeeded by R. R. Stevenson, and Mr. Whittaker by G. M. Belger. Mr. Belger subsequently retiring, Mr. Stevenson became the sole proprietor, and conducted it until November, 1884, when it suspended publication. On January 1, 1885, John P. Bard purchased the press and materials of the *Times* office, and commenced the publication of *The Curwensville Herald*, which he conducted for one year with great success, and made it a creditable production. After Mr. Bard's retirement, he leased the material to R. R. Stevenson, who issued the paper for a few months, when its publication ceased, and the plant was sold to Harrisburg parties.

In 1881 a paper called *The Ancillia* was started by C. C. McDonald; and in June, 1882, the name was changed to *The County Review.* This was a monthly publication, and contained many articles of local and historical interest. In 1884 Mr. McDonald sold it to R. H. Brainard, the former proprietor of the *Times*, who changed it to a weekly, and still continues to conduct it.

An agricultural paper, called *The Pennsylvania Farmer*, was conducted for a short time, during the year 1885, by Miles Wall.

About 1812 Robert Maxwell and David Dunlap erected a saw-mill on Anderson Creek, about one mile above Curwensville, and in 1817 Job England built one on the same stream, a little below where the Friends meeting-house now stands.

In 1818 John Irvin erected a saw-mill near the present site of the Irvin flouring-mill.

In 1841 Alexander Irvin built one where the Irvin steam saw-mill now stands.

In 1846 William Irvin, sr., erected a mill near the mouth of Anderson Creek, where the shingle-mill of A. H. Irvin stands.

About 1863 Thomas Hill built a mill at Bridgeport, near where the Arnold mill now stands. There were quite a number of the old-fashioned water-power mills in various parts of the township, but they have been superseded by the large steam mills.

N. E. Arnold's Bridgeport mill, now operated by Sam'l Arnold, is the largest. It was erected in 1881, and the capacity of the board mill is thirty thousand feet per day; it has shingle, lath, picket and box board machinery.

John Irvin and Bros. have a large steam saw-mill in Curwensville, with a capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day.

The Cathcarts have a steam saw-mill at Olanta.

In 1824-25 John Draucker built a woolen-factory at Bridgeport. This mill was operated by William Ramsey until 1829, when it was leased by Jacob Wilt and George Beatty. In 1832 Draucker sold the property to Joseph Spencer, and in 1834 Charles Spencer took charge and operated the mill until an accident occurred, which resulted in his death in 1835. Joseph M. and Samuel Spencer took charge of the mill and operated it until 1843, when Samuel retired, and was succeeded by W. S. Porter, with whom he continued in business for two years, when Zebulon Miller leased the property, added new machinery, and commenced the manufacture of cloths and satinetts. About three years later the factory was purchased by James Spencer and William S. Porter. Mr. Porter subsequently retired, and Spencer conducted it until 1854, when he leased it to William Blake and John and Thomas Hill. Blake sold to the Hills in a short time, who continued to operate it for some years, when Thomas Hill became sole proprietor, having purchased the interest of James Spencer. In 1873 Thomas Hill sold the property to Arnold, Hartshorn & Hipple. This firm refitted the factory, and operated it for about three years, when it was purchased by Samuel Arnold, of Curwensville, under whose management the factory did a large business, particularly in the manufacture of lumberman's flannel. In June, 1881, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire. In 1867 John Hill established a woolen factory on Filbert street, in the building now occupied by him, where he carries on a large and successful business.

The original Irvin flouring mill was built about 1818. This mill was burned in 1830, but was immediately rebuilt. The second mill was destroyed by fire in February, 1877, but was replaced by the present one, which is located on the east bank of the river, and is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the county.

In the year 1839 Joseph Spencer erected a flouring mill at Bridgeport, and conducted it until January 1, 1850, when Joseph M. Spencer became the owner, and operated the same until 1875, when he removed the old structure and built a new one, with all modern improvements, and in 1882 added steam power. Mr. Spencer still conducts this mill, and does a large and successful business.

Benjamin Hartshorn established the first tannery on the farm now owned by Jonathan Hartshorn. In 1826, William Hartshorn, a son of Benjamin, moved the tannery to the lot now owned by Mrs. Harriet Crouch, on corner of State and Filbert streets, where it was operated for about thirty years.

In 1819 Wm. McNaul, father of Robert, Zachariah and John McNaul, erected a tannery on the site of the present building, which was conducted by himself and sons, up to the time of his death. The business is still carried on by his sons Zachariah and John.

In 1851 Sam'l B. Taylor built a tannery on a lot on Filbert street, and still operates it. These tanneries were all run without steam power, and tanned only upper leather.

The Summit tannery was built by W. S. White & Son, and opened for business in May, 1877. It was purchased by J. B. Alley & Co., of Boston, Mass., on April 3, 1878, and on January 1, 1887, this firm was succeeded by Messrs. Alley Bros. & Place, of the same city. Since May 1, 1879, the establishment has been managed by Mr. F. J. Dyer, who is also superintendent of the tannery owned by the same firm at Osceola Mills, Pa. Summit tannery has a capacity of one hundred and two hides per day, and manufactures one million pounds of leather per annum. About forty men are constantly employed, whose wages amount to $18,000 per year. Six thousand tons of hemlock, and six hundred tons of oak bark, are used each year. New boilers and machinery have recently been placed in this establishment. Backed by ample capital, and under efficient management, it is one of the most successful business enterprises in the county.

The mercantile interests are well represented. Samuel Arnold conducts a large general store in connection with his steam saw-mill, and lumber business.

L. W. Spencer & Co., and F. J. Dyer & Co., have general stores, and both do an extensive business.

John Irvin & Bros. have a large trade in connection with their general store, saw-mill, flouring mill, lumber and bark business; they employ a number of men.

Abram Gates has a large and complete hardware store, and manufactory of tin ware, roofing and spouting; Bilger & Gray also conduct a complete hardware store.

Charles E. Patton has a large and complete dry goods establishment.

Gus. Z. Wolfe conducts a clothing, and boot and shoe store. A. M. Kirk has a fine jewelry store; Joseph R. Irvin, a very complete drug store. Faust & Holden have a general store; Mrs. J. H. Fleming, furniture, upholstering, and undertaking; Andrew Stover deals in furniture and builder's supplies; Thos. W. Moore, groceries; Harvy Teats, groceries; M. Breckstein, dry goods; Mrs. M. Kennard, variety store; S. S. Moore, restaurant; J. S. Graff, restaurant and saloon; F. H. Graff & Co., billards; A. T. Owens, harness; M. F. Owens, harness; Greer & Burkett, manufacturers of cigars; A. B. Whittaker & Co., coal and lime; Henry Stockbridge, lumber, flour and feed; W. P. Tate, agricultural implements; A. F. Martin, merchant tailor; Edmund Goodwin, books and stationery; J. H. Mead & Co., general insurance agents; James McIntyre, livery; William B. Condo, livery; A. K. Draucker, livery; E. E. Hagerty, bakery; D. S. Moore, photographer.

Bridgeport is a small village one and one-quarter miles west of Curwensville. Its industries have been fully described elsewhere in this article. Its present population is one hundred.

Bloomington is situated four miles east of Curwensville, and has a population of about one hundred and fifty. A post-office has been established at this place for a number of years. The Patrons of Husbandry have erected a building for the use of their society. There are two churches—the Methodist, erected about 1875, and the Lutheran, built about 1851. Curwensville is the trading point for this locality.

Olanta is a comparatively new town, located on the line of the B. C. C. and S. W. Railroad, about five miles from Curwensville. The town was laid out in 1885. A post-office was established here in 1886. Mr. Owens is the present postmaster. H. A. Long, and Cathcart & Smith have the principal mercantile establishments. The present population is one hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XLIX.

HISTORY OF SANDY TOWNSHIP.

BURGH, speaking of times and opportunities, said: "There are times and seasons proper for purpose of life, and a very material part of prudence it is to judge rightly of them and make the best of them."

Accepting the above axiom, the citizens of portions of Brady and Huston townships, as early as 1877, believed that the time and opportunity had arrived for the formation of a new township, inasmuch as the rise and progress of Du Bois swelled the population to almost an uncontrollable number. The fact was potent that the general welfare of both Brady township and the infant city of Du Bois, within her (Brady's) borders, demanded a division, hence an effort was made—especially by the business men of Du Bois, to secure the end desired, by calling a series of public meetings to discuss the feasibility of the erection of a new township. These meetings were held in the spring of 1877. The movement was impeded by those who favored the incorporation of Du Bois as a borough, but the writer of this article urged the new township on the ground that Du Bois could be incorporated after the formation of the township, and by that course secure both, whereas, should the incorporation of Du Bois precede the new township, the latter might remain a debatable question for some time to come.

Brady township would have been well satisfied to cut off Du Bois, and once cut off, the formation of a new township would undoubtedly have met with opposition in Brady, but as it was Brady was anxious to get rid of Du Bois, and Du Bois equally glad to cut loose from Brady. When the matter was seen in this light, there was little or no opposition, although it required a whole year to convince some of the wisdom—from a business stand point—of the township preceding the borough. Finally, in the spring of 1878, a petition was prepared for a new township, when a "squabble" again arose as to what the name should be. The writer proposed "Sandy" as the most appropriate name, as Sandy Lick Creek flows through the entire length of the proposed township. After considerable argument, *pro* and *con*, "Sandy" was adopted. The petition mentioned was filed March 4, 1878, and commissioners appointed, upon which an order to view was issued April 4, the same year. The report of the commissioners favorable to the new township was filed June 10 the same year, and the report was confirmed, absolute, at the September term of court, 1878. An election was ordered to be held October 28, the same year, to vote "for" or "against" the new township, the result of which election was a majority of three hundred and fifteen for the new township, out of a total vote (cast) of three hundred and forty-two. Thus a new era began to dawn in the northwestern corner of Clearfield county, another sturdy member was added to Mother Clearfield's family, and one of which she may well be proud.

Early Settlements.—With regard to the early history and settlement of Sandy township, we excerpt what follows from the June number of *The Enterprise*, published by the writer in 1876:

"Prior to 1812 John Casper Stoeber had pre-empted some land in western Pennsylvania, which came in possession of Mr. Stoeber's daughter, who was married to a Mr. Scheffer, father of Michael, George, and Frederick Scheffer (now all dead), and grandfather and great-grandfather to the present generations of Shafers—as they now write it—in Sandy township.

"In 1812 the senior Scheffer left Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, with his family, and settled on the pre-empted land of his father-in-law, John Casper Stoeber, which was situated near the present limits of Du Bois, then belonging to Centre county. They landed on May 12, 1812, and on the next day erected a 'bark shanty,' beside a cooling spring, being the spot where the 'Rumbarger' House now stands.

"No ax was put into a tree in this part of the county prior to 1812. There was no store nearer than 'Old Town'—as Clearfield was then called. The merchants at the time 'wagoned' their goods from Philadelphia. The nearest mill was on the Clarion River, forty miles distant. In 1814, however, a mill was built at Curwensville, on the Susquehanna River, nineteen miles distant. These early settlers subsisted chiefly on deer and bear meat, and other game. They lived here for ten long and lonesome years before they had any neighbors. Soon after this time some Germans commenced to settle about Troutville, which section was long known by the local name of 'Germany.'"

Pioneer Incidents.—(See Brady township.)

Township Annals.—J. P. Taylor and W. N. Prothero were elected the first justices of the peace.

After the incorporation of Du Bois, 1879, J. A. Bowersox and J. R. Keel were elected justices; the latter resigned, and John Lankard was appointed until the next municipal election (February, 1884), when William Liddel was elected to fill the regular term. J. A. Bowersox at the expiration of his first term was re-elected in February, 1886. Samuel Postlethwait was the first township treasurer, and served four years. He was followed in 1883 by Miçhael Shaffer, who served four years, and was re-elected in February, 1887. The first constable in the township was Henry Raught; the present constable, elected in February, 1887, A. H. Walker. The population in 1880, estimated (including Du Bois), 3,700.

Manufacturing and Mercantile.—The first store in Sandy township at "West Liberty," as far as known, was opened by John Hoover, followed by Joseph Cathers, and he by S. Lobough. "Jerry" Heasly established a foundry about this time; John Heberling opened a general store, which he kept for about twenty years, he also was postmaster during this period at West Liberty—post-office name, "Jefferson Line." The post-office was removed in 1885 to the railroad "cut," at the point where the railroad crosses the "Waterford and Erie" pike, there being a regular station of the same name as the post-office, "Jefferson Line." The mercantile business at present is represented by J. F. Heberling, who has a general store, a foundry, and part owner of a saw and shingle-mill, which was erected in 1868. There are two blacksmith shops. At "Jefferson Line" station there is one confectionery store, kept by Mrs. Daniel Heiges, who is assistant postmistress.

In 1881 J. L. Reed opened a grocery store at Falls Creek (Victor post-office). In 1884 J. F. Reed opened a notion and confectionery store. R. F. Millen opened a grocery store in 1886. Osborn & Shaffer's saw-mill is located near here; also E. A. R. Clark's saw-mill.

Railroads, Public Roads, etc.—What has been said on this topic in the chapter on Brady township, applies equally to Sandy township (which see).

Falls Creek is a railroad junction, the following roads meeting and crossing each other, viz.: A. V. Railroad, B. R. and P. Railroad, R. and C. Railroad, and R. and F. C. Railroad. The significance of this junction will be apparent in the near future. There are about five or six small saw and shingle-mills in the township.

Agricultural Resources, etc.—(Same as Brady, which see.)

Coal Lumber and Mineral Resources.—What has been said of these important factors of prosperity in the chapter on Brady township can truthfully be applied to Sandy on these topics, except the development of the mining interests, which will be considered under the head of .

MINES.

The first practical mining in this township was commenced in 1874 or '75 by the "Centennial colliery," opened and operated by Messrs. Jones Bros. in 1876. They employed about thirty men, shipping about one hundred and twenty tons per day. This colliery, being located on disputed land, there was more or less litigation from the start, which culminated in the shooting of Montgomery, a representative claimant, by Peter Jones (of the firm of Jones Bros.) in self-defence, in May 4, 1878. These mines are located about three-fourths of a mile (on the A. V. Railroad) west of Du Bois. The mines were shortly after abandoned, and have never been operated since.

Sandy Lick Mines.—In 1876 the Sandy Lick Gas, Coal and Coke Company commenced to ship coal. They employed about one hundred men, and shipped about five hundred tons per day. Mr. Miles B. McHugh was superintendent. This company operated a few years, when trouble arose between it and Messrs. Bell, Lewis & Yates, on the question of royalty due the latter, which resulted in the closing of the "drift," when they (Sandy Lick Company) opened the "Hildrup" mines on the opposite side of Sandy Lick Creek, but it too was finally closed.

Rochester Mines.—The firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates began to develop its property in the year 1876 (consisting of about four thousand acres, lying principally in Sandy township), under the efficient management of A. J. McHugh, superintendent, and general manager. They shipped their first coal from Rochester mines on March 27, 1877. Two members of the firm, F. A. Bell and George H. Lewis, reside in the city of Buffalo, and A. G. Yates, in the city of Rochester, N. Y. Operations have been carrried on continuously at this mine, except when interrupted by "strikes," and the average out-put of coal has been about 300,000 tons yearly. The principal market has been to the north and northwest until within a year or so past (1885 or 1886), when it has been taken largely to the east, and in the New England States as well. Heavy shipments have for some years been made to the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Port Arthur, on the northern shore of Lake Superior, from whence it was distributed along the line of that railway to Winnipeg, and from thence on west to the Rocky Mountains.

The coal is a desirable gas and steam coal; it also makes good coke, and the company has fifty-six bee-hive coke ovens in operation. The vein worked is known as the Lower "Freeport," and is from five and a half to seven feet thick, averaging a little over six feet. The capacity of the mine is two thousand tons per day, and the regular day's loading is two hundred cars. They employ about five hundred men and boys.

The Hon. S. B. Elliott took charge of the mines in 1883 as general manager, and L. W. Robinson, mine superintendent. The office and store of this company are in Du Bois, Pa.

Churches.—The Baptist Association at West Liberty dates its initial steps toward organization from 1830, when the Rev. S. Miles preached occasionally in the school-house of the place. In 1871 a prayer-meeting was organized by J. Booth and T. Owens. During the year following Rev. C. H. Prescott held the first series of meetings, being then considered an "out-station" of the Soldier Run (Reynoldsville) Baptist Church. In the year 1875 a lot was purchased and a house of worship erected at a cost of $1,200. In 1877 the first regular Baptist Church of West Liberty was organized by Rev. J. E. Dean, with twenty-seven members. Rev. Dean became pastor, and has continued in his labors to the present time; highest membership seventy, present membership fifty-three.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The only other religious organization is at Falls Creek, the Methodist Episcopal Church, having a station there since October, 1886; the class numbering ten, and a Sabbath-school consisting of about fifty members.

Education.—The early educational efforts and interests were identical and equally shared with Brady township, from which township the greater portion of Sandy was taken. At the time of the organization of the township in 1881, there were nine schools with two hundred and eighty-one pupils, male and female. The number of schools has grown to thirteen in 1887, with five hundred and ninety pupils. The educational interests are in a fair stage of development, and the public school fund in a healthy condition.

Sabula.—The Sabula post-office and A. V. Railroad station, are located at the west entrance to the Summit Tunnel. Sabula has two general stores, and the place is headquarters for the northeastern end of Sandy township. The tunnel is probably the best constructed in the country; it is seven-tenths of a mile double track, and arched with cut stone its entire length. The altitude above sea level on the railroad track at the tunnel is one thousand six hundred and forty-five feet.

In conclusion: Sandy township bids fair to become one of the wealthiest townships in the county.

Education in Brady.[1]—The establishment of the first school in Brady township is a matter of controversy, and as both sources are reliable and entitled to credulity, we shall quote from each. Rev. John Reams states: "Whitson Cooper by permission of Mr. Lebbeus Luther, built a veritable log cabin where Mr. Breon and Squire Hamilton now live (Luthersburgh.) In this cabin Mr. Cooper taught the first school in the township in the winter of 1820–21, and Major Luther[2] remembers attending the school."

The venerable John Carlile says: "The first school taught in Brady township was held in Lebbeus Luther's bar-room, in the winter of 1827, by Whitson Cooper. I think he was a New York State man. In 1828 the second term was taught by Peter Hoover, in the same place. After this, the next school was 'kept' in a log cabin on the pike (E. & S.), near Luthersburgh, built by the men who made the pike."

The gentle reader now having both versions before him, can accept the one the more plausible to him. The first school-house in the southern part of the township was built in 1836, of "hewed" logs, with "shaved" shingle roof, but at first had "slab" benches and writing desks against the wall. This was a slight improvement on those built earlier. This house was located at the Union Cemetery, east of Troutville, and remained there for a number of years. In this place John H. Seyler, Rev. John Reams, David Reams, and many others, taught (or "kept") school, during the second period of the settlement. It was here the writer, under the instruction of David Reams, learned the alphabet; well he remembers the "paddle" which used to hang by the door, inside, marked "in" on one side, and "out" on the other. This was undoubtedly an aim at convenience to pupils, and an avoidance of annoyance to the teacher. When a pupil desired to leave the room, he simply *went out*, turning the "paddle" as he passed through the doorway, so as to read "out;" on his return he turned "paddle" again, showing "in." By this means the whole school could know if any one was out or not. Who the ingenious (?) inventor of this labor-saving-educational-machine was, is not known; hence his name is lost to fame.

The first school-house in Troutville was built in 1853. This was a frame structure, and was better seated than those in former years. Rev. John Reams was the first teacher in this house, and taught several winters of three and four months terms, this being the maximum required by the State, at this period, which was on the eve of the establishment of the office of county superintendent (1854).

Teachers up to this time "kept" more than taught school. Their salaries were small, and they were obliged to "board around" *i. e.*, each patron was expected to furnish bed and board for a certain portion of the term. The "birch" rod, Cobb's Speller, and Lindsay & Murray's "English Reader" generally constituted the school-master's outfit. Graded readers were unknown. "Reading, writing, and ciphering" made up the common school course. Teachers (or "masters," as they were called), had to be able to set copies and "point" a quill pen, taking up fully one-half of their time in the school-room.

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[1] This matter was prepared for insertion in the chapter on Brady township, but was accidentally omitted. It is inserted here, as the history of the schools (until the formation of Sandy) of the two townships is one and the same.

[2] The writer interviewed Major H. M. Luther, who states: "I think both Carlile and Reams are in error. I attended Mr. Whitson Cooper's school during the winter of 1823–4, being Cooper's first term."

Thus educational interests moved slowly along in this primitive groove, but steadily towards a higher standard of excellence; and at *one time* the schools in Brady ranked among the highest in the county.

According to the county superintendent's report for 1886, there were in the township thirteen schools, seven male and six female teachers, at an average salary of $33.20 per month. There were two hundred and eighty-five male, and two hundred and eighty-four female scholars, at an average cost of eighty-five cents a scholar per month. There are now two graded schools in the township—one at Luthersburgh and the other at Troutville The advanced grade at Troutville was taught in the winter of 1886–7 by Prof. E. G. Hayes, who can claim to be the oldest teacher in the township, having taught since 1864 to the present time, missing but one term.

By comparing the present with the past, it will be obvious that "old" Brady is slowly but gradually regaining her former prestige in educational matters.

CHAPTER L.

HISTORY OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

IN the early proceedings looking to the erection of this township, there was, perhaps, as little opposition as has attended the formation of any of the (now) thirty townships of the county. The first step in this direction was the presentation of a petition of divers inhabitants of the townships of Pike and Brady, setting forth that they labor under great inconvenience for want of a new township, and praying the appointment of three suitable persons to make the division and lay out the same from parts of the above named Pike and Brady. This petition being duly presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the term thereof held during the month of September, 1848, the justice presiding appointed Alexander B. Reed, John Irvin, and Richard Shaw to examine the matter and, if advisable, make the necessary division and report their proceedings to the next court, which said report was as follows: "Alexander B. Reed and Richard Shaw, appointed by order of the court to view and lay out the township therein mentioned, after being duly sworn, do report, that in pursuance of said order they have laid out and returned said township, bounded as follows: Beginning on the line between the townships of Huston and Brady, at the northwest corner of lot No. 3603, thence east along said line to the northwest corner of lot No. 3606; thence south to the corner of Pike and Huston townships; thence east to the northeast corner of lot No. 3587; thence south to the line of No. 5777; thence west to the line of No. 3579; thence south to the northeast corner of lot No. 3590; thence west to the southwest corner of lot No. 3581; thence north to place of beginning, including the farm of Caleb Bailey in the said new township, being composed of parts of the townships of Pike and Brady and containing about twenty-six square miles." The court, at the December term, 1848, confirmed the new township, "to be called and known as the township of Union."

The township of Union thus formed is perhaps (with the reduction of its territory occasioned by the formation of Bloom township), as regular in outline and boundary as any in the entire county.

Geographically it is located in what may be termed the northwestern part of the county, and has as its bounding townships, Huston on the north, the district of Pine on the east, Bloom and a small part of Pike on the south, and Brady on the west. In keeping with the topographical formation of the county in general, this township is quite hilly, but in the eastern part, and in others as well, there are extensive areas of plateau lands, either heavily timbered or remains of forest lands, from which the valuable timber has been taken, leaving large tracts covered only by fallen and decayed trees. This is especially noticeable in that part of the township lying east of Anderson Creek along the line of the old pike leading from Clearfield to Rockton. This tract is called the barren area, and embraces thousands of acres in this and Pine township as well. Passing westward from Pine into Union, there are no farms of much value, and but little valuable timber until the home of Henry Whitehead is reached. Even here the soil is light and very porous, and requires fertilizing material to make profitable results in agriculture. Still further east, on the west side of Anderson Creek, the land, although rough and hilly, has been thoroughly improved and cleared, and fine and good producing farms are the result. In the northern part of the township are many farms of great comparative value.

The main stream of the township is Anderson Creek. Its source is in Huston, on the north, from whence it flows a generally south course, entirely across Union, enters Bloom, then bears to the east by south into Pike, and discharges its waters into the Susquehanna River, at the borough of Curwensville. Anderson Creek is a stream of considerable size, and in a region not so well supplied with raftable waters as this, might be well classed among rivers. The runs auxiliary to the creek, and emptying into the same from the east, are Montgomery Run and Blanchard Run, each of which lay almost wholly within the township. On the west and having its entire course within the township, is Dressler Run, so named for the Dressler family, who were pioneers in this locality, and one of the most respected of the early settlers. The stream known as Sandy Creek also has its head-waters in the western part of Union township, from which it flows a north and west course into Brady, thence across that township and into Jefferson county on the west. Sandy, although of less size than Anderson Creek, has been nearly as prominent as the latter, during the period of extensive lumber operations, for which both of these streams have been so noted. This industry has by no means ceased, but the production of the present is insignificant compared with that of twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The second, or as it is sometimes called, the Chestnut Ridge anticlinal axis crosses, or rather, passes Union township, touching the southeast corner; it is, therefore, wholly within the third basin. The prevailing dips are north and northwest. Near Rockton the measures pitch in toward the basin at the rate of about two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet to the mile, and a short distance southeast of Rockton the dip is even greater, for on the mountain in sight of the town, the conglomerate rocks are seen at an elevation of at least five hundred feet above the Clarion sandstone near the Menonite Church.

Frequent openings have been made in various localities throughout the township, but laying, as it does, so near the axis or divide between the second and third basins, the results of such openings have not yet been sufficiently favorable to attract the attention of operators, and no more, therefore, has been taken from the beds than is necessary to supply the local demand. The prospect, however, for producing measures brightens as the northwestern part of the township is reached, for here is entered the coal deposits incident to the third basin, and of such quality as is taken from the Du Bois beds. The average thickness of the beds in such places as openings have been made, varies from one and one-half to four feet, and is generally of such quality as to be undesirable for export without coking. The Freeport Lower coal seems to predominate, although evidences of other beds are frequently found. The township has never had a thorough geological examination. The settlers who were possessed of sufficient hardihood and determination to attempt an improvement in this remote locality at an early day, were indeed scarce, and, in fact, no such attempt was made until the river and bottom lands were well-nigh taken up. The only possible inducement, even after the first quarter century of the county's history had been made, was the presence of Anderson's Creek, and its course through the township. This was then parts of Brady and Pike townships. Across the line in Brady there were a few straggling settlers, but generally, the country was a heavily wooded district with hardly sufficient opening for the erection of a cabin.

Caleb Bailey was born in Lycoming county in the year 1797, and came with his father to this county about the year 1809. After having resided in the upper part of the county for about eighteen years, he moved to lands that were, in 1848, erected into Union township, the line being especially run so as to include the Bailey farm within the new township.

Another of the pioneer settlers in this region was John Laborde, a native of Lancaster county. He came to this county in the early part of the year 1828, and located in Brady township, but two years later moved to a point a short distance from Rockton village, where he made an improvement. His brother, David Laborde, lived nearly a mile west of this. They were the first settlers in the vicinity. Both had large families. The children of John Laborde were John, Peter, Jacob, David, Christopher, Polly, who married Henry Lininger; Peggy, Barbara, who married George Doney; and Betsey, who married Lewis Doney. The early life in the township was attended with great privations and dangers, and the Laborde's seem to have had their full share of each. There was no store nearer than Curwensville, and no mill nearer than Pennville. The country at times seemed full of panthers and other dangerous animals, and various members of the family occasionally came in contact with them. The Laborde's have been as prolific, perhaps, as any of the old families of the township. John Hollopeter came soon after and commenced an improvement on the line of the pike leading to Luthersburg and west of Rockton. He, too, reared a large family, the descendants yet being numerous in the township. Matthias Hollopeter, brother of John, came to the county a year later and took up his residence with John. He soon began an improvement, and by hard and steady work made a good farm. The southwest part of the township is well populated with members of the Hollopeter family.

In the year 1839 John Brubaker came to the county and commenced an improvement on lands which he yet occupies about half a mile north of Rockton village. Mr. Brubaker was a native of Mifflin county, now Juniata county, and was born in the year 1810. In his family were nine children, viz.: Mary, Fanny, Daniel, Susan, Sarah, John, Joseph, Reuben and Jacob. About the year 1840 Mr. Brubaker built a still-house that the product of his farm might be utilized. This he was compelled to do as grain was then a drug in the market, and the merchants at Clearfield would not receive it in exchange for goods. About 1843 or 1844 he commenced drawing shingles and boards to Clearfield town from a small mill he had built on Sandy Creek. This proceeding was looked upon by his neighbors as a piece of folly, but when they saw the good results of it, numerous other saw-mills were soon afterward erected, and lumbering became a leading pursuit, and agriculture was proportionately neglected.

About this time, or possibly a little earlier, Jacob Burns came to the region. He built a cabin and commenced an improvement in the Dressler neighborhood. He remained here but a short time when he sold out to Dressler, and moved over on Anderson Creek, where he built a cabin and made a clearing, the first in that section. This was about a mile above the old mills at Lower Rockton. Burns soon found another opportunity to sell to good advantage, which he did, and moved still further east in the township, which was then a part of Pike.

John Dressler, who is mentioned as having succeeded Jacob Burns, was born in Union county, and came to Clearfield county in the year 1841. The farm he occupied is now reckoned among the best in the county. At the time he purchased it there was no settlement nearer than three miles. The Dresslers are among the most thrifty and enterprising people of the township. John Dressler died in 1856. He had a large family consisting of twelve children, seven daughters and five sons. David Dressler, his son, was the first justice of the peace elected in the township after its organization.

Henry Whitehead was a native of England and came to this country nearly a half century ago. He took lands on the turnpike leading from Clearfield to Luthersburg, on the east side of Anderson Creek. By hard work and energy he has made a fine farm, one of the best in the eastern part of the township. This is the first good farm with which the traveler meets on the road leading into the township from the east. It contains some two hundred acres

The Welty family came into Union township in the year 1855, from Brady, where they settled in 1832, and was among the pioneers in the region north of Luthersburg. David Welty was the head of this family. He was born in Centre county in 1807. His first purchase in this township comprised about one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, but by subsequent purchases he acquired a tract of about five hundred acres. Some of the substantial residents of the Welty family still reside in the township, and have fine farms.

Incidental mention has been made of the fact that John Brubaker built a small saw and shingle-mill on Sandy Creek about the year 1843, from which he hauled the first lumber and shingles to Clearfield, and there found a market. In this adventure—for it was considered by his neighbors to be an adventure, and dreadful one at that—he was carefully watched, but no sooner was its success assured, than others followed his example, and embarked in the lumber business. Within the short period of eight or ten years thereafter, other mills were built by David Horn, Joseph Lyons, John Dressler, John Hollopeter and Philip Laborde. From this time until recently, lumbering has been considered of fully as much importance to the average resident as farming, and far more remunerative. The other early mills were owned by Samuel Arnold and one Munn, the latter living at the mouth of Little Anderson Creek.

At an early day and something like fifty years ago, Jason Kirk and Jeremiah Moore, two substantial residents of Penn township, came to the waters of Anderson Creek at the point now known as Lower Rockton, where they built a mill. The land herabouts, to the extent of fifty acres, was given them for a mill-site, on condition that they make the improvements. Here was built a saw-mill, and subsequently a grist-mill. The wreck of the old saw-mill is standing, but is not now in use. The grist-mill has been frequently repaired and enlarged, and now furnishes flour and feed for the surrounding country. A store was established here many years ago. The post-office was also here, but by the changes in the postmastership, the office has frequently alternated between this point and Upper Rockton, about half a mile to the west, and as often as this change has been made, so often has the location of the office been removed.

There stands at Lower Rockton an old, unused building, that was formerly occupied as a woolen-mill, the property of William F. Johnson, of Pennville. The saw and grist-mills, the store and other property at this point are now owned by Joseph Seiler and sons, who became proprietors thereof in the year 1877. Upper Rockton is situate on the main road leading west from Lower Rockton, and distant from the latter place about half a mile. It was started through the efforts of John Brubaker, and others engaged in lumbering. The place has never acquired any considerable population, but comprises about a score of dwellings, a couple of stores, a hotel, and repair shops. The chief industry is the steam-power feed-mill, owned and operated by Jason E. and David W. Kirk. It was built during the year 1885.

The first school in the township stood near this place. It was built prior to 1839, a log structure with a board roof. Some years later it was replaced with a more substantial and modern building. There are now three schools in the township, distinguished by the locality in which they are located as follows: Home Camp, Spruce Hill, and Hubert, being taught respectively by Ella Stevens, Minnie Hall, and G. M. Henry.

An enrollment of the taxable inhabitants of Union township, made by R. W. Moore, assessor, in the year 1851, showed the following list of residents and landowners for that year, who were of the age of twenty-one years and upwards: Josiah Boomel, Jacob Burns, Peter H. Booze, Caleb Bailey, Daniel Brubaker, Robert Britton, Henry Baily, John Brubaker, Joseph Cuttle, John Clowser, George Clowser, John Cunningham, Nicholas Doney, Lewis Doney, George Doney, David Dupler, Franklin Dutry, John Dupler, sr., John Dupler, jr., Enos Doney, Isaac Graham, Jacob Gilnett, John Haze, David Horn, jr., Matthias Hollopeter, Elias Horn, jr., Samuel Horn, jr., John Hare, John Hollopeter, jr., Samuel Hare, Frederick Hollopeter, jr., David Irwin, John Kritzer, John Kiesigle, Hugh Krise, Jacob Laborde, John Laborde, sr., Luther & Carlisle, Joseph Longacre, Peter Laborde, Philip Laborde, David Laborde, jr., Henry Lininger, John Laborde, jr., David Laborde, sr., Peter Laborde, jr., Abram Laborde, Christian Laborde, Nathan Lines, John Long, Moore & Whitehead, Samuel Miles, R. Moore, jr., Moore & Kirk, John Nelson, jr., John Potter, jr., John Potter, sr., John Pawley, Daniel Pawley, Henry Shull, William Shull, Alexander Schofield, Shaw & Lines, Joseph Schofield, Henry Whitehead, Jonas Weller, John H. Reed, Samuel East.

As an evidence of the vast amount of lumber taken from the forests of the township, and of the number of persons engaged in this pursuit, there was in the township at this time (1851) no less than eight saw-mills, owned as follows: John Brubaker, John Hollopeter, jr., David Irwin, Philip Laborde, Moore & Whitehead, Samuel Miles, Moore & Kirk, saw and grist-mills; Shaw & Lines.

Lands were assessed according to quality and improvements, in amounts ranging from one to two dollars per acre. Cows were assessed at eight dollars; horses from ten to twenty-five dollars; oxen from twenty-five to forty dollars per yoke, and occupations at thirty dollars.

Of the three several church societies having a regular organization and houses of worship in the township, all of which churches are at Upper Rockton, the Menonite Society is the oldest. For some ten or fifteen years prior to the building of the church home, meetings were held in the houses of various members, but generally at the house of John Brubaker. He has been recognized as the leading spirit of the church here, and it was mainly through his personal efforts that the society was organized and the edifice built. Further, he has officiated as minister of the church since the days of its infancy. In the year 1861 the edifice was erected. It is a small and plain frame structure, located on the highway leading from the pike, near Kirk's mill, north toward and past Mr. Brubaker's residence. The funds for its erection were contributed mainly by Mr. Brubaker. The society is small, numbering at the present time about sixteen members. Besides the members of the Brubaker family, prominently connected with the society are the families of John Laborde and Henry Lininger. The early meetings of the Lutheran Society of this township were held in school-houses and it was not until about ten or twelve years ago that the church at Rockton was secured. The society is small, but numbers among its members some of the substantial families of the vicinity, prominent among whom are those of Simon, Peter and William Welty, Joseph Seiler, Miles Dressler, and others. The church house of the Lutheran Society is located at Upper Rockton.

The youngest of the religious societies of this locality is that known in common parlance by the distinguishing name of Dunkards, or Brethren. Although through the perseverance of Peter and Harvey Beer, a church edifice was built at Rockton in the year 1885, the society has not yet acquired any considerable strength in point of membership from this locality, but a great majority of those who are identified with the society are residents of other places. The ministers of the society are Peter and Harvey Beers, its founders. The early meetings, prior to the building of the church, were held in schoolhouses.

CHAPTER LI.

HISTORY OF WOODWARD TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Woodward was formed and taken from the township of Decatur in 1846. On the 3d of September, 1845, the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county appointed Abraham K. Wright, Jacob Pearce, and George Wilson commissioners to divide Decatur township. They performed that duty and reported for confirmation to the court on the 3d of February, 1846, suggesting the name of "Woodward" for the new township, in honor of Judge Woodward.

The boundary lines of the new township. as reported by the commissioners, were as follows: On the east Moshannon Creek; on the south the Huntingdon county line (now Cambria county); on the west Muddy Run to its confluence with Clearfield Creek, thence along that creek to line of (now) Boggs township; on the north Boggs township, thence along line of warrants to John Vrought, Casper Haines, Thomas Wharton, William Sheaff, Benjamin Johnson, William Holliday, Henry Shafner, Hugh Rallston, John Cannon, Mary Sandwich, E. Hoolman, George Whitehead, H. Fannon, and Joseph Forrest; on the north and east to the place of beginning.

The major portion of the lands in this township were owned by Hardman Philips, and were settled upon by the same class of people who settled Decatur township, and who bought their lands from Mr. Philips.

This gentleman sold his lands to these pioneers on credit, and as they were very poor he never expected to get very much out of them in payment, but would take a sack of meal, a bushel of potatoes, or oats, or wheat, or anything they could spare in settlement of what they owed him. Or, if they could not pay anything, it was all the same. On his return to England he placed his accounts in the hands of Josiah W. Smith, esq., of Clearfield, who was as lenient as the owner.

One of the oldest settlers in this township was Henry Cross, an Irishman, who settled on a farm now in sight of Beulah Church, in 1818. The farm is now owned by John M. Jordan.

Another old settler was the father of Mathew McCully, who settled near Mr. Cross, in 1827, on a piece of land now immediately in front of Beulah Church, and now owned by T. C. Heims. Mr. McCully lives at present in Osceola Mills, and he loves to chat of his pioneer days. He was but two years old when his father carried him to that farm, or rather that spot in the forest, and he has spent a long and happy life in the wilds of Clearfield county.

Robert Stewart moved into the Wheatland Settlement in 1829, having come from Chester county. He died during the year 1886, aged nearly one hundred and five years.

John M Chase

In 1837 Hugh Henderson moved from Philipsburg to a piece of land he had purchased from James Allport, one hundred and forty-seven acres, near what is now called the Sanborn Settlement. Mr. Henderson had emigrated ten years before from the parish of Donahachie, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was the father of six children — five boys and one girl — Thomas, Robert, William, Samuel, James, and Margaret. Thomas, William, and Margaret still live on the old homestead; Robert lives in the Nittany Valley, James, on Buffalo Run, Centre county, and Samuel at Fostoria, Blair county.

The boys of this family, being hard workers, soon acquired sufficient means to purchase additional lands, and marrying, they branched out for themselves, buying lands near the parent farm, and thus helping to clear this township. As proved afterwards, all the lands in this and Decatur township were underlaid with coal, though these old settlers never dreamt of such a thing, or at least if they knew it, did not suppose it would be of any value to them. Coal was opened and worked for smithing, and local consumption as early as 1804, on the Hawkins place, near Philipsburg, but was not accounted of much value to its owner.

The farm bought by Samuel Henderson at the head of Goss Run, was sold in 1873 to John Whitehead, and the celebrated Ocean colliery was opened upon it.

James Hegarty was another pioneer of this township, emigrating with his father from Ireland when eleven years old, in 1808, and settling on lands now known as the "X Roads" farm, in 1820. This farm comprised one hundred and thirty acres. He afterwards purchased three hundred acres in what is now known as Geulich township. Mr. Hegarty died on the 31st of May, 1846, leaving a family of four children.

Rev. John M. Chase is another old settler, having early cleared a farm on Clearfield Creek, in Happy Valley. Mr. Chase is a minister of the Baptist Church, having been ordained a pastor of the church near his place in 1871. He owns large tracts of lands in different parts of the county.

Christian Shoff, now living in Osceola Mills, may be called another old settler of this township. Mr. Shoff's grandfather settled near the village of Puseyville, at the lower ford, near the present bridge, very early. The exact date has been lost. That his father, Samuel Shoff, settled near Glen Hope in 1811, is known, and Christian was born there in 1830. When five years old his father moved to Wheatland, now called Amesville. This, then, may be called the first settlement of the hamlet of Amesville. Shoff, the father, moved in company with Benjamin Wright, Billy Myrtle, Abraham Kady, Robert Haggerty, and John Whiteside, the descendants of whom still inhabit the farms in and around this place.

The Alexander family are later additions to the township, but still can be styled old settlers.

Lumbering occupied the time of these old pioneers as much as farming. The township being covered with a most magnificent pine and hemlock forest, they, in winter, felled the pine trees, squared them, rafted the timber, and ran it to market by way of Clearfield Creek and the Susquehanna River. Wages for hewers in those days was sixty-two and one-half cents per day of twelve hours.

Logging, or cutting the trees into logs different lengths, was not commenced for some time after the lumbering, or the making of square timber, and when the first logs were placed in the creek to be run out on the first flood, the anger of the lumbermen was so raised against the loggers that a number of them proceeded to chop the logs to pieces, while others drove nails and spikes into the logs so that they could not be sawed. A lawsuit was the result, which was gained by the loggers, and thereafter logs and rafts had equal rights to the water. William R. Dickinson was the first man to run logs, and his logs were the ones destroyed.

In 1847 a very heavy flood occurred in the waters leading from the county, the river being ten feet higher than has been known since. In 1865 another flood occurred, but not so disastrous as the preceding one.

Mills for the manufacturing of lumber were built as early as the forties, but it was not until 1854 that the first mill was built in the township. This was Houtz, Reed & Co.'s mill at Houtzville (now Brisbin). Another mill was built above Houtzdale, about a mile, by Dull & Kessler, in 1867. The lumber from these two mills was hauled by tram-road to Moshannon mines in 1868, and shipped by rail.

The Reeds built another mill in what is now Houtzdale in 1869, and from that date on numerous mills were built, notably Heim's mill, in 1871, situated two miles west of Osceola Mills ; Kephart & Bailey's " bill mill," in 1873, one mile west of the same place. Isaac Taylor also built a mill on Coal Run in 1869, and S. S. Kephart has a mill there yet. Jesse Diggins built a mill on Goss Run, a little below Houtz, Reed & Co.'s mill, in 1873, and a man named McOmber had a portable mill at the head of Goss Run as early as 1868, while J. A. G. White built the first shingle-mill near Osceola Mills in 1867.

Thomas Henderson also built a mill near his farm in 1877, and a Mr. Alport one at the head of Coal Run the same year. McCaulley & Ramey built a mill at Stirling in 1870, and another one at a point now called Ramey in 1874. The timber of this region was so fine that sticks squared one foot, and seventy-six feet long, were furnished for the Centennial buildings, and seventy-two feet long for the insane asylum at Norristown.

Beyer & Kirk built a mill near Morgan Run in 1882, and another near Madera in 1885. Messrs. Fryberger & Fee had a shingle-mill in operation near Houtzdale in 1881, and Walker Brothers one on Morgan Run, and William Luther one at Madera, while Frederick Ramey had another at Osceola Mills.

There was another saw-mill one mile south of Osceola Mills, and another three miles west of the same place, and though these last two were in Centre county, just over the line, yet they helped to clear the forests of this side of the county line.

Mr. Mays and John Hamerly built a planing-mill one mile west of Houtzdale in 1874. This mill was afterwards sold to Samuel T. Henderson, and by him to Giles Walker in 1885, but Mr. Walker re-sold the mill to Henderson in 1886, by whom it is now operated.

The shipment of lumber from this region from 1867 to 1884 was 1,082,742 tons, averaging two tons per thousand feet, aggregating 541,371,000 feet of lumber. This only represents the amount manufactured in the townships under review. There was a large amount of logs cut and floated to market. Jacob Kepler logged the southern side of the A. B. Long tract as early as 1858, while Howard Matley and John Bordeaux logged the Moshannon Coal Company's tract in 1869.

Of course there was not much business done in the township until the Moshannon Branch Railroad was built in 1869, but from that time improvements have followed each other very fast. The population in 1872, when Houtzdale was taken from it, was eighteen hundred, while in 1885 it was over ten thousand, by adding the boroughs and townships erected within its borders since the former date.

This is also historic ground. A most sanguinary battle, so tradition has it, was fought between General Anthony Wayne and the Indians, about half a mile south of Houtzdale, and the graves of the slain can be distinctly traced. Many relics, bones, arrow-heads and other relics have been picked up around the spot, and the trees bore many a mark of the conflict. In fact, when these trees were felled and hauled to the mills to be sawed they often destroyed the saws and endangered the life of the sawyer by coming in contact with some stone implement or arrow-head imbedded in the wood.

Before the advent of the railroad, however, Dr. Houtz, who had bought large tracts of lands in the township, and on which Houtzdale, Brisbin, and a number of villages stand, determined to make a way to get his lumber to market, and, with this end in view, he deputized his son-in-law, George M. Brisbin, to come into the township and see what could be done. Mr. Brisbin came here, then, before the advent of railroads, though the Tyrone and Clearfield railway was talked about. He proposed and actually surveyed a route for a plank road from Osceola Mills to Jeansville, and Madera, about ten miles. This was to be supplemented by a tramroad, so as to enable them to haul their lumber to the railroad. This plank and tramroad was never destined to be built, however, for when Mr. Brisbin had everything ready to commence, the Messrs. Knight, who owned the extensive coal lands at Moshannon, came along and asked Dr. Houtz to join with them and build a railroad three miles long. The doctor agreed to this, as it would bring his lands within one mile of an outlet, and the road was built. This was the first of the Moshannon Branch. Mr. Brisbin then built a tramroad from the mills at "Houtzville," as it was then called, to Moshannon, one mile long, and hauled his lumber to that point and shipped it. In 1868 the railroad was graded to Dr. Houtz's lands, and thus, step by step, this Moshannon Branch was built, until to-day it is seventeen miles long, running from Osceola Mills to Pine Run, or Belle Scena, with one branch six miles long, one four miles long, three branches one mile long, one branch two miles, and double-tracked for five miles. All this was accomplished within twenty-one years.

The cause of the sudden increase of population was the opening the coal beds. It has not been all prosperity, however. The miners did not always work, but created an occasional disturbance by striking. The first general strike occurred in January, 1869, but it did not last very long. Wages were advanced about fifteen per cent. The next strike commenced November 15, 1872, and lasted until February, 1873. The men were receiving seventy cents per ton of 2,240 pounds for digging coal, but were not satisfied, and struck for eighty cents. Some rioting occurred during this strike, and the tipple of the Stirling mine was destroyed by fire.

The men rested satisfied until 1875, when, in May and June of that year, master and men locked horns once more against a reduction, but the men were beaten. During this strike a large amount of rioting occurred, and the military were ordered out to protect property, but through the efficiency of the then sheriff, W. R. McPherson, all trouble was stopped without having recourse to that arm of the law.

The next strike occurred in 1877, during what is known as the railroad strike, but was not for any principle or price connected with the mining of coal, but in sympathy with the railroad hands. The price of mining, however, had been reduced to forty cents by this time, but was raised to fifty cents in 1878.

In 1880 another strike took place, the men wanting sixty cents per ton, but they did not get it. Thus matters progressed until 1882, when it was deemed advisable to try another strike for sixty cents, but the men were again defeated, the price remaining at fifty cents. In April, 1884, the price for mining was again reduced to forty cents; and in 1886 another strike was made to get ten cents per ton advance, but again failure attended the efforts of the miners, and the price remained forty cents per ton until March 1, 1887, when the operators voluntarily advanced the price to fifty cents per ton.

There are a number of houses of worship in the township outside of the boroughs, the oldest being known as "Beulah," organized May 25, 1859, and situated about half a mile from the village of Ramey, and belonging to the Presbyterian Society. It was an off-shoot from the Mount Pleasant Church, Hegarty's "X Roads." It was about the first church erected in the township. Its first pastor was Rev. A. N. Holloway, who officiated from 1863 to 1867; Rev. William Prideaux from 1867 to 1872, and Rev. William Gemmil from 1872 until August, 1887. Rev. A. N. Bird followed Mr. Gemmil.

The Methodist Episcopal Society dedicated a church at Ramey, January 7, 1883, and in 1885 they opened another at Centre, Decatur township.

The Primitive Methodists have a church at West Moshannon, and the Anglicans one at Victor Mines. Besides these regular consecrated houses of worship, the ministers of the different denominations go through the township and hold services at the school-houses, or in private houses.

There are a large number of school-buildings in the township. In the beginning of 1882 there were over eleven hundred children attending the schools, but the number has increased over thirty-three per cent. since.

The population of the township increased so rapidly that it was impossible to receive the votes at one polling place, therefore the court was petitioned to appoint a commission to inquire into the expediency of creating three more polling places. On the 10th of March, 1882, this commission, consisting of John I. Patterson and S. C. Smith, of the borough of Clearfield, and George M. Brisbin, of the borough of Osceola Mills, met at Houtzdale, and, with the advice and assistance of the voters of the township, determined to ask the court to confirm the wish of the citizens, that three more polling places be made, and at the fall term of court for that year their desire was granted. The first district was called the Madera district; the second the Happy Valley district; the third the West Houtzdale district, and the fourth the North Houtzdale district.

MADERA.

Madera is a village situated on the east side of Clearfield Creek, four miles from Houtzdale. It was formerly called Puseyville, after Charles Pusey, who owned the land upon which it was built, and who erected saw-mills and a large grist-mill near the town site. The town is surrounded with hills in which are numerous coal beds. There are a number of fine residences in the town, notably the Hagerty houses. The extension of the Moshannon Branch Railroad to the place gave the town an impetus that will in a very short time place it on a level with the others in the coal regions.

HOUTZDALE.

The borough of Houtzdale is the outcome of the energy and enterprise of George M. Brisbin, who, feeling assured that it was only a question of time when railroads would be built to and open up the region, caused the town to be surveyed in 1869, and commenced selling lots. The town was named in honor of Dr. Daniel Houtz, of Alexandria, Pa., so often named in this history as owning a vast number of acres of land in this vicinity, and upon a portion of whose lands the town was projected.

Up to the year 1869 there was no trace of a habitation further than a lumber camp. There were no roads, literally nothing, except big pine and hemlock trees, and rhododendron underbrush, commonly known as "big" laurel.

L. G. Lingle (now deceased) was the engineer who laid out the town, and a person who now looks upon its streets can have no idea of what it was to lay out and survey for a town on this site. The pine trees had been cut down during the spring of 1869, and the logs which they made were hauled to the mill, but their tops and butts, together with old fallen logs, standing hemlock trees, and the aforesaid underbrush, made it nearly impassable; but to the credit of Mr. Lingle, thirteen years afterwards when the borough was re-surveyed, the streets then being opened, there was very little difference in the two plots.

Houtzdale is situated on the Moshannon Branch Railroad, six miles from Osceola Mills, where the road ends, and is the center of the semi-bituminous coal region. It was made a borough on the 20th day of March, 1872, and now, 1887, contains a population of about two thousand. The borough is surrounded with numerous smaller towns, which join up to her limits, so that a stranger cannot tell where the town begins or ends. For three miles along the railroad the traveler is continuously passing through towns and villages—Stirling on the east, West Houtzdale on the west, Loraine joining West Houtzdale further west, and Atlantic joining Loraine still further west, while Brisbin borough's south line is Houtzdale's north line. The population tributary to the post-office at Houtzdale is, therefore, in the neighborhood of ten thousand souls.

The first house built in the borough is the log house now owned by P. J. McCullough, on Brisbin street, and which was formerly a lumbering camp. The second house in the borough limits was the boarding shanty that stood just east of the residence of Dr. D. A. Hogue, and which is now destroyed. The houses the mill company built on the eastern line of the town were the next addition, though at the time the houses mentioned were built, there was no borough, or had the survey been made. Therefore the first house built after the town had been laid out, was the house next to the present opera house, and which was erected by Jesse Diggins, and afterwards sold to Timothy McCarthy.

George Charlton, sr., Richard Jays, Charles Charlton, Benjamin Charlton, William Charlton, Thomas Gleghorn, Mrs. Ann Higgins, William Hollingsworth, Arthur Hoaxley, and John Argyle were the next to purchase lots and erect houses—in fact these parties all bought and built at the same time. George M. Brisbin next erected the store building now occupied by R. R. Fleming, and also built the first depot and warehouse, with a town hall over-head; the latter building occupied the ground where stands the handsome brick store built by Frank, Liveright & Co., but now owned by the Eureka Supply Company.

The first hotel was built by David Persing on the corner of Hannah and Brisbin streets. This hotel was burnt in 1872, and for a while thereafter a shanty occupied the ground, built by Jesse Williams; but the ground being afterwards bought by James Dunn, he erected the present Exchange Hotel on it, afterwards selling it to Morris Lang.

The railroad reached Houtzdale in 1870. Previous to that all supplies for that point were delivered at Stirling, a half mile east, and then re-loaded on trams and hauled to its destination. When the railroad reached the "burg," however, all this changed. The first passenger train consisted of a coach behind a coal train, but as the population increased, regular passenger trains were run, and now four daily trains each way are required to do the business and carry the people, and a local freight train of never less than ten cars is needed to bring in the supplies.

The town grew very rapidly from the beginning. The coal surrounding the borough was proven to be the best then, or now, known, and therefore capital rushed in to secure the prize. As the colleries multiplied, the population increased and houses went up as if by magic.

A post-office was granted the borough in 1870, John Brisbin being the first postmaster. He kept the office in the depot building. The first mails were semi-weekly. (The colleries had their mails carried from Osceola Mills, daily by private messenger.) Mr. Brisbin moved the office, soon after, to a building that is now situated immediately west of Dr. Hogue's. In the mean time the mill company had built a store immediately south of Dr. Hogue, and Mr. Bergstresser was store-keeper. Mr. Brisbin resigning the office, Mr. Bergstresser was appointed postmaster, and moved the office to the store. A daily mail was soon granted to the town thereafter. The office was retained in this store until Frank, Liveright & Co. built the (now) Telephone Exchange, when the office was moved into that building. In 1880 Mr. Bergstresser built an office on Good street and moved the office therein. This was burnt on the night of May 6th, 1881, and the office was opened temporarily in VanDusen's old store building opposite, and remained there until the burned building could be replaced, when the office was again moved to its old quarters. Theodore Van Dusen succeeded Mr. Bergstresser in 1883, and George W. Dickey succeeded Mr. Van Dusen in 1887.

The first church building erected was on the corner of Charles and Clara streets, a union church, but it afterwards passed into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal society. This building, before completion, was destroyed by an incendiary fire, on the night of August 6th, 1872. The congregation immediately re-built, however, and on the 8th of December of the same year, the present building was dedicated. Rev. J. F. Bell was the minister at that time. The first Methodist services were held in Brisbin Hall, in 1871, and Houtzdale was connected with the Osceola circuit until 1884, the pulpit being supplied by the same ministers who supplied Osceola Mills. In the latter year the Houtzdale church was made a "station," with Rev. A. W. Guyer as pastor. He was followed by Rev. J. A. De Moyer.

In March, 1881, the Methodists sold this old church building to the German Reformed society for $400. This denomination supplied their pulpit by missionaries until August 27, 1882, when the Rev. C. W. E. Seigel was duly installed pastor of the congregation, resigning in 1887. Since this society purchased the old church, they have added a residence for their minister to the rear of the building, and have otherwise beautified the property.

The Methodists, before selling their first church, had erected an unique and tasteful church on their lot, corner of Good and Clara streets, which was dedicated December 4th, 1881. Under the charge of Rev. De Moyer they have built a parsonage back of this last church, and which was first occupied in 1886.

On December 15, 1874, the Rev. Martin Meagher, Roman Catholic missionary, first celebrated mass in Brisbin Hall, and during that year the Rev. gentleman traveled from Osceola Mills, to minister to the wants of his people. In April, 1875, the foundation of the present St. Lawrence Church was commenced. The Roman Catholic congregation was poor, however, and the work did not progress very fast. The building committee, P. J. McCullough, Frank Bolger, David Buckley, James Dunn and John Garrity, entered into a contract with David C. Nelson, to erect a suitable church building for them; said church to be ninety feet long, forty-five feet wide and thirty-eight feet high from the floor to the comb of the roof. The church was so far completed by May 11, 1876, that the contractor thought the congregation might occupy it for service, and so notified the committee. But unfortunately, he had not supported the floor properly, and the weight of a large number of people caused the joists to break immediately under the gallery at the rear, and the floor went down, carrying with it all that were in that portion, and the gallery. Mr. Nelson was immediately under the gallery, and was killed by the falling timbers, while numbers of others sustained broken bones and bruises. The church was repaired as soon as possible and pushed on to completion. It was consecrated in 1882, and is a very fine edifice, built in a Gothic form, with open roof timbers, and tastefully frescoed. On the 20th of August, 1879, H. C. Parks built a parsonage on the north end of the three lots occupied by this denomination, and which parsonage is occupied by the priest in charge (Rev. Meagher), who was their first and still remains pastor. In March, 1883, Father Meagher associated with him Rev. Father McGinley, who assisted in the arduous labors of this mission, but the outlying districts being placed under the charge of another priest, Father McGinley was removed to another field.

The Presbyterian society built a neat and commodious place of worship on the corner of South Brisbin street and Centennial Avenue, in 1878. In 1886 they added a church parlor on the rear of their lot. Rev. William Gemmil was the first pastor, followed by the Rev. A. N. Bird. Mr. Gemmil is the clergyman who officiated at Beulah Church, mentioned in the history of Woodward township. The Presbyterian congregation is a large one, made up mostly from the Scotch and Protestant Irish. The church was first organized July 17, 1875, with nineteen members.

The Methodist Protestant denomination built a church on the northeast corner of Brisbin and Sue street, in 1876. This is a small sect and unable to keep a regular pastor. The congregation is made up mostly of English.

In 1884 the Protestant Episcopal congregation erected for themselves, on the northwest corner of Brisbin and Sue streets, a very handsome little church. The style is Gothic, with open roof timbers, and recessed chancel. The altar is beautifully decorated, while two candelabra with seven candles on each, light it at night. The chancel furniture is in keeping, and altogether the Anglican Catholics can congratulate themselves on having a very handsomely arranged church. This communion is made up mostly of English, former members of the Church of England. They are miners with few exceptions, and unable to support a priest alone. The church is under the charge of Rev. A. S. R. Richards, missionary, with the Rev. F. C. Cowper, of Philipsburg, priest in charge of Clearfield county south of the Susquehanna River.

The Swedish Lutherans also erected a very handsome church, across the street from the German Reformed Church, in 1885, Rev. Linholm, missionary in charge. This church is what might be called a High Lutheran Church. The ritual is very elaborate. They hold to the doctrines of the Augsberg Confession, and to those taught direct by Martin Luther.

A frame school building was erected in 1874 on the corner of George and Mary streets. This was soon found to be too small, and in 1881, the school-board proceeded to erect a large brick building, on the lots bounded by Clara and McAteer streets, and Deer and Pine alleys. When nearly finished, it was found that the foundation was too weak to support the building, and it had to be taken down, the foundation strengthened and rebuilt. This, when done, gave Houtzdale as fine a school-building as any in the county, and one large enough to satisfy all wants for years to come. The old frame building was sold to the Roman Catholics in 1883, who had it greatly enlarged, and refitted it with the newest apparatus, opened it with a parochial school, in 1886, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, four of whom are stationed in the town.

George M. Brisbin was the first railroad agent for the town. When he sold his store and depot building in 1873, to H. S. Frank, he also resigned the agency, and Mr. Frank succeeded him. The last named gentleman did not keep it long; on August 11, 1873, Morris Liveright succeeded him, with R. R. Fleming as assistant. Mr. Liveright resigned July 1, 1885, and J. P. Stroup was then appointed. During the early part of Mr. Fleming's agency the telegraph was introduced, and the Adams Express Company opened an office.

In the spring of 1877 Father Meagher, priest of St. Lawrence Church, secured from the Houtz heirs two acres of ground, on the southwest line of the borough, which he had carefully cleared and fenced in, and laid out for a cemetery, in which the members of his communion could be laid to rest.

A Building and Loan Association was formed May 23, 1871, and named Washington. This association did much towards the building of the town. It helped its members to build homes for themselves and others, and may be said to be the first beneficial society.

The first Houtzdale newspaper published was a little 9 by 12 sheet, issued by L. A. Fraser, in the early part of 1878, and called *Houtzdale Squib.* In November it was changed to a four-column quarto, its name to the *Houtzdale News*, and published by W. R. and L. A. Fraser. The *News* lived until January 13, 1880, when it was discontinued.

On the 15th of December, 1881, the first copy of the *Houtzdale Observer* was issued; a five-column quarto, and published by the Observer Publishing Company. This last paper was issued until April, 1882, when W. R. Fraser altered it to a six-column quarto, and published it until December of the same year. L. A. Fraser then took charge, and continued its publication until March 15, 1883, when B. W. Hess bought the material, and published it for two weeks. He then sold to B. F. Defibaugh, who published it for a short time, when he sold the concern to White Nixon, who made a Labor paper of it, and continues to do so. The Frasers published the *Observer* as a temperance paper.

A job printing office was opened in what is now the Telephone Exchange, by Capt. Amos Row, of the *Raftsman's Journal*, Clearfield, 1878. This office Mr. Row kept open until June, 1879, when he retired from the field, and sold his material to L. A. Fraser & Bro.

Kinsloe & Kinsloe started a weekly paper in April, 1886, which they called the *Clearfield Region Mining Record*, with Donald St. George Fraser editor. This paper, after two months, they altered to a semi-weekly, and is now published in Osceola Mills as a Labor organ.

At present Houtzdale depends altogether for its business on the mining industry. The timber is all cut in and around the town, therefore the sawmills are abandoned. The old mill on the eastern side of the borough, near the Eureka No. 1 Colliery, and which was built by E. N. Conn & Co., in 1868, afterwards sold to Frank, Liveright & Co., and which cut the major portion of the timber on Dr. Houtz's land, was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1876.

The site of the mill-pond is now covered by stately residences, the Presbyterian Church, the railroad depot and business places. It would be hard to find the marks of that old pond, or where it was except that the Beaver Run is still meandering along its old way. The trestle work of the Harrison Coal Company is built in front of where the breast of the dam stood.

There are a number of good hotels in Houtzdale. Mention has already been made of the Persing Hotel. In 1871 Wm. Parker built the "Blue House," on the corner of George and Eliza streets, while James Haley built the "Houtzdale," on Brisbin street. In the year 1871, William Parker built the "Central," now leased by George H. Woodin, while E. C. Howe built the "St. Cloud." In 1877 Fred Wrese built the "Arlington," and during these early times Patrick Donelly built the "St. Charles," Patrick Shields the "Union Hotel," William Curran the "St. Elmo," Richard Mardigan the "Washington," Frank, Liveright & Co. the "Mansion," Lewis Lashance the "New York House," and James Kelly the "Clearfield House." This is enough to show that Houtzdale had sufficient hotel accommodations for man and beast.

The Houtzdale Bank, Charles R. Houtz, cashier, was opened January 1st, 1881, in the office of the Houtz heirs, corner of South Brisbin street and the railroad. In 1882 the Houtz heirs commenced the erection of the stone building on Hannah street, and which the bank occupied for the first time in November, 1882. Mr. Houtz, the cashier, is one of the best known men in the region, having been raised in and around the town.

Houtzdale can boast of some fine business houses. The largest is the brick store, corner of Brisbin and Hannah streets, and which is owned by the Eureka Supply Company, limited. The next largest is the frame store, on the corner of Good and Hannah streets, and which is owned and occupied by G. W. Dickey & Co. Next is the large brick store owned and occupied by Lang, Feldman & Co.; the brick building of Dr. Rhodes, druggist, and Haggerty's brick building; Gleason's frame building on the corner of Brisbin and Eliza streets; the large frame on the northwest corner of Good and Hannah streets, and occupied by Frederick Dando, green-grocer and J W. Moore, as a meat market; next there are Andy Ashton and S. J. Fries, merchant, while R. R. Fleming and Galer & Bro. own large hardware stores W. C. Langsford, clothing, and Langsford & Co., tobacco, barber shop and book store.

Houtzdale has many societies, that is to say, secret societies. Moshannon Tribe No. 233, I. O. of R. M., was instituted on the 30th Sunflower Moon, G. S. D. 385, or common era, May 30th, 1876, and still meets regularly on the sleep of the Friday's sun.

Pacific Lodge, No. 450, K. of P., was instituted June 30th, 1876, and meet on each Thursday night.

Houtzdale Lodge, No. 990, I. O. O. F., was instituted Thursday, October 26, 1882. They occupy the hall over the store of D. C. Conrad, and meet on Thursday evenings.

William H. Kincaid Post, No. 293, G. A. R., was organized on Tuesday, November 20, 1882, by members of Jno. W. Geary Post, and meet on Monday evenings in Parker's Hall.

Edward L. Miller Post, No. 13, Sons of Veterans, was organized November 16, 1883, but it has been discontinued.

There are also two Catholic societies that are not secret, the St. Joseph Total Abstinence and the Emerald societies.

The Knights of Labor have large lodges in the town, which embrace both male and female members, but as they do not desire publication, the dates of their organization cannot be ascertained.

Though Houtzdale is essentially a wooden town, yet there has been but two destructive fires in the borough limits, the first being the burning of the Barney Kinney house and up as far as the Exchange hotel, in 1877; and the second, the burning of the block at the corner of Good and Hannah streets, in May, 1881. True there have been numerous single buildings burned, but the fire did not spread to contiguous property.

There are not many costly residences within the borough, but numerous tasty and cheerful homes dot the streets here and there. The residence built by Theodore Van Dusen, must not be passed over. This house is built in the style of Queen Anne, and cost, with the spacious grounds, about $7,000. The residence of Lindsay, the Jeweler, is a quaint building, and of a peculiar style in architecture.

Houtzdale supports a first class brass band, a fife and drum corps, a string band, choral society, and a local dramatic troupe.

In 1866, a company of the citizens projected and commenced an opera house. This building is one-hundred feet wide, one-hundred and twenty-five feet deep and thirty-five feet high. It has a large balcony, dress circle and parquet, and has a seating capacity of about fourteen-hundred. The house is lighted with gas manufactured in the building. Its stage is very large and the scenery magnificent. All its doors open outwardly, and two large doors are placed on each side, for the escape of the audience in case of fire.

Telephonic communication with all mines, business places, and surrounding towns is had, and some of the streets are filled with a net-work of wires. Taken altogether, Houtzdale is a busy and energetic borough, and from all known facts is likely to remain so for a great number of years to come.

James Wiseman, an old resident of the town, and one of the pioneers of Madera, can lay just claim to being the first person who explored for coal near the town, as he was at work for Charles Pusey, agent of the Madera Improvement Company, in January, 1866.

W. C. Langsford & Co. opened a mine on Bed F, near the Eureka No. 10 colliery, in 1883. This bed proves to be a good coal, and the persons who opened it coke the slack, and sell both it and "lump" to the citizens for household use. The mine is on the lands of the Houtz heirs.

BRISBIN.

This borough was named in honor of George M. Brisbin, esq., of Osceola Mills. Mr. Brisbin was the first settler on the lands now comprised in the town, he having erected a log camp on or near the present residence of J. B. Douglass, in 1854, when a primeval forest stretched for miles all around. His nearest neighbor on the one side was Isaac Goss, who lived where Samuel Henderson's farm was cultivated afterwards, and James Parsons near the present hamlet of Parsonville.

As mentioned elsewhere in this chapter, Dr. Daniel Houtz owned the lands upon which Brisbin is now built, and Mr. Brisbin took up his residence here for the purpose of advancing Dr. Houtz's interests.

Looking toward that end, a firm styled Houtz, Reed & Co. built a saw-mill in September, 1854, in front of what is now George Rhodes's "Seven Stars Hotel," which mill was run successfully until the spring of 1869, when, the timber having been cut off, the mill was moved to the site of Houtzdale. The village which sprang up around the mill was called "Houtzville," and the name continued to be used as long as the mill remained there.

Mr. Brisbin being thus shut in by thick woods, having no amusements (and being a printer, amusement was necessary to him), used to stroll through the forest communing with nature, and hunting the game so plentiful at that time. About half a mile above the mill, near the present colliery of Loraine, he happened to see what he thought was the signs of coal (and being a Pittsburg lad none knew the signs better than himself), he returned to camp, and getting a pick and shovel, returned, accompanied by "Red Bill" and a man named Hahn. He set them to work, and in a short time uncovered a vein nearly six feet thick. This was important, so Mr. Brisbin explored further, for he believed in the doctrine that the pick and shovel would discover more geology than could theory, and in a few months he discovered that all the lands of Dr. Houtz were underlaid with a bed of the best quality of semi-bituminous coal. After years proved that the first report was not exagerated, for eight large collieries were opened upon these lands, and four are still working. These veins were all on Bed E, the other beds not having been touched as yet.

In 1870, as the mines were being opened around the village, the land owners laid out a town and prepared to sell lots, and numerous houses were erected. The place was then called North Houtzdale. When the railroad reached the place, in 1874, an impetus was given to it that looked as if it would rival its neighbor over the hill. In 1880 Hoover, Hughes & Co. bought the timber on the Haggerty estate from Wallace, Redding & Richey, for about $65,000, and erected a large mill in the northern part of the town. This mill was burnt May 27, 1881, but the proprietors immediately rebuilt, and in August of the same year the mill was re-started.

Towards the latter part of 1876 the Welch Baptist congregation erected a neat little church on the hill near the Stirling No. 2 colliery, and, in the following year the Welsh Congregationalists erected another place of worship, a little lower down the hill, but close to the Baptists.

In the fall of 1881 the English Baptists built a church near the saw-mill, while members of the Church of God (Evangelical Methodists), worshiped in the school-houses, of which there were three. So, altogether, both the religious and educational privileges of the people were well looked after.

Hotels innumerable also sprang up, and North Houtzdale only wanted a passenger train and a post-office to complete its municipal arrangement.

There was an Odd Fellows Lodge started here in 1876, which, from the first, was a success; it was named Goss Run Lodge No. 919. In November, 1877, this lodge secured from the Houtz heirs the free gift of a tract of land for burial purposes. This piece of land is situated on the knoll between the Goss Run and a run on the south not named. The ground slopes to the east. The lodge prepared at once to clear and fence in this tract, and open it for the purpose intended. This they did, and to-day it is a beautiful spot, the only cemetery, except the Roman Catholic, for miles around. In the year 1886 the lodge was compelled to purchase a large tract adjoining so as to enlarge their grounds, and meet the wants of the public who desired to lay their friends there for their last long rest.

On the 20th day of February, 1883, Garfield Encampment No. 260, I. O. O. F., was organized, with a membership of one hundred and ninety. This is a higher branch of Odd Fellowship, conferring three more degrees on the members of the subordinate lodge. The success of this encampment and lodge, and therefore the cemetery, was due to the untiring efforts of D. St. George Fraser. Mr. Fraser was a civil engineer by profession; came to the region in 1871. He surveyed nearly all the country around, while every mine in the region at that time, and later, bore his imprint on their walls.

January 8, 1883, North Houtzdale was no more, for the courts of the county decreed that thereafter the place should be known as the borough of Brisbin. On June 20, the same year, a post-office was granted the borough and John E. Vaughn was commissioned postmaster. The mail was made up in the office at Houtzdale and carried over the hill. The distance from the center of Hannah street, Houtzdale, to the center of Irvin street, Brisbin (both the streets named being about the center of the respective towns), is less than a mile. The southern line of Brisbin and the northern line of Houtzdale touch, a hill about four hundred feet high being between. This hill disappears a mile east, so that the railroad running through Brisbin joins the Houtzdale branch a mile from the town.

On the 2d day of May, 1884, Brisbin was totally destroyed by fire. Like the day when Osceola Mills was destroyed, a heavy wind was blowing. A fire in the woods, towards the west, that had been burning for some days, was helped along rapidly by the high wind, until at noon, on the day mentioned, the fire reached and kindled Hoover, Hughes & Co.'s mill, and from there it was only a short time until the place was entirely destroyed. So rapid was the spread of the fire that the inhabitants could not save anything, and were forced to flee for their lives. Only one life was lost, however, an aged lady, who had reached a place of safety, went back to look after her cow, and was smothered by the smoke and gases arising from the burning buildings.

The people did not rest content however, and though the greater portion of the houses were owned by the mining population, some of whom came home from the "bank" only to find that all the goods they possessed in the world was destroyed, yet they went bravely to work to restore their loss, and built another home. The Brisbin of to-day shows how well they succeeded. The town is about as large as formerly, with a number of fine buisness places and large hotels.

In 1883 the Brisbin Opera House Company had erected a very large and commodious opera house. This house was fitted up with the best scenery, opera chairs, and all the conveniences necessary for the production of plays, operas, and other amusements. This hall was destroyed with the rest in the fire of 1884. The company, however, rebuilt their house larger than at first.

In the fall of 1885 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company caused the passenger trains of the Moshannon Branch to run into Brisbin. This they do by running in one mile from the main stem and then backing out. The Adams Express Company at the same time opened an office in the town.

Maurice Barron had succeeded Mr. Vaughn as postmaster by this time, as the government had been changed in 1884 by the election of Mr. Cleveland, and the first incumbent was not of the dominant party. In the spring of 1886 the government granted a bag to this office and the mails were dispatched direct.

In the fall of 1886 the English Baptist Church was burned, but the congregation rebuilt the edifice in the spring of 1887, larger than before.

Brisbin is surrounded by numerous other towns that are not incorporated; on the east is the town of Stirling. The town was named by John F. Blandy, from Stirling Castle, or the town of Stirling, in Scotland; on the west is "Irishtown;" on the north is Dogtown, Spruceville, and Blairsville; on the northeast is Parsonville, while, as already stated, on the south is Houtzdale.

The population of the town is about eleven hundred. The only manufacturing industries within the limits of Brisbin borough, or in its immediate vicinity, are the mills of Hoover, Hughes & Co., and a lager beer brewery. The chief occupation of the town and neighborhood is its extensive mining operations. The first coal mined from Bed E was taken from this region, and that only for the purpose of supplying fuel for the mills.

CHAPTER LII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

IRVIN, COL. E. A. The subject of this sketch, Edward Anderson Irvin, was born on the 13th of January, 1838. He was the third child and the oldest son of William and Jane (Sutton) Irvin. His father was an enterprising merchant at Curwensville, and desired for his sons the benefit of a business education. Edward attended the school at Curwensville for some time, and at the age of sixteen entered the academy at Mount Holly, N. J., where he remained two years. He then entered the Edghill school at Princeton, N. J., and continued there one year. In 1857 he returned home and became associated with his father in the mercantile and lumber business. Three years later, 1860, he succeeded to the business, and successfully conducted it until the breaking out of the war.

When the war began in 1861 he was at Marietta with a large amount of lumber of various kinds on hand to sell. Leaving it there, he returned home to Curwensville, gave over to his father the care and management of his business interests, and proceeded at once to recruit a company. Though but twenty-three years of age, he was full of push and enterprise, and with these enjoyed the confidence of the people, and in a short time he had one hundred and twenty brave and determined men enlisted and ready for the service. When officers were elected, Mr. Irvin was made captain. After two weeks of drill the company went to Tyrone, and was there reduced to one hundred men. Shortly after its place of rendezvous was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Captain Irwin was commissioned as such on May 29, 1861. The company was attached to the Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, otherwise known as the "First Pennsylvania Rifles," and afterwards, by order of the War Department, were called "Kane Rifles." This regiment, of which Captain Irvin commanded Company K, achieved such a reputation for gallantry during the service that the name "Bucktail" became famous in both armies.

On the first day of McClellan's seven days' operations on the Peninsula, at Mechanicsville, Captain Irvin was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for two months, when he was exchanged, and joined his regiment on the Rappahannock, again taking command of his company, and participating in the campaign of General Pope, known as the Second Bull Run, and also in the Maryland campaign. By a commission dated September 10, 1862, Captain Irwin was promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; but shortly after, on September 14, he was badly wounded while commanding a skirmish line on the advance at the battle of Boonesboro, or South Mountain, by being struck in the head with a "minnie" ball. He was carried to the field hospital and made as comfortable as the situation would permit. The surgeons believed the wound would prove fatal, and the parents of the brave young officer soon came to him. A mother's comforting presence and care soon turned the scale in his favor, and by slow journeying, Colonel Irvin was brought to his home in Curwensville. Gradually he regained his health and strength, under the careful attention of parents, sisters, and other kind friends.

On the 30th of October of the same year, 1862, Colonel Irvin was married to Emma

A. Graham, a most excellent lady, daughter of Hon. James B. Graham, of Clearfield. Soon after this event he rejoined his regiment, but on the 14th of December, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, he was again severely wounded, having an arm broken by a rifle-ball, and was again incapacitated for duty. In May of the next year, 1863, believing himself fit for duty, he went before the surgeon-general, who made an examination and refused him a certificate allowing him to engage in further active service in the field. Rather than become a member of an invalid corps, Colonel Irvin was granted and accepted a discharge for wounds received in action. He entered the army among the first. His ardent sympathy with the cause and his strong conviction of duty were dominant traits and made him a soldier of the truest and best type. Among those who were loyal to every trust, and at all times unflinching in courage, he held no second place. There were few who suffered more, or saw and felt more of the shock and desolation of battle than he. He was closely identified with the "Bucktail" regiment up to the time of his discharge, and with all the vicissitudes of its eventful history, taking part in all the battles in which it engaged during that time.

Upon returning to his home, Colonel Irvin resumed his former occupation, the lumber and mercantile business, which he conducted with general success until the year 1878, when he quit merchandise, and has since given his entire time to his lumber and coal interests. Upon the death of Associate-Judge James Bloom, in 1865, Governor Curtin appointed and commissioned Colonel Irvin to that office, but he never entered upon the discharge of its duties. Notwithstanding the fact of his busy life, there is no man within the limits of the county who feels greater interest in its social or political welfare than Colonel Irvin, nor is there one more ready to assist in every worthy enterprise. His long identification with the Republican party, and his position as one of its acknowledged leaders, has placed him prominently before the people, and frequently has he been pressed to become its candidate for positions of trust and honor in this section of the State, but as frequently has he declined. Having a pleasant home in the borough of Curwensville, he is more content, after the business cares of the day are laid aside, to seek its enjoyment. Of the marriage of Edward A. and Emma A. Irvin there have been born four children, two of whom are now living, a son and a daughter. The son, Hugh McNiel Irvin (named for a warm personal friend of Colonel Irvin, the gallant Colonel Hugh McNiel, of the famous "Bucktails," who was killed at South Mountain) occupies a position in connection with his father's business.

Colonel Irvin is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Charities, public and private, and religious institutions as well, receive from him a helping hand. With much of dash and public spirit he combines an earnest desire to be a faithful helper in every work tending to promote the well-being of his town, his county, and its people.

McCLOSKY, ISAAC CROSBY. In the central part of Karthaus township, about four miles north from the village of Karthaus, is located one of the finest farms in this county, two hundred acres in extent, the property and home of Isaac C. McClosky. He is not a native of this county, but was born in Clinton county on the 8th day of February, 1826, and was the oldest of a large family of children, sons and daughters of Thomas and Sophia McClosky. The family came to Karthaus in the year 1848, and located on lands previously purchased by Isaac, then only one hundred acres in area, and having only about five acres cut over, and with no other improvement. Here the family lived until the month of September, of the year 1854, when the parents and several of the children went to Iowa, Isaac remaining to improve and cultivate the land, and which was destined, through his enterprise, thrift and energy, to become not only the best and most productive in the township, but one of the best in the county. Enlarging and extending his possessions from time to time, Mr. McClosky has become the sole owner of some six hundred acres of desirable land, besides having a half interest in as much more. In connection with his agricultural pursuit he has engaged extensively in lumbering, and his investments in this direction have been productive of good results. Something like thirty years ago he established a general merchandise store on his farm and did, for many years, a successful business, and upon the starting in trade of his son, at Belford, he discontinued the store at Karthaus Hill, and took an interest in the son's business, the management of it, however, being left wholly to the latter.

In the affairs and well-being of the county and of his township Mr. McClosky has always taken a deep interest, and is identified with every progressive step, yet, he has been no aspirant for political office, and although frequently pressed to become a candidate, he has as frequently declined, and never held any position except that of school director of the township, and perhaps other minor offices, being too much occupied with his own business to give more than his counsel and vote to political matters. In political life he is consistently and thoroughly Democratic, and by his influence and standing in the party is looked upon as its leader in Karthaus township.

On the 25th day of October, in the year 1854, Isaac C. McClosky married Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Thomas Ross McClure, a highly respected resident of Pike township. Of this marriage ten children have been born, five of whom are still living.

BARRETT, GEORGE RODDEN, was born at Curwensville on the 31st day of March, 1815, being the third child and oldest son of Daniel Barrett, who was married to Rachel Rodden, the daughter of Isaac Rodden, of Clearfield. When old enough George attended a private school taught by Miss Ann Reed, this being the only school in that neighborhood. This was the only opportunity furnished him to acquire an education. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to the late Governor John Bigler, of California, to learn the printing trade, in the town of Bellefonte, Centre county. After two years' service he removed to Brookville, Jefferson county, and edited and published a paper named the *Jeffersonian*. Although at this time but eighteen years of age, he took an active and prominent part in the political discussions of the day. He continued the publication of that paper for about one year. In the month of September, 1834, he was married to Sarah Steadman, the daughter of George Steadman, of Lewisburg, Union county. The next year, 1835, he moved with his family to Lewisburg, and entered the office of James F. Linn, esq., as a student at law. While engaged in the study of law he established and edited the first Democratic paper ever published in Lewisburg, the *Lewisburg Democrat*. In the following year, 1836, having been admitted to the bar, he moved with his family to Clearfield, and established himself in the practice of the profession he had chosen.

In the year 1837 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for the counties of Clearfield and Jefferson. While Clearfield county at that time was sparsely settled, and afforded but a narrow scope for a young lawyer to develop himself in the performance of the duties of his office, yet the young deputy attorney-general had hardly entered upon the duties of his office when he was enlisted in one of the most exciting cases ever tried in Jefferson county, and known as the "Green murder trial," the result of which was to establish firmly the reputation of George R. Barrett, and place him at the head of the bar in his own county, which position he maintained until he retired from the practice of the profession to assume his judicial office.

In 1840 he was elected from the district composed of Clearfield, Clinton, and Lycoming counties, to serve in the Legislature, and re-elected the succeeding year. While a member of the Legislature he served upon the judiciary committee, and among his colleagues upon that committee were the late Thaddeus Stevens, the late Chief Justice Sharswood, and Judge Elwell, of Columbia county. During his service the law abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed. It caused, at the time, great excitement, and engendered intense and bitter feeling. Mr. Barrett was the consistent, steadfast and earnest advocate of the measure, and was regarded and looked upon as its champion.

At the close of his second term he returned to Clearfield, with the fixed determination to abandon politics and adhere strictly to his profession, which he practiced with unvarying success; but, being a ready political debater, and of such strong convictions, he found it impossible to keep out of the political discussions of the day; every succeeding fall found him upon the stump. His friend and neighbor, Governor Bigler, having become a candidate for the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania, found a ready, earnest and active supporter in Mr. Barrett, in conventions, caucuses and before the people. This fact, perhaps, more than anything else had the effect of drawing him back into politics and keeping him in its turmoil. In 1852 he was placed upon the ticket and elected presidential elector, and cast his vote in the electoral college for Franklin Pierce for president of the United States. In May of the following year he was appointed, by Governor Bigler, president judge of the twenty-second judicial district, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe, and Carbon, which office he held until the succeeding December, then declining to be a candidate for election.

In the winter of 1852 Congress enacted a law authorizing the president to select and appoint a suitable person, learned in the law, to systematize and codify the revenue laws of the United States. President Pierce appointed Judge Barrett, who immediately entered upon the duties of his position, and, in a little over one year, he completed the work to the satisfaction of the government. He then returned to Clearfield and resumed the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1855, never having visited the district in which he had temporarily presided, he was nominated by the Democratic party, without his solicitation, as their candidate for president judge. At that time the Democratic party was opposed by a secret oath-bound organization known as the "Know-Nothings." The latter placed in nomination Thomas S. Bell, an ex-supreme judge of the State. During the exciting contest that followed Judge Barrett never visited the district, nor wrote a letter concerning his candidacy, but received most of his news of the canvass through the press. The result was his election by over three thousand majority, which was largely in excess of the party majority that year. He held the office and performed its duties during the entire ten years following. In 1865 he was renominated by both political parties and elected unanimously. In 1869, having tired of the monotony of judicial life, he resigned the office. Governor Geary, having trouble in selecting a successor, induced him to accept an appointment for one year to enable the people, in the mean time, to elect his successor. In 1870 he retired permanently from office. In 1872 he returned to the practice of his profession at Clearfield and in adjoining counties, forming a partnership with his son, Walter Barrett, who was then engaged in practice. This relation was continued until 1884, when, on account of ill health, Judge Barrett was compelled to retire permanently from the profession. During the twelve years of his practice he was interested in all the leading cases, civil and criminal, tried at the bar of the county, as well as many in Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre and Montour counties, also in trying important cases in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh. During this time it was a matter of pride with him that he never lost a case in the Supreme Court, and that, during the sixteen years of his service upon the bench, he was reversed but thirteen times, although reviewed in hundreds of instances.

What greater compliment can be paid, or what more fitting tribute can be written upon the professional career of this man than by the statement of fact; a lawyer profound and deep in the knowledge of the law; a counselor prudent and careful, ever ready, but never over hasty; shrewed, and able to see quickly and grasp every point in the trial of a case; using strong argument rather than eloquence in his presentation to the jury, nevertheless a fluent and effective speaker; ever respectful and submissive to the rullings of the court? Possessing, as he did, those qualities that placed him high in the profession as a lawyer, he was eminently fitted for the more exalted station in professional life—the bench. Self-possessed, dignified, courteous, easy and graceful in his bearing, firm in his rulings, logical in his reasoning, kind and forbearing toward the profession generally, and the younger lawyers in particular, Mr. Barrett, during his presidency, acquired the deserved honor of being one of the ablest and most popular judges upon the bench.

Outside of his long and active professional life Judge Barrett was engaged in many enterprises, having, at one time, large lumber interests, and connected with several mercantile establishments; but more especially did he exhibit a fondness for agriculture, and never was he so happy, apparently, as when superintending his farms. He was also active in promoting railroad enterprises, and spent a great deal of time and money in endeavoring to establish a railway route through Clearfield county, connecting with trunk lines.

He raised to maturity a family of ten children, and, although never a rich man, he always had sufficient to live in affluence and maintain large, charitable dependencies. In no way do the qualities of the man appear so strongly as in the citizen, friend, and neighbor, in the more private walks of life. His commanding personal appearance, agreeable manners, and his scrupulous attention to the common civilities of life, endear him alike to the old and young. No appeal to his charity was ever made in vain, and now, bearing upon him the weight of advanced years, he recognizes in all the fullness of his strength, the divine command, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

STEWART, ROBERT SHAW, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bradford township, this county, on the 30th day of June, in the year 1826. His father, John Stewart, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country and became one of the pioneers of Bradford township in the year 1819. In the family of John Stewart were eight children, of whom Robert S. was the fourth. The children were brought up on the farm, and had but little opportunity to acquire an education, except by experience. The older brothers were among the first lumbermen in this region, and ran lumber to market at a very early day. Until he attained his twenty-first year, Robert S. worked on the farm and in the woods for his father, but on reaching that age he commenced making square timber, on a small scale at first, but gradually increasing as he felt able to do so, and as occasion demanded, until he became known as one of the many extensive and successful operators in this locality. For many years he was a lumber contractor for a Philadelphia firm, and ran their timber to market.

In the year 1870 he bought the lands and mill privilege of Irvin & Sons, on the the north side of the West Branch. Here he replaced the burned mill with a substantial new one; still later he purchased another tract from Gillingham & Garrison, at the mouth of Surveyor's Run, where, in 1884, he built the large steam and water-power saw, shingle and planing mill now so extensively operated by him.

Robert S. Stewart commenced his business career with no capital, except his own determined will and energy, and his success is the result of his own personal efforts and good management. His time and attention are devoted to business, leaving him but little occasion to participate in the political affairs of the county; nevertheless, as one of the substantial sons of the county, and a resident of Girard township, he takes a deep interest in every move looking to the progress of either. As an earnest member of the Shawsville Methodist Episcopal Church, he contributes both of his means and counsel to the support and maintenance of that society.

On the 6th day of November, in the year 1851, Robert Shaw Stewart married Rebecca, daughter of Robert Wrigley. Of this marriage there have been born eleven children, nine of whom are still iiving.

PATTON, HON. JOHN. Before entering into a narrative of the events of the life and life's work of John Patton, or any comment upon his personal traits of character, it is appropriate that some mention be made of his antecedents; and inasmuch as his paternal ancestors were so intimately associated with the stirring events that gave life and liberty to the nation, a brief mention of those persons and of those events is not only appropriate, but desirable; and, futhermore, furnishes a record of personal sacrifice and personal heroism, in which any descendant may feel just pride.

General John Patton, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1745, and emigrated to this country, at Philadelphia, in the year 1761. He engaged actively in the struggle for national independence, as colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops. For a time he had charge of the defenses of Philadelphia; moreover, he was one of that noble band of merchants of that city, composed of Robert Morris and other patriotic men, who raised, on their own personal responsibility, some two hundred and sixty thousand pounds to relieve Washington in the greatest crisis of the Revolution. He also was a member of the famous Cincinnati Society. In 1791 he moved to Centre county, where he passed the rest of his life. He died in the year 1804. He built, in the latter named county, the old Centre furnace, one of the first erected west of Harrisburg.

John Patton, the father of our subject, was a native of Philadelphia, born in the year 1783, and when eight years of age came with his parents to Centre county. He married Susan Antes, a woman of great strength of character, and loved by all to whom she was known. Prior to the time of his marriage, John Patton served in the navy as lieutenant under Commodore Stephen Decatur. He afterwards moved to Tioga county, having been commissioned by Governor Heister as prothonotary of that county. In 1827 he came to Clearfield county, and, two years later, 1828, made a permanent location at Curwensville. He served one term as associate judge of the county, his colleague upon the bench being Hon. James Ferguson. He died February 2, 1848. His wife, Susan (Antes) Patton, survived him many years, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

John Patton, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tioga county, this State, on the 6th day of January, in the year 1823. With his father's family he came to Curwensville in 1828, then being but five years of age. At the age of fourteen years young Patton went into the store of William Irvin, in the capacity of errand boy, and being honest, faithful and obedient, he was soon advanced to the position of principal clerk. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and having acquired a fair understanding of the several branches of trade in which his employer was engaged, Mr. Patton embarked for himself in the mercantile and lumbering business. Having borrowed means at the beginning, his operations were necessarily small, but by careful investments and good judgment his means increased, and his field of operation became enlarged, until it extended throughout the county, and he became known as one of the most extensive and successful business men of the region. He was thus engaged until the year 1860. He organized the First National Bank of Curwensville in 1864, and became its president. In this capacity he served for a period of twelve years, when, in 1876, the Curwensville Bank succeeded the First National, and he was made president of that, an office he still holds.

Such is, in brief, a résumé of the principal business operations of John Patton. If it indicates anything, it is that he is a remarkable man in his capacity to grasp and successfully direct large enterprises, the details of which would distract and paralyze the powers of men less favorably constituted; but his manifold interests never worried him; in all these his power has been found sufficient for any emergency, and his time adequate for all requirements. And he has found time, too, for other duties than those confined to his business operations, and has given his substantial co-operation to every enterprise that tended to promote the interests of his town and county. Unselfish and unstinted have been his contributions for all purposes. For the building of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad he donated the gross sum of $12,500; the Patton Graded Public School Building, and ground on which it is erected, were his free and voluntary gift (costing over $20,000), and stand an enduring monument to his generosity and public spiritedness.

No less munificent and no less worthy have been his donations for other purposes, particularly the frequent contributions made to church and benevolent institutions; in fact, no worthy enterprise has sought his assistance and been refused. During his long and active business life General Patton (for by this title is he generally known, having held the commission of a brigadier-general in the militia service) formed an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout this county and others adjoining, and being a man of undoubted integrity, straightforward honesty and recognized ability, he possessed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men; therefore, it could not be a surprising fact that he should be pressed into the political service as the representative of the party, to the principles of which he held and gave support—the Republican party. In the year 1860 he was elected and represented the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district in the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving during three sessions of the Federal Legislature, while our divided country was battling in civil war. Again, in 1884, Mr. Patton became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of representative in Congress, but was defeated at the polls by Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the candidate of the Democracy, by only twelve hundred votes. In 1886 a third time was General Patton nominated for

Jno. Patton.

the same office, and for a second time was he successful, carrying the district by about one hundred and fifty plurality over Hon. James K. P. Hall, the Democratic nominee. At this time the standing Democratic majority in the district numbered some four thousand votes. Prior to his candidacy for any office General Patton was an active worker in the field of politics. He was a Whig, and upon the merging of that party into the Republican, joined with the latter and the principles advocated by it. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay for president. He was a delegate to the National Whig Convention in 1852, and also a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

John Patton has been twice married. He married, June 17, 1847, Catharine M. Ennis, daughter of Alexander Ennis, of Hollidaysburg. Four children were born of that marriage, three sons and one daughter. Catharine (Ennis) Patton died November 28, 1855. On the 18th day of June, 1858, John Patton married Honora Jane, daughter of William C. Foley. Of this marriage eight children have been born, five sons and three daughters, of whom five are still living.

IRWIN, ELLIS. The subject of this sketch was born on the 17th day of June, in the year 1805, near Bellefonte, Centre county. His parents were strictly pious people, members of the Society of Friends, under the teachings of which faith our subject was brought up, and from which he has never since departed. His father was of Irish, and his mother of English descent. Such education as was received by Ellis Irwin, during the days of his youth, was in attending the Bellefonte Academy, and although an academic education at that time fell far short of the present standard, yet young Irwin, by diligence and close application, acquired a sufficient education to not only transact ordinary business, but which stood him in good stead in the various offices of trust and responsibility he was afterwards called upon to fill. In the year 1827 Mr. Irwin married Hannah Iddings, daughter of John and Ann Iddings, of Centre county, and two years later, 1829, moved to Clearfield county, and took their residence on the Grampian Hills (now Penn township), upon a farm with but very little improvement. Here for four years he battered his constitution over pine stumps and other impediments to easy farming, when, finding that his physical strength was not equal to the strain imposed upon it by that occupation, he rented the farm and moved to Curwensville.

In the year 1835 Mr. Irwin was appointed by the governor to the office of prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of the several courts of the county, which offices he held for three years. At the expiration of his term, he purchased the store of Richard Shaw, in Clearfield, and commenced merchandising. On the death of Prothonotary William C. Welch, Mr. Irwin was appointed by Governor Johnson to serve out the unexpired part of his term—about one and one-half years. In 1846 he was appointed postmaster at Clearfield, by Postmaster-General Wickliff, during the administration of General Harrison. In 1843 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served three years. In all the offices of the county to which he was appointed and elected, Mr. Irwin served with fidelity and satisfaction. He was a trusted public servant, honest and capable, performing promptly and well each and every duty, without fear and wholly unbiased by party or political prejudices.

In 1856 Mr. Irwin moved to Lick Run, Goshen township, where, in company with his brother, William F. Irwin, he had a lumbering business, and where our subject still lives and conducts that business, although at the advanced age of eighty-two years; still hearty, reasonably strong, in the enjoyment of good health and the comforts of life, earned fairly and honestly in the busy fields of life, with a consciousness of having done well and right. In 1872 Mr. Irwin was appointed postmaster at Lick Run Mills, and has held that position ever since.

In the month of February, 1881, after a married life of more than fifty-four years, Hannah Irwin, the esteemed and devoted wife and companion of Ellis Irwin, was called from earth. She was a woman loved and admired for her true worth and endearing qualities; possessed of a quiet and gentle disposition, true Christian character and all womanly virtues.

MAXWELL, JAMES ANDREW, M. D., the youngest but one of six children, sons and daughters of Andrew B. and Isabella (Smith) Maxwell, was born at Newport, Perry county, Pa., on the 22d day of March, in the year 1840. At the age of twelve years he entered the office of the *Holidaysburg Register*, intending to learn the printing trade. At the same time he attended the academy at Holidaysburg. He remained at this place for about four years, after which he returned home. The family then moved to Chambersburg, Franklin county, where James finished his trade on the *Franklin Repository*, but at the same time went to school at the academy at the latter place. He then determined to enter the medical profession, and, to this end, in the spring of 1861, he commenced a course of medical study with Dr. A. H. Senseny, which continued about three years. During his studies, however, and in the years 1863–64 he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia.

In April, 1864, he received an appoiutment as medical cadet in the regular army, and was stationed at the Post Hospital, at Chambersburg, but was afterward transformed to the McClellan U. S. Hospital at Philadelphia. He was so occupied for about one year and managed, during the time, to devote considerable attention to study. He then returned to the college and finished his course, graduating in the spring of 1866, and receiving the degree of M. D. For one year he practiced in Franklin county, after which he came to Curwensville and made a permanent location.

In the practice of medicine and surgery Dr. Maxwell has been successful; nor is this success undeserved, for he has been found ready at all times to attend to the duties of his profession, and, rich or poor, the patient is treated without distinction of position. This, with a thorough understanding of his profession, has brought to him an extensive and remunerative practice, and that which is more to be desired, the respect and confidence of the entire community. In the year 1869, then having been a resident of Curwensville for about two years, Dr. Maxwell married Rebecca L., daughter of Thomas Ross, a respected resident of the place. Eight children have been born of this marriage, five of whom are now living.

IRVIN, HON. ALEXANDER. On the 18th day of January, in the year 1800, Alexander Irvin was born. He was the third child and second son of William and Margaret (Johnston) Irvin, who, at the time of the birth of our subject, were residents of Centre county. In the year 1820 Alexander came to Curwensville, where he was employed as clerk in his brother's store, and otherwise engaged in business of various kinds, and acquired a thorough understanding of each in general and in detail. After a resieence of about five years in Curwensville, he moved to the county seat, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and also that of a mill-contractor, building mills in various localities throughout the county. The year following that in which he became a resident of Clearfield town (1826), he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bloom, an old and highly respected resident of Pike township. From this time forward, Alexander Irvin was one of the foremost men in the affairs of Clearfield county. In business life he was entirely successful, but unfortunately he possessed not the faculty of retaining that which he made; in social and political life, he made friends and always retained them. He had superior intellect and business qualifications, but they were to him of little avail. The political problems of the day he could grasp and solve to a nicety; his power of foretelling the result of a campaign was something remarkable, yet he was never boastful of his abilities in this direction, or accustomed to ridiculous or exaggerated statements. "He was a man," says the *Clearfield Republican*, "of unassuming manners, but of wonderful personal popularity, and thereby vanquished every rival he met on the political battle-field. Although he held numerous public offices, he did not possess the faculty of making money. He was an ardent supporter of the old Whig party, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party, although never the candidate of the latter. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and then supported Mr. Adams; but, upon the nomination of Mr. Greeley, he fully endorsed and supported him as a presidential candidate. After the excitement occasioned by this independent movement had passed away, Mr. Irvin returned to the Republican party.

His first appearance in the field of politics was made in the year 1836, when he was elected to the State Senate over Governor Packer, the candidate of the democracy. In 1842 he was elected prothonotary of Clearfield county, and in 1846 was the successful Whig candidate for congressional honors, he being the first representative in Congress chosen from Clearfield county. Still later, in 1846, he was appointed United States marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, during the administration of President Taylor.

During his several political holdings Mr. Irvin was never looked upon as an especially brilliant man; he possessed not, nor did he claim to possess, superior ability as a legislator, nevertheless, his vote could always be found representing the best interests of his constituents, and his argument was logical and common-sense. His success as a politician lay in his popularity with the people, and his remarkable power as an organizer, in knowing what ought to be done to insure success, and then, how to do it. After his services as U. S. marshal had ceased, Mr. Irvin returned to Clearfield, where he lived during the rest of his life, and where he died on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1874, being aged seventy-four years, two months and two days.

PATCHIN, AARON W. It has frequently been remarked that the "Yankees," from New York and New England, showed the Pennsylvanians how to make lumber, and how to get it to market. Be this as it may, it is nevertheless certain that the "Down-easters," whether Yankees or not, brought into the lumbering country of the "Upper" Susquehanna some of the most enterprising, go-ahead and prosperous people that ever settled and improved any locality. John Patchin and his descendants were excellent types of the class of people referred to, the father, John, having come to this region in 1836, and started in the lumber business in the vicinity of Burnside township, and so continued down to the time of his death in 1863.

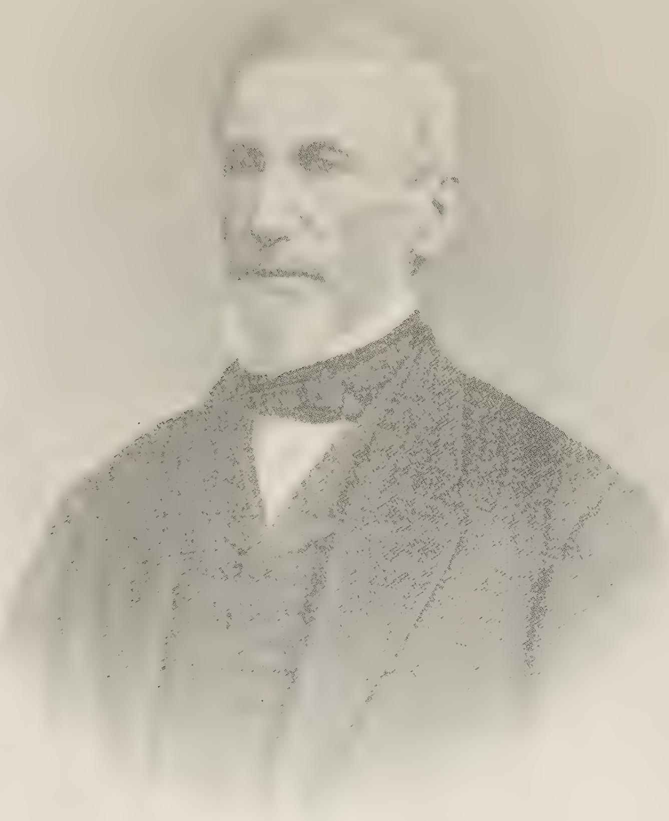
Aaron Wright Patchin, the fourth of eight children, sons and daughters of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Patchin, was born in the town of Hague, Warren county, New York

State, on the 15th day of August, 1822. He was brought up to the lumber business in the vicinity of Lake George, N. Y. (his father's former residence), near the foot-hills of the famous Adirondacks, and here his early life was spent, when, in 1847, he followed his father and came to the "Upper" Susquehanna. He, with other brothers, engaged extensively in the lumber business, a part of the time under the firm name and style of John Patchin & Sons. Upon the death of the father, Aaron, who seems to have been his father's chief assistant and advisor during life, acquired most of his father's real estate, having fully compensated the other heirs for their interests, and by him the vast business was successfully continued. He also was one of the executors of his father's will, his co-executor being Jackson Patchin. The extent of the lands acquired by our subject, upon his father's death, numbered some thousands of acres, but in enlarging his lumbering interests he has purchased much other lands, and now owns several thousands of acres scattered about in various localities, and much greater in amount than that originally given him. He, too, became the owner of the mercantile business, at Patchinville, which he has ever since continued, this being the only store in the immediate vicinity. He is the owner of the extensive saw-mill at that place. During the month of April, 1887, Mr. Patchin established an extensive works at Camden, N. J., for the manufacture of spars, the material therefor being cut from his lands in this locality. At the same place he also has a lumber saw-mill. Aaron W. Patchin has not been in any sense a public man; he had neither the disposition nor the time to indulge in the worry of political life, although frequently pressed to become the candidate of his party—the Republican; he sought no office nor station except that to which he was clearly entitled—that of a leading business man in the county. Upon this record is he content to live, seeking no other position but enjoying fully in his rural home, surrounded by family and friends, the fruits of years of honest toil.

On the 26th day of June, 1862, Aaron W. Patchin married Elizabeth, daughter of George Barrett, of Indiana county. Of this marriage ten children have been born, eight of whom are still living.

IRVIN, WILLIAM. About the year 1820 William Irvin, jr., as he was then known, came to the mouth of Anderson's Creek, at a point now occupied by the borough of Curwensville. Here his father had purchased a tract of about three hundred and thirty acres of land, built a dam across the West Branch, and erected a mill. In the year 1828 William, jr., and John Irvin purchased this mill property from their father and managed it for two years, when, in 1830, John bought William's interest. The latter then engaged in the mercantile business, conducting a large general store, and also became an extensive lumberman. His investments were remunerative, and he acquired large means. There being no banking-houses in the vicinity during a greater part of his business life, Mr. Irvin invested his surplus funds in real estate, which brought him handsome returns in later years, and left an exceedingly valuable estate to be divided among his heirs at his decease.

William Irvin is remembered as a man of excellent business qualifications, possessing good judgment, honest in every transaction, correct in his habits, unassuming in manner, and inclined to be conservative, yet generous and enterprising in all that pertained to the welfare of his town, county, and its people. In the various enterprises that contributed to the development and improvement of the county, he was a leader, and gave largely both of his time and means. For the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield



Wm Irvin

railroad he contributed liberally, and was made one of the directors, although he did not live to see the road completed; but his estate contributed twenty thousand dollars after his death in accordance with his wish. Out of his own funds he caused to be built a brick school-house at Curwensville, and, for a time, paid the expenses of its maintenance. He was a man of broad views on all subjects; possessed a mind capable of grasping large enterprises and conducting them to successful issues; far-seeing judgment, and a character founded upon principles of justice and integrity. It cannot be said that any good work ever appealed to him in vain; at the same time his best deeds were not done in a manner to draw attention to himself, his chief aim being to be considered one of the staunch business men of the town, and to so order his daily life as to secure the respect and esteem of his townsmen. All religious organizations received his sympathy and material aid. He was an earnest worker in the political field, on the Republican side, though never for his own advancement; he never sought an office, and accepted but one, that of United States marshal of the Western District, but his time and means were always ready for the good of the party, and when the government was threatened with internecine foes, none was more active and liberal in its support than he.

In 1860 Mr. Irvin was succeeded in the mercantile business by his son, Edwin A. Irvin, but, in the year following, the latter entered the army, and during his absence the father managed the store. Aside from this, Mr. Irvin may be said to have retired from active business in the year 1860, and thereafter, and until the time of his death, December 29, 1869, his time was given to the care and management of his estate.

William Irvin, jr., of whom the above is written; was born in Penn's Valley, on the 1st day of December, in the year 1801. His father, William Irvin, sr., was a native of Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1789. He married Margaret Johnston, by whom he had nine children, William, jr., being the fourth child and the third son. In the year 1830, March 2, William Irvin, jr., married Jane Patton. The fruit of this marriage was fifteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Of the life and Christian example of Jane Patton Irvin, enough might be written for a complete chapter. She was a woman of fine intelligence and great force of character. To her husband and children she gave her unbounded love, her greatest earthly affection, every attention, every thought, every care. In time of trial she proved a comfort, and in time of triumph a joy; her force of character, her patience, her resignation, and her very presence were, in themselves, noble examples; her worthy charities, dispensed here and there among the poor and the afflicted, quietly and without display; her loyal devotion to country and the Union arms that led her thrice within the lines, administering help to the sick and wounded, and comfort and consolation to the dying comrades, can never be forgotten; and finally her patient resignation to her physical suffering during the last sixteen years of her life, were traits of her character that endeared her to a large circle of friends and relatives; and in her death the whole community lost a dear friend. She died September 4, 1881, having survived her husband nearly twelve years.

SHAW, RICHARD. There was, perhaps, no man who occupied a more prominent position, or took a more active part in all that pertained to the general welfare of this county during the days of its infancy, than Richard Shaw. In every project looking to the advancement of the interests of the county and the prosperity of its people, he was foremost, and at the same time fully mindful of his duties to himself and his family. Mr. Shaw was born in the county Derry, Ireland, February 2, 1792. He was the second of eight children, sons and daughters, born to Archibald and Mary Shaw. Each of these children grew to manhood and womanhood.

The settlement of the family in this county dates back to the year 1810, at which time Archibald Shaw and family located on the Mount Joy ridges, a few miles north from Clearfield town.

On the 14th day of May, in the year 1816, Richard Shaw united in marriage with Mary Irwin, daughter of Henry Irwin, who also was one of the pioneers of the county, and one of its respected men. The children of this marriage were eleven in number, and are elsewhere mentioned in this volume.

Soon after marriage Mr. Shaw moved to Bradford township, on a hundred-acre tract known as the Bird lands. Here he lived but four years, when he located on land at the mouth of Montgomery Creek, in Lawrence township, but soon again moved further up the river to the site of the present farm of Leander Denning. The places last named were not owned by Mr. Shaw, his interest being only a leasehold.

Having purchased the extensive tract of lands which have subsequently been known as the Shaw lands, situate on the west side of the river, opposite Clearfield town, he moved there and made that his residence during the remainder of his life. As a farmer, merchant, and lumberman he was energetic, thrifty, and consequently prosperous. As his means accumulated he invested them in real estate, and watching the gradual growth of the county seat, made most of his investments in that locality. In 1840 he became the owner of the property known as the "Red Mill," which he owned, or controlled, up to the time of his death. His investments in Clearfield were, too, quite extensive, and by various purchases he became sole owner of all the property on the north side of Market street, that lay between First and Second streets, with a considerable frontage on either of the last named thoroughfares. This land lay in the heart of the town, and rapidly increased in value, and, as occasion seemed to require, he caused to be erected thereon buildings suitable for mercantile and other purposes; besides these lands he made extensive purchases in other localities, each of which was improved and turned to good purpose.

While thus actively engaged in his personal affairs, Mr. Shaw was not neglectful of the interests of his children, but gave each of them the benefits of his own business experience, and a good start in life on their attaining a proper age.

In political affairs he always took an active interest and warmly advocated the doctrines of the Democratic party. He was at one time appointed justice of the peace for Lawrence township, and still later chosen to fill the more elevated and dignified office of associate judge of the county, his colleague on the bench at that time being Dr. John P. Hoyt. From his incumbency of this office, Mr. Shaw was ever afterward known by the title of "judge."

For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the interests of which he took an active part, contributing both of his attention and means for the welfare of that society and its members. In this as in other respects, his example has been followed by a majority of his descendants.

Richard Shaw died on the 17th day of August, 1876, having passed the eighty-fourth year of his life. His remains were interred in the Shaw family burying-ground, opposite the borough of Clearfield.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER. During the infancy of Clearfield county there were but few of the pioneer families that settled within its borders but that were subjected to untold hardships and privations for many years; and of those who made the attempt none, or at the greatest, but very few, hoped for any greater acquisition than a comfortable living. In the year 1821, John Murray and Mary, his wife, with a family of small children, came from Huntingdon county and took up their abode in that part of the county that was, in later years, erected into Girard township, upon lands for which the father had a contract of purchase, but for which no payment had then been made. After three years passed in clearing the land, for it was a dense forest, and erecting a cabin in which to live, the head of this family was taken away by the hand of death, leaving to the widowed mother the care of the children, and with no hope for future comfort save her great mainstay and support,—faith and trust in God. Armed with these, and being possessed of much courage and energy, she commenced the battle for life. She was a woman of much force of character, and is kindly remembered by many of the older people of the county, to whom her sterling worth, and her faithful struggle to keep together and maintain her children, were well known. She lived to an advanced age, and died April 7, 1871, which was the fiftieth anniversary of her advent to this county.

Alexander Murray, the subject of this sketch, then being in the twelfth year of his age, did much to help in the care of the family. He cultivated a little land and farmed some with one horse. The mother was skilled in the art of weaving and made the cloth for her family wearing apparel, and for other families as well, receiving as compensation commodities for home consumption. Young Alexander soon grew strong and worked at Karthaus in the winter. When fifteen years old he drove team and received the same pay as older men. But little cash found its way to the family purse, only food and clothing being paid as wages, and that at very high figures. The first money received by our subject he earned by building sixty rods of the old Milesburg and Smithport turnpike. For this he got $50 cash and an order for $45 more, the latter, however, was never paid, owing to some default on the part of the treasurer of the company.

Mr. Murray then commenced lumbering on a small scale, and saved some money with which he paid for the homestead and bought more land, and never thereafter did the family suffer for the necessaries or comforts of life.

On the 23d day of February, 1843, Alexander Murray married Isabella M., daughter of Thomas Holt, of Bradford township. Of this marriage nine children were born, five of whom are still living: Warren P., the oldest son, now living at home; Thomas H., of Clearfield; William E., who died in his twenty-first year; Alfred A., who manages the farm; Martha A., the oldest daughter, who married Dr. W. S. Gilliland; Sarah B., who married Robert C. Gilliland, of Snow Shoe, Pa. The other children died young. On the 1st day of October, 1879, after a pleasant journey along life's path of nearly two-score years, marred by no unhappy event save the loss of four children, the wife of Alexander Murray died: a devoted companion, a loving and affectionate mother, a kind and Christian friend and neighbor. Three years later, January 19, 1882, Mr. Murray married Mrs. Ermina J. Spackman, a lady of gentle manners and loving disposition, and with whom he hoped to pass his remaining years; but the destroyer was not idle, for on the 5th day of May, 1885, she, too, was called from earth, leaving her husband, now on the shady side of life, not rich, nor poor, but with a glorious hope of an inheritance in heaven that is incorruptible and fadeth not away. A man of temperate habits and correct life, and though full of years, he is an exceedingly well-preserved person, and a good type of that sturdy class who have endured so much privation, and contributed so largely to the growth and well being of the county.

POTTER, DR. J. W. Johnson W. Potter, son of John and Nancy (Thompson) Potter, was born in Clarion township, Clarion county, on the 6th day of March, 1835. Until he attained the age of eighteen years young Potter lived with his parents on the farm, where he was employed at work, and in attending the common schools of the county, but he then went to Indiana county where he obtained a clerkship in a store, and worked there about one year. He then came to this county. For two winters he taught school in Lawrence township, and during the summer months read medicine with Dr. Matthew Woods, then a leading physician of the county. After a short time spent in the West, Mr. Potter, through the influence of Gov. Bigler, received an appointment for instruction at the National Medical College, an institution under the support of the government at Washington, D. C. Here he pursued his studies and attended lectures during the years 1859–60, but the building and premises were then taken by the national authorities for military purposes, and have never since been revived for collegiate use.

In the early part of the year 1860 Dr. Potter located at Mulsonburg, in this county, and commenced the practice of medicine. Here he remained eight years, when, his health failing, and seeing better results in the lumber business, made investments therein and started a mercantile business at Three Runs, Karthaus township. In this new occupation Dr. Potter engaged extensively, and, in connection therewith, built a saw and gristmill, which he still owns, although now retired from active business life. In the year 1877, having, through energy and good management, acquired a comfortable fortune, he came to Keewaydin, Covington township, and purchased a finely located farm of about fifty acres, upon which he built an elegant residence and other fine buildings. In 1883 he built a commodious hotel at Karthaus village, and established a mercantile business at the same place, the latter now being owned by his son.

During his many years of residence in the county, both as a citizen and as a professional man, Dr. Potter formed an extensive and favorable acquaintance, and, although he never possessed any political ambition or sought political preferment, yet he has occasionally been pressed into the political arena when strong men were needed. He had, moreover, strong convictions, and openly opposed every movement that tended toward political "bossism" or "rings," in his own or the opposite party. In the year 1868 he became a candidate for the Lower House of the State Legislature, but was defeated in the primary election, Thomas J. McCullough being the successful candidate. Again, in 1873, he was run as an independent candidate, having been nominated by the independent and conservative Democrats, and receiving a strong support from the Republican ranks, against Thomas J. Boyer, the "machine" candidate of the Democracy. In the hotly contested campaign that followed, Dr. Potter showed great strength and was elected at the polls. This victory practically terminated the existence of "the rings" in Clearfield county.

For one term Dr. Potter served, with credit to himself and county, in the Legislature. The next year, 1874, he was re-nominated by the independent Democrats, but was defeated by Col. W. R. Hartshorn, the regular nominee, a man of large and favorable acquaintance throughout the county. In the year 1858, at New Bethlehem, Clar-

John P. Hoyt

ion county, Johnson W. Potter married Alamanda Hoffman. Of this marriage eight children have been born, four of whom are still living.

HOYT, HON. JOHN P. In the early part of the year 1819, there came to Clearfield county a young man, just turned of his twenty-fifth year, who took up his residence at a point in Pike township, about two miles southwest from Curwensville, and there commenced the practice of medicine. In this event alone there was nothing unusual, but as years came and went he began to attract considerable notice and attention from the sturdy pioneer residents in that vicinity and in the country roundabout the county seat, and the name and fame of Dr. John P. Hoyt spread throughout the entire county: from Cherry Tree to Karthaus, and from the southeast to the northwest of the county's boundaries, and even beyond it, there came calls for the professional services of this man. In the year 1824, then having been a resident of the county for about five years, there was no man more pressed, more occupied or more wearied with unceasing toil and sleepless nights, than he; the terrible scourge, well remembered as the "dysentery plague," taxed the skill and the endurance of the few resident physicians of the county, and none more than Dr. Hoyt. Yet, it was not in this year alone that Dr. Hoyt acquired his enviable reputation as a practitioner and as a man. From his first coming to the county until the time of his death, he was respected and esteemed as a man of professional skill and understanding, a close and thorough student, a wise counselor and a candid advisor; a man of kind disposition and generous heart. The rich and the poor alike shared his attention. No matter how far distant, or how doubtful the probability of pay for service, he never refused to attend a call from the sick or the distressed.

Aside from his regular duties as a physician, Dr. Hoyt was, for some time, engaged in the mercantile business at Curwensville; moreover, as by his practice and business he acquired some means, this he put to good use by real estate investments, and by the gradual advance in values he accumulated a comfortable fortune.

In the year 1846, having become somewhat broken in health, the result of over-care and over-work, he retired from the busy field of life to the comforts and retirement of a pleasant home on the bank of the Susquehanna, about three miles above Lumber City, where, surrounded by family and friends, he passed the remainder of his life.

John Pennoyer Hoyt, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Hudson, New York State, on the 12th day of September, in the year 1793. His father, Phineas Hoyt, was a New Englander by birth, while his mother, whose maiden name was Julia Pennoyer, was a native of the Empire State. Having acquired a preparatory education, young Hoyt entered Dartmouth College, a famous educational institution of New England, where he completed his education and laid the foundation for a practical knowledge of the medical profession, which he had determined to enter. He then read medicine with Dr. Woodward and Dr. White, both practicing physicians of Otsego county, N. Y., and still later with Dr. Wing, of Tioga county, N. Y. At the latter place he finished his course of study and was regularly admitted to practice in the early part of the year 1818. Soon after he came to Half Moon, Centre county, and in the next year, 1819, located near Curwensville.

On the 20th day of January, 1820, John P. Hoyt married Mary, daughter of Thomas McClure, one of the pioneers of the county. Of this marriage ten children were born, viz.: Hiram, who died in 1824; Julianna, who died in 1824; Harriet; a son who died in infancy; David Wilson, of Louisiana; Elizabeth M., wife of Martin Watts; Mary E., wife of Martin D. Stirk, and who died in 1863; a son who died in infancy; Margaret; Christiana T., who died in 1843. In the year 1852 Mr. Hoyt was honored by his fellow-citizens in his election to the office of associate judge of the county, in which capacity he served until 1857, his colleague on the bench at the time being Judge Richard Shaw, of Clearfield.

Judge Hoyt died on the 26th day of February, 1885, in the ninety-second year of his life. His wife, Mary, survived him about one and one-half years and died September 6, 1886, having passed her eighty-seventh year.

Upon the occasion of the death of John Pennoyer Hoyt, the following resolutions were passed and adopted by the Clearfield bar, and ordered to be placed upon the minutes of the court:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Hon. John P. Hoyt, who died at the ripe old age of ninety-one years and upwards, on the evening of the 26th of February, A. D. 1885, at his residence in this county, after having been an upright, honored and influential citizen of the same for a period of nearly three-score and ten years; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That Hon. John P. Hoyt, having performed the duties of associate judge of this county for a period of five years from December 1, 1851, in a manner honorable to himself and acceptable to the people, is entitled to our grateful remembrance.

Resolved, Second—That the sympathy of the court and members of the bar are hereby extended to his family in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, Third—That in token of respect to his memory these proceedings be entered upon the records of this court, and that a copy of them, with the seal of the court attached, be furnished to the family of the deceased.

G. R. BARRETT,
J. B. MCENALLY,
SMITH V. WILSON,
Committee.

DILL, WILLIAM H. William Henry Dill, son of Rev. Henry G. and Sarah A. (Gilbert) Dill, was born at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., on the 28th day of September, in the year 1838. In the family were eight children, and, in the order of their birth, William H. was the fourth. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, as such, was called upon to make frequent changes in place of residence, as designated by the conference to which he was attached.

At the age of twelve years William began to take care of himself, and entered a drug store at Berwick, Pa., in the capacity of clerk, where he remained about one year, working for the modest compensation of board and twenty dollars cash. After that he found employment in a dry goods establishment at Middletown, Md., whither his father and family had been called in the line of his ministerial duty. In the month of September, 1855, our subject commenced a course of study in the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, where he remained two years, and graduated in June, 1857, taking first honors, and delivering the valedictory of the class. He then taught school for a time at Berwick, and with such success that he was, in 1858, awarded a professor's certificate by the superintendent of common schools of Columbia county. In the month of April, 1859, Mr. Dill entered the junior class of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, for the regular classical course. His advanced position here was granted from the fact of his having attained a sufficient degree of proficiency in scholarship in the Dickinson Seminary to entitle him thereto. From this institution he was graduated in the month of September, 1860, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently, at the end of three years, the further degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him. In the month of April, of this same year, and prior to his graduation, Mr. Dill was elected professor of ancient and German languages of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, which professorship he was allowed to accept by the faculty of the Pennsylvania College on condition that he present himself at the regular examinations of the senior class of that institution. In the Dickinson Seminary he filled the chair of languages from the time of his first election until the latter part of the year 1865, having been elected to that position by the board of directors, or so appointed by the bishop in charge, each successive year. Furthermore, during this same period and in the year 1861, Mr. Dill became a traveling minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attached to the Central Pennsylvania Conference. Five years later, March, 1866, he entered the active work of the pastorate, filling such charges as were designated by the conference, and in March, 1868, he came to Clearfield.

In July, 1870, under the advice of his physician, Mr. Dill discontinued his relation with the active, traveling ministry and accepted a business position as cashier of the First National Bank of Clearfield, still maintaining, however, his ministerial position in connection with the church at Clearfield and other points in the vicinity. In the year 1882, at his own request, he was granted a location, and thereby practically severed his connection with the active ministry. While occupying the position of professor of languages at Dickinson Seminary, he became acquainted with Edith, daughter of Jonathan Boynton, of Clearfield, and subsequently, on the 31st day of July, 1865, Edith Boynton and William H. Dill were united in the bonds of matrimony. Of this marriage six children have been born, two sons and four daughters.

The life of our subject since his retirement from the ministry, has not, by any means, been one of inactivity, as there is, perhaps, no man in the entire county whose time is more wholly employed. Besides his duties as cashier, he is extensively engaged in the lumber business as one of the firm of Dill, Watson & Co., of Myersdale, Somerset county, and also a partner in the firm of A. W. Lee & Co., at Belsena, in this county.

His public spiritedness too, is undoubted, as every effort in the interest and welfare of his county, its institutions, and its people, meets not only with his hearty approval but his cordial support. The part taken by him during the strike in the coal region, in the year 1886, and in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties there existing, brought to him and to those with whom he was associated, the gratitude of thousands of laboring men. His standing in the Masonic fraternity is also worthy of notice, he having filled numerous offices of trust and responsibility therein, and advanced, step by step, until he occupies an elevated and enviable position at the halls of that most ancient and honorable insritution.

BETTS, REV. FREDERICK G., was born in Philadelphia, August 14, 1812; his parents were New Englanders. In the year 1840 he was licensed as a Presbyterian minister by the Huntingdon Presbytery, and accepting a call from the congregation at Clearfield, he was ordained and installed as its pastor in November, 1840. Moving with his family from Boolsburg, Centre county, to Clearfield, he continued in charge of the congregations at Clearfield, Curwensville and Forest Hill, until his death, in Janualy, 1845. His widow, Cornelia (Finley) Betts, died eight years later, 1853.

Of their six children, the third, William Wilson Betts, the subject of this sketch, was born at Newark, N. J., on the first day of May, 1838, therefore; at the time of his parents coming into this country, he was less than three years of age. At the age of about thirteen years William went to Meadville, this State, where he entered the office of the Crawford *Journal*, intending to learn the trade of a printer; but after remaining there nearly a year he was obliged to abandon it on account of defective eyesight. Returning to Clearfield in 1853, he was offered a situation in the store of Reed, Weaver & Powell, where he remained until, having attained the age of twenty-one years, he was taken into the firm as a partner, and the firm became Reed, Weaver & Company. Nine years later, 1869, G. L. Reed and William Powell retiring, the style of the firm became Weaver & Betts, and has so continued to the present time. This firm has been among the heaviest and most extensive lumber dealers on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. In the year 1880 the firm ceased merchandising, and have since given sole attention to their still extensive lumber operations, and the development of their coal properties situated in different sections of the county.

On the 28th day of October, 1862, William W. Betts married Margaret J. Irvin, daughter of William Irvin, of Curwensville. Of this marriage six children have been born, four of whom are still living.

In every enterprise looking to the general welfare of the people of the county and the development of its resources, Mr. Betts has always occupied a prominent position, contributing of his means and personal attention to the advancement of the interests of both borough and county, and actively aided the organization of such public improvements as the Water, Gas and Cemetery Companies of Clearfield, as well as most of the manufacturing industries of that place.

Although Mr. Betts is not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term, caring nothing far political power or place, yet he has ever been an active and straightforward Democrat, aiding the success of his party with his means, and active in its councils, and though frequently urged to become a candidate for political position he invariably refused; although, in 1876, and again in 1878, he accepted the instructions of his county for the office of State Senator, but made no special effort to secure the nomination in the district. But in 1886, the senatorial conference, composed of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties, failing to select a candidate from among the aspirants for the office of State senator, unanimously tendered the nomination to him. Feeling that he could not refuse a nomination so generously offered, and coming entirely without solicitation, he accepted, and was elected for the term of four years, without opposition, the Republicans placing no candidate against him.

SHAW, RICHARD HENRY. The subject of this sketch is a native of this county, born in Lawrence township on the 7th day of November, 1833. He was the youngest, save one, of ten children born to John and Sarah (Lee) Shaw. Young Richard was brought up on the farm of his father and lived there until he attained the age of twenty-one, when he purchased a part of the home farm, and at once commenced its improvement and cultivation, still making his home at his father's residence. For several winters he taught school in Girard, Pike, Bradford and Lawrence townships. In 1860 Mr. Shaw made a trip to Iowa with a view of locating in that country. He purchased some land and remained there a short time, when he returned home.

On the 23d day of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, of the

R. A. Shaw

Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for the three years service. He served with the regiment in every engagement, except at the battle of Gettysburg, when the command were guarding a wagon train, and this service was rendered notwithstanding the fact that our subject had in the mean time been promoted to the position of hospital steward. Mr. Shaw retired from the service December 4, 1864. No better estimate of the character and worth of this man can be formed than is shown by the testimonial granted him by the officers of the regiment, upon his retirement from duty; and whatever is there said of him can be fully reiterated at the present day as indicating his moral character, integrity and position among his fellowmen. The testimonial reads as follows:

"HD. QRS. MED. DEPT., 84TH REGT. PA. VOL'S.,
"2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS,
"NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 5th, 1864.

"Richard H. Shaw enlisted as a private in the 84th Regt., Penn. Vols., September 23, 1864; was promoted to Hospital Steward, October 1, 1862, which position he has held until the term of his enlistment expired, December 4, 1864.

"A few of his many friends desire to add an expression of their appreciation of his high-toned moral character as a man and officer; his courteous and gentlemanly manner on all occasions, and the promptness and dispatch with which he has managed the business connected with his office. Possessing an unblemished private character, and superior business qualifications, we predict for Mr. Shaw success in any walk in life in which it shall please Providence to place him. While we sincerely regret the necessity which calls him from amongst us, we cannot but rejoice that he can, with so fair a record, leave the toils and hardships of the camp, and the battle-field, to return to his family and friends, away from the crimson field, and far from the shock of contending hosts. S. B. Sturdevant, surgeon; William Jack, asst. surgeon; John Thomas, chaplain; C. W. Forrester, adjutant, and asst. adjt.-gen.; Samuel Bryan, capt.; J. Edward Merchant, 1st lieut. and act adjt.; Joseph W. Dougherty, capt.; James H. Moore, lieut.; A. H. Taylor, 1st lieut.; John C. Wolf, 2d lieut.; John S. Jury, lieut.; James M. Lewis, 2d lieut.; L. B. Sampson, 1st lieut.; S. S. Fowler, sergt-maj.; Wm. H. Ruch, Henry Hayden and William A. Wilson, lieuts."

On the 25th day of May, 1865, Richard H. Shaw united in marriage with Sally J. Milligan, daughter of William Milligan, of Centre county, of which marriage one child has been born.

The excellent work done by Mrs. Shaw in the great cause of temperance, in the interest of humanity, is only emblematic of her true Christian character. The part taken by her in the organization and promoting the association of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is certainly commendable and worthy of the highest praise. Since the year 1885 she has filled the office of president of the County Union, and is, *ex-officio*, vice-president of the State Union; also she is general vice-president of the Clearfield Union.

In 1862, after having engaged for a time in farming, and holding a clerkship in Clearfield, and a few months spent in Illinois for his health, Mr. Shaw established a cigar and tobacco business in Clearfield, in which he engaged for several years, but sold out, and some months later went into the general merchandise business at Houtzdale. After remaining there about five years, he again sold out and returned to Clearfield, where, about one year later, he opened a store in the dry goods and notion branch of trade. The latter he disposed of in 1886, since which he has not actively engaged in any business. Although frequently changing in location, Mr. Shaw has been reasonably successful in his various enterprises, and has been enabled to acquire sufficient means to live in comfortable retirement. During the last seven years of the life of his father, John Shaw, the latter made his home with our subject and his family, with whom his declining years were made perfectly comfortable and happy.

SHAW, WILLIAM M. William Milton, the youngest son, and the youngest of the children, but one, of Judge Richard and Mary Shaw, was born at the Shaw homestead, on the west side of the river, opposite Clearfield, on the 28th day of November, in the year 1832. Up to the time of arriving at the age of twenty-one years, William lived at the home of his parents, rendering them such assistance in the care and cultivation of the farm as was required of him, and in attending school at the old academy. On attaining the age of twenty-one, he married Martha Jane Irwin, daughter of Jacob Irwin, and thereafter for a period of about six years, he continued his residence on the farm. He then went west where he established a mercantile business at Lowden, Cedar county, Iowa. Just as he became fairly engaged in a successful business the war commenced, and, owing to the disturbed condition of the country, and the uncertainty and doubt that clouded every branch of trade, he deemed it prudent to, and did sell his business and stock.

Although Mr. Shaw never became a regularly enlisted volunteer in the service, he joined with the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the capacity of hospital steward, and passed one winter with the regiment at Helena, Ark. He then came back to Pennsylvania and resided for about a year at Hayesville, a small town a few miles distant from Pittsburgh, where he was considering a business proposition; but believing the investment to be unwise, he returned to Clearfield. After a short time he entered the office of Dr. Ashley P. Hills, with whom he learned the art of dental surgery, and up to the year 1886 the practice of dentistry was his chief occupation. In the last named year he entered the County National Bank, in the capacity of teller, and so continued until the year 1871, when he was advanced to the position of cashier, which he has since held.

As one of the sons of Judge Shaw, our subject was given not only the advantages of early education in the academy of Clearfield, but was instructed by his father in such branches of business as he was for many years engaged. This training seems to have been well bestowed, as William M. Shaw is reputed to be one of the most careful, thorough and capable business men of the county; and not only that, he is known to be a man of strict integrity and honesty, in each and every business transaction; generous, and ever willing to yield a point rather than to be considered in the slightest degree unfair. Of the start in life given him by a kind father, and a subsequent goodly inheritance from the same source, Mr. Shaw has made profitable use, and now lives in the full enjoyment thereof, and the respect and confidence of his fellowmen as well. His residence is one of the finest of the many that adorn the county-seat. While he has never been a conspicuous or enthusiastic advocate of the various affairs or measures that have been proposed for the benefit of the county, he is none the less interested in each of them, and renders such assistance and support as is productive of the most substantial results.

Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and of their means contribute generously to the support of that church.

CHASE, JOHN MITCHELL. The subject of this sketch was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 11th day of March, in the year 1820. Of the children born to Benjamin and Eliza (Swan) Chase, he was the fourth, there being three older and one younger than he. In the year 1823 the family left Ohio, and took up their residence in Broome county, N. Y., where, in the next year, the father died, leaving to the mother the care of the children, and with no means for their support, save alone that acquired by the labor of her own hands. At the age of seven years John M. was placed under the care of strangers, and performed such work as could be done by a child on a farm. In this manner, living about, he passed about six years, when, with an uncle, John Swan, father of "Squire" Henry Swan, of Ansonville, he came to Pennsylvania and stayed about three years, working on Mr. Swan's farm and elsewhere. After this he returned to Broome county, traveling the entire distance on foot; in fact he thrice made this journey, a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty miles between these points. After working in various places about Binghamton for about two years, and boating on the old Chenango and Erie Canals, rendering his mother and step-father (his mother having remarried) such assistance as lay in his power, young Chase returned to this county. He made a purchase of a parcel of land and commenced an improvement, but through disappointment, not discouragement, for the latter was foreign to his nature, he gave up this land, and thereafter worked around for about two years. He next bought a piece of land on Little Clearfield Creek, and built thereon a small cabin in which he lived. This cabin, or shanty, was a rudely constructed affair, having a small opening for means of entrance, and before which he rolled a log to prevent intrusion by wild animals which infested the locality. Having enlarged the building and made it a fit habitation, he sent for his parents, and for the remainder of their days upon earth this son was their main stay, comfort and support.

On the 18th day of September, in the year 1845, then being twenty-five years of age, John M. Chase united in marriage with Tobitha, daughter of William Williams. Of this marriage eleven children have been born, nine of whom are still living.

Being possessed of indomitable courage, and good, sound judgment, Mr. Chase successfully overcame the poverty, trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, and happily and deservedly acquired a home in the county, bordering on Clearfield Creek, but, in 1852, moved over into the northwest part of Woodward township, where he made a comfortable home, and where he has ever since resided. His chief occupation in life has been lumbering, and it is a well and authenticated fact, that in this pursuit, he has been eminently successful, and acquired vast tracts of land, aggregating about seven thousand acres in extent, and on these tracts there still stands some of the best timber in the county; moreover, large areas of the land are known to be underlaid with valuable coal deposits, but the latter have not been developed to any considerable extent.

On the 14th day of August, 1862, in pursuance of what he believed to be a plain duty, Mr. Chase enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and, at the organization of the company he was elected to a lieutenancy, but Governor Curtain, whose personal friend he was, soon after appointed him to the position of regimental quartermaster. Mr. Chase remained in the service about nineteen months, when, having lost the use of his limbs, he was discharged upon the surgeon's certificate of disability.

No less noticeable and no less eventful than his life as a man of business, has been the life of John M. Chase as a Christian gentlemen. In early life he was, in a measure, under the teachings and influences of Universalism, to which, for a time, he had strong inclinations; but, having been brought into frequent residence with families whose faith and tendencies was more orthodox, and where daily prayer was observed, he gradually changed his views, and, as a result of earnest thought and deep conviction, he became converted. Later in life he was led under the influences of the Baptist Church, of which he became a member, and still later, a minister He was regularly ordained in the year 1870, and for a period of nine years, officiated in various localities in the county, but his health failing, he was advised by physicians to retire from active ministerial labor.

Although he has never been an aspirant for political preferment, Mr. Chase has been an active thinker and worker in such causes as he believed to be for the general welfare. He was before the war, a thorough and proclaimed abolitionist, and as such "shouldered a gun." He afterward held to the principles of the Republican party, but finally became an outspoken advocate of prohibition, working zealously in that cause.

McENALLY, HON. JOSEPH BENSON, was born in Lycoming county, this State, on the 25th day of January, in the year 1825. Of the children born to Rev. Peter and Margaret (Bloodhart) McEnally, he was the youngest, and the only one that survived the years of childhood. His father was a traveling minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was twice pastor of the church of that denomination in Clearfield; first in 1831, and again during the years 1848–9.

Following that which seems to have been an established precedent among those who, at that time, aspired to professional life, our subject, after having acquired an elementary education, became a teacher, and, as such, taught school at various places, among them Philadelphia, the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., and Curwensville, in this county. He underwent a preparatory course at Carlisle, after which he entered Dickinson College at that place for the regular classical course, and from which he graduated in the month of June, of the year 1845. During his years of study, however, Mr. McEnally had in mind an intention of becoming a member of the legal fraternity, and to this end devoted his leisure time to the examination of such works as would best school his mind for that profession; and still later he registered as a law student in the office of Alexander (afterward President Judge) Jordon, at Sunbury. In the year 1849 he was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, where he remained about one year, after which he came to Clearfield and was admitted to practice at the bar of this county. After a short time he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the county, succeeding in the incumbency of that office Clinton Welch, esq., and was in turn succeeded by Joseph S. France, esq. He applied himself diligently to the labors of his profession, and at once assumed, and to this present time has maintained a distinguished position among its ablest members. In the conduct of his legal business he is methodical, cautious, laborious. It is his policy to discountenance, rather than to promote litigation, and in his intercourse with clients, mature deliberation always precedes counsel. Before the jury, he addresses the understanding of his hearers instead of appealing to their passions, and approaches the subject in hand with dignity, self-possession, and in the light of principle and common sense.

Naturally enough, a man possessed of these characteristics, and possessing, moreover, the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow-men, could not well avoid being drawn somewhat into the arena of politics. Having, in the course of his extensive practice, become familiar with the law bearing on all such cases as might arise within the jurisdiction of the courts of the district, he was, on the 2d day of July, 1868, appointed by Governor John W. Geary to the office of president judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in place of Judge Linn, resigned. The district then comprised the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton. Although his incumbency of the office was of brief duration, it was, however, characterized by that fairness, candor, earnestness, and entire impartiality, together with a thorough knowledge of law principles, and of the rules of evidence as well, that have ever marked the man. So pleasant, indeed, were the relations that existed between Judge McEnally and the laymen of the legal profession, that, upon the occasion of his retirement from the bench, he was the recipient of a most gratifying testimonial of appreciation and regard from members of the Centre county bar, the largest and strongest of the district. At the earnest solicitation of friends, members of the profession and others, Judge McEnally became the candidate of the Republican party for election to the office that he had held by appointment, against Charles A. Mayer, the Democratic nominee. The latter was elected, there being a majority in the district so great that even the personal and professional popularity of Judge McEnally could not overcome it. After leaving the bench our subject resumed the practice of his profession at Clearfield. In the year 1872 he formed a law partnership with Daniel W. McCurdy, a former student in his office. Upon the occasion of the formation of Clearfield county into a separate judicial district, Judge McEnally was made the candidate of his party for the office of president judge, but being so engrossed with the care and importance of his business, absolutely declined the nomination.

As may be seen from this, Judge McEnally has been no office-seeker, but, on the contrary, a man whose elevated tone rendered him the reverse of all that constitutes that character. However gratifying might have been the confidence of his fellow-citizens, so often expressed in his behalf, the offices he has held, and the nominations he has received, always came entirely unsolicited. Upon all the political issues of his time he entertains clear and well-settled convictions, and is frank and open in the expression of them. His sentiments, too, are emphatically conservative—naturally inclined to adhere to the established order of things, and not easily drawn into the advocacy of any of the isms of the day. The principles he has maintained and advocated are not in accordance with those of the dominant party of the county; nevertheless, a man of his mark could not well avoid being occasionally pressed into the political arena, when personal influence and popularity, it was hoped, might turn the scale of doubtful contest.

In the year 1852 Joseph B. McEnally united in marriage with Amelia, daughter of Abram K. Wright, an old and respected resident of this county. Of this marriage one child, a son, has been born.

In affairs pertaining to religion Mr. McEnally takes a deep interest in the progress and welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the maintenance and support of which society he generously contributes of his means.

PORTER, WILLIAM, the subject of this sketch, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 3d day of April, 1807. His father's name was Patrick, and his mother's, Elizabeth Porter. In the family were six children, viz.: Eliza, William, Robert, John, Sarah, and Jane. The father died while the children were still young, the care of the family thereafter devolving upon the widowed mother.

In the year 1829 William Porter emigrated to this country, and lived for four years in Lycoming county. He then came to Clearfield county and settled on the ridges, in the south part of Lawrence township. Subsequently, the mother and other children came to this country and made this county their home.

William Porter first turned his attention to lumbering, and, through his business life, this was his chief occupation, although at different times he has engaged in other enterprises. We find him first employed on Clearfield Creek, near the site of the old bridge, where he, with others (Boone and Long), built a mill and commenced manufacturing lumber for the market. This business relation was continued until 1837, when, through the treachery of his partners, the business failed of success. He then made a contract for the construction of a part of the Snow Shoe turnpike, one section of which he built entire, and completed another that had been partially built by other parties. About this time he met with a serious accident, by which his leg was injured, and from this cause was unable to work for about one year. During this time he was employed in teaching school; first at the old Thompson school-house, and afterwards at the Reed school-house, both in Lawrence township. He also held at the same time some lumbering interests, but could not give it his personal attention. Mr. Porter, as a teacher, proved efficient, and soon had charge of the Wolf Run school, on the river below the county seat; still later, in 1844, he was advanced to the position of teacher in the academy at Clearfield. In this same year he purchased a farm in Lawrence township, but did not move there until the following spring. In the fall of 1847 he again started into lumbering by stocking, during the following winter, the Lick Run mills; but another accident soon befel him, by which his leg was broken, and he was again incapacitated for work. He soon afterward started a boarding-house at Bald Hills, the center of an extensive lumbering region in Girard township. In the fall of 1848 he returned to his farm and remained there about two years.

In the year 1850 Mr. Porter became the Democratic nominee for the office of prothonotary of the county, to which office he was elected. He then moved to Clearfield, where he purchased, from Josiah W. Smith, esq., the property at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, and where he has ever since resided.

In such public offices as he has been chosen to fill, Mr. Porter always proved faithful and efficient. Upon the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, serving in all six years. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office twenty consecutive years. Besides these he has held various other offices of the borough and county. In political affairs Mr. Porter has always taken an interest in the success of Democratic principles, but has been by no means radical in his support of that party.

Notwithstanding the losses suffered by him through the acts of his partners, and despite the personal injuries received by accident, necessitating frequent changes in occupation, Mr. Porter's business life has been successful, and enabled him to accumulate a comfortable fortune. Honesty and integrity have characterized his every act; his patient toil, prudent investments, and exemplary habits have been rewarded.

Many years ago he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of his means has made generous contributions to that society and other worthy institutions. William Porter never married.

GOODLANDER, GEORGE BREON, was born in Lycoming county, this State, on the 27th day of April, in the year 1827. His father, Henry Goodlander, was a native of Pennsylvania, born near West Milton, Union county, March 17, 1805, and his mother, Margaret (Breon) Goodlander, was born at New Berlin, Union county, March 5, 1809. In the month of March, 1837, the family came to Clearfield county and settled near Luthersburg, Brady township, where the father worked at his trade (shoemaking), and also farming.

At the age of eighteen years George, who was the oldest of thirteen children, was apprenticed to Miles Hartsock, of Curwensville, to learn the trade of wagon-making. He remained at work with Mr. Hartsock for a term of three years and three months, the only compensation received by him, besides instruction in the art referred to, being board and clothing. It is a well authenticated fact that George B. Goodlander was the first regularly apprenticed person of Curwensville, who served the full time of indenture, and went therefrom with a full and complete knowledge of the craft that he had chosen. After the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship, Mr. Goodlander returned to Luthersburg, where, from 1848 to 1858, he was established in business, working at the trade he had previously learned. During eight of the ten years in which he was so employed, Mr. Goodlander held township offices, three years as constable and five years as justice of the peace.

In the year 1859, having acquired an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the western portion of the county, and being well supported in other quarters, he was nominated as a candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of county treasurer, and, in the fall of the same year, was elected.

In the month of March, 1860, Mr. Goodlander became a resident of Clearfield. During the same year, at the earnest solicitation of some of the leading citizens, among them Governor Bigler, Judge Barrett, Senator Wallace, Judge Leonard, and others, he purchased a half-interest in the Clearfield *Republican*, and became associated in the management of that paper with Daniel W. Moore. From July, 1864, to July, 1865, he held the position of deputy sheriff of the county. In the last named year he became sole owner and editor of the *Republican*, and immediately commenced the task of placing that paper upon a substantial and profitable basis. His success in this direction is shown by the paper itself, as it soon became, and still is, the recognized organ of the Democratic party in the county, and leads all others in point of circulation and influence. Three times during Mr. Goodlander's occupancy of its editorial chair has the paper been enlarged: first, in 1867, from a six to a seven-column; second, in 1869, to an eight-column; and lastly, in 1874, from an eight to a nine-column paper. It now appears as a thirty by forty-six sheet. The present circulation of the *Republican* reaches nearly two thousand.

The fixed and determined policy of this publication has been to represent the interests of the Democratic party and the public weal, and not for individual advancement, or the advocacy of the cause of personal friends or relatives; and any perversion of this policy by other papers, or requests to the contrary by political aspirants, meets with vigorous opposition on the part of its editor. Of these principles he has always been a warm advocate. At a convention of the State Editorial Association, held twenty-two years ago, he favored this position; ever since has he battled for it, until at last, the policy has been adopted by a majority of the papers of the State.

In the year 1849 Mr. Goodlander united in marriage with Sophia Jane Evans, daughter of Josiah Evans, an old and highly respected resident of Curwensville. Of this marriage no children have been born.

BOYNTON, JONATHAN, was born in the town of Monkton, Addison county, Vt., on the 9th day of September, in the year 1810. His parents were Jonathan and Betsey (Lawrence) Boynton. In the family were five children, of whom, save one, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest.

During the infancy of our subject the family moved to Franklin county, New York State, where they lived about seven years, when they moved to Onondaga county, and resided there about ten years; after this the family took up their residence at Oswego, from which place Jonathan came to this county. His boyhood days were spent at home attending school and working with his father, who was a cooper by trade, and with whom young Jonathan learned that trade, but not to follow it as an occupation after leaving home.

In the year 1832, then being arrived at the age of twenty-two years, he came to the Sinnamahoning (then a part of this county, but now Cameron county), where he received his first experience in the lumber business. With ax in hand he went into forests, where his first winters were passed. During the warm months, however, he was employed at such work as presented itself and furnished the means of an honest livelihood. Having accumulated a small sum of money, he commenced dealing in timber, buying and running to market. In the year 1836 he formed a copartnership with Ai Fitch, under the name and style of Fitch & Boynton, and at once commenced dealing more extensively. As this business increased they extended their field of operations, and soon became recognized as one of the heaviest and most successful lumber dealing firms on the West Branch. The relation of these partners was one of the most agreeable character, and continued for a period of thirty-six years, having dissolved in the year 1872.

The business of this firm, however, does not represent the entire interests of Mr. Boynton in this line, as he has been extensively engaged with various other persons, and in other locallties, but the latter were not under his personal supervision.

In the year 1837 Mr. Boynton resided at Smith's Mills, in the south part of the county. Five years later, 1842, he married Mary Nevling, daughter of Adam Nevling, by which marriage there has been born three children, viz.: Ai F., of Clearfield; Edith, the wife of Rev. William H. Dill, and Ira N., who died August 29, 1865.

After a residence at Smith's Mills of about eight years, Mr. Boynton and family came to Clearfield, where he purchased from Robert Wallace, esq., the property on Second street, upon which he erected an elegant house and in which he still resides.

At the time of the organization of the First National Bank of Clearfield, December, 1864, Mr. Boynton was elected as its president, and has so continued, without intermission, to the present time.

Although he began life with but small means, his prudent habits, excellent judgment, and firm adherence to the rule that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," brought to him most gratifying success and enabled him to accumulate a fortune. Of quiet disposition, kind of heart, and generous to all good causes, he has won the respect and esteem of all who know him.

During his long and varied business life and intercourse with his fellowmen, no man has ever had just cause to doubt his honor and probity. But his worth does not arise merely from his capacity as a man of business. His kindly disposition, his quiet, yet earnest support of the church, his tenderness and kindness as a husband and parent, relative, and friend have endeared him to them all. The land upon which the Metho-

Yours Respectfully
Dan'l [illegible]

dist Episcopal Church now stands, the memorial windows that adorn that edifice, the commodious pastor's residence, and a goodly cash contribution to the society were his free and voluntary gift. These, with his recent munificent provision for his son and daughter, are but characteristic of the man.

IRVIN, COLONEL JOHN. A correct and intelligent narrative of the events of the business career of John Irvin cannot be stated without referring, in a greater or less degree, to the persons who laid the foundation for that business, and which has been continued and extended by him; and inasmuch as his early experience and education in that direction was transmitted from father to son, it is eminently proper that the earliest years of that business and its extent should be reviewed in this connection.

The pioneer ancestor of this family that became a resident of Clearfield county was William Irvin, a native of Ireland, but before settling in this region was a resident of Penn's Valley, Centre county. The exact time of his coming here cannot be definitely fixed at this time. His first purchase of land (three hundred and thirty acres) was made on the 2d day of November, in the year 1811, and it is quite probable that he permanently located here soon after that purchase was made. His children were: John, William, jr., Alexander, Matthew, David, Jared, James, Margaret, and Mary.

John Irvin, father of our subject, and the oldest of these children, seems to have been his father's chief assistant and advisor. The land referred to above as being acquired by William Irvin, was situate on the West Branch River at or very near Curwensville. One of their first business ventures was the construction of a dam across the river, that sufficient water-power might be obtained. This work was performed during the year 1819. The land was William Irvin's, the funds, also, for its prosecution were his; but the work was mainly performed under direction of John Irvin. It may here be stated as a fact, that it was the first dam constructed on the river from its head to tidewater. The dam being finished, a mill was, in due time, erected. William Irvin maintained and conducted this mill and its consequent business until February, 1828, when it was sold to his sons, John and William, jr. The father died during the latter part of the year 1830, or in the early part of the year 1831. John was chosen to settle the estate.

John Irvin was born in the year 1796. As before remarked, he was the chief adviser and assistant to his father, and had, during the father's life, the charge of his business. About the time that the mill was completed, and its financial success became an assured fact, he started a mercantile business on the hill, a short distance from the river; still later he bought lands just northeast of the town, from George F. Curwen, upon which he built a store and distillery. In 1830 John Irvin purchased from his brother, William, his interest in the mill property, and became sole proprietor of the entire business. He was an energetic, thorough and competent person in the transaction of every branch of business. He acquired considerable real estate and lumbered extensively; he also ran large quantities of coal and grain down the river to the markets.

Mr. Irvin married Eliza Lee, daughter of Jacob Lee, of Chest township, but formerly a resident of Centre county. Of this marriage seven children were born, viz: Martha, who married Dr. H. P. Thompson; William, who died in 1872; John, who died in infancy; John (the second), Jared F., James A., and Annie M. John Irvin, the father of this family, died in October, 1848. His widow still lives, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-four years.

John Irvin, the second child so named, of the sons and daughters of John and Eliza Irvin, was born on the 8th day of March, in the year 1836, at Curwensville. At the time of his father's death he was but twelve years of age. He attended the common schools in season, and spent the remainder of his time in the store as clerk for his mother, who continued the business after the death of her husband. In the spring of 1854, William and John Irvin were given, by their mother, an interest in the business, the firm thereafter being known under the style of E. Irvin & Sons. This relation was maintained until the year 1859, when John Irvin purchased the entire business, and conducted it about one year, when, in 1860, he took as a partner, his brother, Jared F. Irvin. They managed the business until the latter part of the summer 1862, when John, the senior partner, entered the army. Jared continued the business thereafter in his own name, but eventually closed the store.

John Irvin enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service August 26, 1862. He was elected captain, and received his commission as such, at Harrisburg. He served with the company continuously, and was promoted to major March 23, 1863, in place of Major Speer, who was discharged for disability. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was wounded by the bursting of a shell, and was taken to the hospital. While there the hospital fell into the hands of the Confederate soldiers, so he was a prisoner for a time; but the enemy soon evacuated the place, leaving the inmates undisturbed. Soon after Major Irvin rejoined his regiment. On February 10, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, later, April 22, 1865, was again advanced to colonel, commanding the regiment. He further served until mustered out by special order, August 4, 1865.

It is said of Colonel John Irvin that he was a good commanding officer; that his bravery was undoubted; that he never flinched in time of danger, and that he never ordered his command to any position in which he was not willing to lead them.

After returning from the service Colonel Irvin (for by this deserved title has he ever since been known) resumed his former business as merchant, at Curwensville. In 1874 his brothers, Jared F. and James, entered the firm as partners, since which, with a brief intermission in 1880, they have continued in the mercantile, milling, and lumbering business under the name and style of John Irvin & Brothers.

FORCEY, THOMAS H., was born in Bradford township, Clearfield county, on the 9th day of April, 1829. Of the children born to Matthew A. and Margaret (Murray) Forcey, he was the second child. The father, Matthew A., was for many years engaged in business in Bradford as a farmer, merchant, and lumberman, and here Thomas acquired his first experience in business life, rendering such services as his father's extensive operations demanded.

In the year 1848 Thomas H. Forcey married Anna, daughter of Thomas Leonard, of Bald Hills, Girard township, and soon after located in that part of Bradford that was subsequently erected into Graham township, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. On the 10th day of August, 1859, Mr. Forcey established himself in the mercantile business at Grahamton, which business he has ever since retained, although, for a number of years past the management of it has been entrusted to others.

The year 1861 was an eventful one in Mr. Forcey's business career. He had been for some years engaged in manufacturing and rafting lumber to the markets down the

Thos. H. Forcey

river, and having no capital save a good and well used credit, he was considerably in debt. He had at that time no less than twenty-eight rafts lying in the river awaiting sale. Other large dealers had their rafts in the same place, and were selling at "five cents." Mr. Forcey's had cost him eight cents, and to sell at five meant financial ruin. The war was imminent, and rafting through Maryland was hazardous. Old rivermen advised him to sell, but he determined to hold on. A proposition was offered by a party of raftsmen that they would take the chances of getting the rafts safely through the State of Maryland, and thence by the usual route to New York City, at an expense of five cents additional per foot, and wait for their pay until a sale was made. To this Mr. Forcey assented, and the task attempted, and, fortunately, successfully accomplished. The next year, 1862, he sold at fifteen cents, and pocketed a handsome profit as the result of his good judgment. By that act Mr. Forcey's business ability and sound judgment became recognized, and he became the adviser, not the advised. His successful operations were noticed by the sound business men of Clearfield, and he was made one of the board of directors, and afterward vice-president of the County National Bank.

In April, 1881, he moved to Clearfield and purchased the elegant residence of Judge Leonard, on Second street, where he now resides. Upon the death of Mr. Leonard, in July, 1882, he was appointed, and at the next annual meeting of the board was duly elected president of the bank, an office he has ever since most satisfactorily filled, the present healthful condition of this institution being in a measure due to his sagacity and foresight.

In business life his dealings have been characterized by honesty, frankness, and entire fairness, and no person can well charge to the contrary. As a result of hard work Mr. Forcey has acquired a handsome fortune, fairly earned in the busy fields of life. For nearly forty years he has been interested in farming and lumbering enterprises, and now owns nearly five thousand acres of land in Bradford and Graham townships.

In early life he was brought up under the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal faith, but since their residence at the county seat both he and his wife have united with the Presbyterian Church.

COUDRIET, LEON M. The portion of Clearfield county that is embraced within the township of Covington, was settled between the years 1830 and 1840 by French colonists, who were induced to locate there by the proprietors of a large tract of land for which they held warrants. Among the first of these colonists was Francis Coudriet and his family. Both he and his wife were natives of France. They came to America in the year 1831. When at Lebanon, Pa., they stopped for a short time, and there the subject of this sketch, Leon Mitchell Coudriet, was born, on the 10th day of May, 1831. Soon after this event the family came to Bellefonte, Centre county, where Francis was, for a time, employed working at the furnace. While so engaged he made one or two trips to this region, and to the "Keating lands" (such being the name by which the lands in Covington were styled), and subsequently he made a purchase of fifty acres, receiving as a bonus, twelve acres additional. Soon after this the family moved to Clearfield town. From this point the father would walk to his tract, which was entirely covered with timber, and, with his ax alone, cleared the land sufficient for the erection of a log house, after which he, with his family, moved to the place.

Francis Coudriet was an enterprising, thrifty, honest, and progressive man. By hard work and good judgment he acquired a comfortable fortune, and by his integrity and moral worth he gained that which is more to be desired, the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. The stone used in the erection of St. Mary's Church at Frenchville was contributed by him, and taken from his land. For a period of eighteen years he was postmaster at Frenchville.

Leon Mitchell Coudriet, the second of eleven children, sons and daughters of Francis Coudriet, seems to have possessed much of his father's enterprising spirit, and to have taken up that father's business upon the death of the latter in 1877, although Leon commenced his business operations several years earlier. Up to the age of twenty-three years he worked at home with his father on the farm and in the woods, and having but little chance for an education. In the year 1853 he married Gonpiere Guenot, an orphan girl, who had come to this country with relatives. Of this marriage twelve children have been born, ten of whom are still living. For a period of nearly a year after marriage Leon lived with his parents, working at such business in which his father was engaged, and receiving no money compensation for his service. He then moved to Girard township and began life for himself. In 1866 he opened a store on Buck Run, which he managed successfully until 1866, when he succeeded to the business formerly managed by Captain P. A. Gaulin, at Mulsonburg, and then moved to that point. Besides this mercantile business Mr. Coudriet has been, and still is engaged in extensive lumber operations, and in this direction has acquired a vast amount of real estate and some of the most desirable timber lands in the county. By his several purchases his land, in acres, reaches an aggregate of nearly ten thousand, and much of it is underlaid with valuable coal deposits. Upon the division of his father's estate he became the owner of most of it by purchasing the interests of the other heirs. He is the owner of the flour and grist-mill at Frenchville; also has a saw-mill at the same place, and owns in other places, in whole, or in part, several saw-mills, all of which are in successful operation. More than this he has, at Middletown, Dauphin county, an extensive sash, blind and door factory, and saw-mill.

From his vast business interests it will be observed that Leon M. Coudriet is a very busy man, and finds but little time to devote to public affairs; nevertheless, there is no man in the northern part of the county that takes greater interest in the welfare of the community, or of his people, than he. His sound judgment and business capacity, together with a reputation he bears for honesty and integrity, places him in an enviable position before the people, and has gained for him their unbounded confidence and respect. Political aspirations, he has none, yet in every campaign his influence is felt in support of the Democracy. To the building and support of St. Mary's Church he contributed generously of his means. For about eight years he has been the postmaster at Frenchville post-office.

MAHAFFEY, JAMES. The subject of this sketch was born in Bell township, this county, on the 4th day of November, 1843. His father was Robert Mahaffey, one of the pioneer and enterprising business men of the "upper country." His mother was Mary (McGee) Mahaffey, daughter of Rev. James McGee, also a pioneer of the same region. The children of Robert and Mary Mahaffey were three in number, of whom our subject was the second. His father, Robert, was an extensive lumberman, farmer, and merchant; and, until he reached the age of twenty-one years, James remained at home, where, by experience, he acquired a thorough knowledge of all branches of business in which his father was engaged.

Having attained his majority, James Mahaffey engaged in the lumber business and farming, in both of which he has been quite successful. On becoming a resident of Clearfield borough he disposed of his farm, but has carried on lumber dealing to a greater or less extent ever since.

On the 18th day of March, 1872, Mr. Mahaffey married Samantha Jane, daughter of James Thompson, of Curwensville. Of this marriage six children have been born, six of whom are still living.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

In 1879 he received the nomination in the Democratic County Convention for the office of sheriff. He was elected by a good majority, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1880, and in the same year moved to Clearfield borough.

In the fall of the year 1884 he purchased land and commenced the erection of the Hotel Windsor, a large and finely appointed building. From that until the present time he has managed the house, which is known to be one of the best in this section of the country, and he one of the most popular and accommodating of landlords.

WILSON, DR. ROBERT V. In the year 1850 Robert Van Valzah Wilson, then just admitted to the medical fraternity, came from Spring Mills, Centre county, and took up his residence at Curwensville, in this county. Soon after he moved to Clearfield and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery. Although a young man, just being passed his twenty-first year, and having but little acquaintance in this locality, he possessed certain traits of character as a man, and certain qualifications as a physician, that soon brought to him a wide circle of friends and an extensive and remunerative practice. Dr. Wilson had much acuteness of mind and accuracy of judgment. His independence was remarkable and was not infrequently exercised in the maintenance of his personal opinion in the councils of his brethren; yet, he was by no means self-willed or obstinate. It generally proved that he was in the right. His sincerity was equally remarkable, and in speaking he was wont to express what he thought rather than that which another might be pleased to believe that he thought. A man of good natured abilities, and quick of apprehension, he would often arrive at a diagnosis of disease by a sort of intuition, and was seldom mistaken in his conclusions; furthermore, he was a man of sterling integrity and worth, of genial and pleasant disposition, kind of heart, generous and forgiving in his nature, true to his friends, and himself, and his family, frank and outspoken in his opinions on all topics of general interest. These qualities placed him high in the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen, and gained for him the enviable reputation of being a leading physician, not only of the county, but of the State as well, a reputation that he maintained to the end of his life, and upon which there fell no blot. He loved his profession, and by his life and connection with it he honored and adorned it.

Robert Van Valzah Wilson was born at Spring Mills, Centre county, in the month of October, 1828. He studied medicine with Dr. Robert Van Valzah at Millheim, Centre county, and afterward attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated threfrom in 1849. The next year he came to this county. In the year 1852 he married Carrie Smith, daughter of Josiah W. Smith, esq., a prominent member of the Clearfield bar. Of this marriage seven children were born. Dr. Wilson died, after a long illness, on the 13th day of February, in the year 1878.

No better estimate of his worth and attainments can be produced than by the obituary sketch written soon after his decease, by his near friend, ex-Governor William Bigler: "Dr. Wilson ranked with the first men in this section of the State as a man of talent, intelligence and polite accomplishments. In his profession he had attained to marked eminence, and was held in the highest esteem by the medical profession, not only in this locality, but in many parts of the State, and especially by such eminent men as Drs. Gross and Pancost, of Philadelphia. This high appreciation was manifested mainly by the frequent calls that were made upon him for his opinion and advice in cases of rare difficulty in the line of his profession."

"At the time of his death he was a member of the Geological Commission, created by an act of the Legislature, to perfect the geological survey of the State."

"The opinion he expressed on any question of medicine, science, morals, or politics, was strictly his own. Treating the views of others with respect, he followed none. He was a close reader and thinker, and made out his own conclusions; and, while he was not wanting in political ambition, he could not restrain his contempt for the low means too often resorted to by many to gain political preferment. He made no pretension as a public speaker, and yet in the school, and other addresses which he occasionally delivered, he showed a pure taste and liberal reading. In short, he was a man of clear, keen, intellect, and of very handsome attainments in all departments of life. In his intercourse among men, his friendships were unfaltering, while his aversions were exceedingly sturdy; but, on the whole, his heart was full of generosity and kindness."

No less eulogistic, and no less gratifying to his friends and family were the resolutions adopted by the medical society upon the occasion of the death of Dr. Wilson, he having been a member of long standing in that society, and one whose counsels were frequently called for, and freely given.

MURRAY, THOMAS HOLT, was born in Girard township, this county, on the 5th day of April, 1845. He was the second of nine children born to Alexander and Isabella (Holt) Murray. The early life of Thomas was passed with his parents on the farm, where his time was employed in the summer, and cutting and getting out lumber during the winter, except a short time spent in the schools of the township.

When about seventeen years of age he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, intending to remain there one year, and lay the foundation for such an education as would not only enable him to transact ordinary business, but with a fixed determination to enter professional life. From January 8, 1862, until the time of the completion of the June examinations of that year, he remained at the seminary prosecuting his studies, but failing health then compelled his return home, where he lay sick the rest of the summer. The following fall and winter he found employment in teaching at the Union school in Covington township. In the spring and summer of the year 1863 he was engaged in getting out and rafting timber, mainly in Karthaus and Goshen townships. That winter he taught the Mulsonburg school, Covington township. The early part of the next year was spent in the woods and on the river, until the month of May, when he commenced and thereafter taught a four months term of school at Curwensville; from this place he frequently walked, after school hours on Friday night, to the home of his parents in Girard township, twenty miles distant.

His health being restored, Mr. Murray, in September, 1864, returned to Dickinson Seminary, and resumed his course of study in that institution. During this time, however, and in the early part of the year 1865, he registered as a student at law with Gen. Robert Fleming, of Williamsport, devoting his leisure hours to the study of Blackstone and such other text works as would train his mind for the legal profession, which he had then fully determined to enter. Before fully completing his course at the seminary, and while thus engaged, he went to Blossburgh, Pa., and for a time engaged in the sale of books. This venture proved quite successful, and enabled him to acquire sufficient means to complete his course and leave him a moderate surplus upon his return home. Furthermore, during this same period he taught a three months term of school at Montoursville, in this State. In June, 1867, he was called back to the seminary to undergo the regular examinations preceding "commencement day." Having been entirely successful under this trying ordeal, Mr. Murray graduated from Dickinson Seminary on the 19th day of June, with the highest honors of his class. The following winter he taught school in Bradford township.

On the 29th of May, 1868 (having, however, duly registered nearly a year earlier), Mr. Murray entered the law office of H. Bucher Swoope, of Clearfield, in order that his course of legal study might be completed; and nearly a year later, May 24, 1869, after a public examination in open court, he was admitted and sworn as an attorney of the courts; and on the last day of June following, he opened an office in Clearfield for the general practice of the law. Five years later, at the city of Philadelphia, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State.

Digressing briefly from the narrative of the events of his life down to this time, some thoughts suggest themselves that faithfully and correctly portray the personal characteristics of Thomas H. Murray, and are fully evidenced by his subsequent life, and, furthermore, furnish an example worthy of emulation. These thoughts are more aptly expressed by words and phrases than by sentences—first, honest determination; next, application; then, perseverance, and lastly, the result, the successful accomplishment of that which is undertaken. While any of these elements may be sufficient for the successful transaction of ordinary business, the whole are, in professional life, *sine qua non*.

For a period of more than five years Mr. Murray practiced without a partner, but in September, 1874, he formed a copartnership with Cyrus Gordon, a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University, and also the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. From that until the present time their relation as partners has been maintained, and it is a conceded fact that this firm is among the leaders of the Clearfield bar.

The fact that Mr. Murray has been successful in the profession, goes without saying. In a major part of the leading cases tried at the bar of the county, he is, on one side or the other, represented. His practice is general; but if there is any class of cases for which he has a preference, it is that usually termed "land cases." In the conduct of a case he is wholly devoted to the interests of his client; ever on the alert for opportunities, but never taking an unfair advantage; courageous, and at times aggressive, but never carrying personal feeling beyond the doors of the court-room; possessed of a good understanding of the law, and not given to a misconstruction of doubtful cases; strong and in favor with a jury, and scorning all that is mean, and narrow, and low; but it is as an advocate before the court and jury that he is at his best· Lawyers who, perhaps, are his superiors in all the niceties of legal lore, and in the training and polish of the schools, are not infrequently amazed to find their firmest logic and finest rhetoric of no avail, as against his native power and ability to convince. His strong personality, combined with an intuitive perception of the hidden springs that impel men's conduct and thoughts, enable him to seize upon and express just the facts and illustrations which coincide with the half-formed ideas in the minds of the jury, and lead them in his favor; to this end the whole language and manner of the man are all powerful. All this is said of him by his fellow-men and associates at the bar, and more, that throughout the whole scale of human feelings he makes himself felt with a mastery, which, in its sweep and intensity, at times is nothing less than the inspiration of power.

While Mr. Murray stands pre-eminent in his chosen profession, yet the scope of his abilities and attainments is by no means encompassed by his knowledge of law alone; his achievements in the field of literature, both as an essayist and as a lecturer, are no less prominent and no less worthy, and are only abridged by the arduous duties of professional life. His first appearance upon the rostrum was made during the year 1871, at the re-union of the Belle-lettres Union Society, of Dickinson Seminary, of which he was a member. The subject of that dissertation was "Little Things." Since that time he has prepared other lectures, prominent among which were "The Heroism of St. Paul," and "How to Grow." These have been delivered in several prominent places throughout the State, and were invariably received with the greatest favor by those competent to judge, and the press as well. In 1883 he became connected with the Pennsylvania Lyceum Bureau, and devotes such time to his literary work as can well be taken from regular duties.

In the political affairs of the county Mr. Murray has been a no less powerful factor as the advocate of Republican principles and the champion of Republican rights. His entry into politics dates as far back as the year 1861, at which time his first political speech was made. In 1869 his power as a leader was acknowledged, and he was placed at the head of his party organization in the county, which, during the succeeding eight years was under his management. During this period, by his advice, the party made a departure from regular methods, and succeeded, not only in forcing the opposition into the nomination of proper candidates, but eventually in capturing to the Republicans some of the most desirable county offices, and this in the face of a standing majority of something like two thousand votes. Upon two occasions, by his counsel and advice, the party made no county nominations, but joined with the conservative and independent Democrats, as against the "machine" candidates, and administered to them a most severe chastisement, and thus was overthrown what was at the time known as the "Court-house ring." He has frequently been a delegate to the State conventions of his party, and, in 1876, was elected by the State Convention as delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, where he was an active supporter of Blaine for president.

In October, 1880, Mr. Murray was placed in nomination by the Republican district convention as a candidate for Congress, from the twentieth congressional district of Pennsylvania, against Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, the candidate of the Democracy. Although defeated at the polls, he succeeded in reducing the standing majority of the district by more than one thousand votes.

Notwithstanding the active and earnest work performed by him in the arena of politics, Mr. Murray never so engaged willingly, but with the greatest reluctance, as all such participation ran directly counter to his inclination and taste. But the party lacked organization and leadership, duty called him there, and there could he be found until of late the press of professional business has compelled less active work in that field of labor.

In the cause of temperance Mr. Murray has been an active worker. He has never consented to act as attorney for an applicant for license, but when connected with such cases has invariably opposed the application. Brought up under the teachings of the Methodist Church, while at Williamsport, in 1865, he united with that church. On returning to Clearfield he became an active and influential member there, and is at this time President of the Board of Trustees of that society. In June, 1884, he was made one of the board of directors of Dickinson Seminary.

On the 9th of July, 1872, Thomas H. Murray married Miss Jennie Reighard, of Williamsport, of which marriage four children have been born.

It is at the fireside, as well as in the office, in the unrestricted flow of familiar conversation, when unburdened of overcare and overwork, that his most pleasing traits are exhibited. His devotion to home and family, his genial character, his well-trained mind, his literary taste, and his wonderful memory combine to make him one of the most interesting of companions.

BIGLER, HON. WILLIAM, the subject of this sketch, was one of a class of men so peculiar to America, who, without the aid of fortune or influential friends, have risen rapidly to distinction and places of trust. He was peculiarly the architect of his own fortune, being destitute of means, and having no one of experience to council him in his youth. He showed himself an apt student in all he undertook, and he had a part in nearly all the departments of practical life, as this sketch will show, and that with remarkable success. One of his strongest characteristics was a clear and forecasting mind, with a sound judgment which was sustained by much energy, zeal and perseverance. He may be rated as having been a wise, rather than a brilliant man. In his intercourse with his fellowmen he was uniformly gracious, showing the nicest sense of propriety, and whilst on all public questions he maintained his own views with much firmness, he always heard with deference and respect the sentiments of others, and for this reason, perhaps, as much as any other, he was always considered and adjudged, even by his opponents, in the midst of heated political campaigns, to be a fair minded politician.

But it was in private conversations and discussions that Mr. Bigler showed to most advantage, by the display of much persuasive power, and a facility in presenting the strong points of his case.

He was born in Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pa., in December, 1813. His parents, Jacob Bigler and Susan Dock, were of German descent, and were educated like most of that class known as "Pennsylvania Germans" in the German and English tongues.

While the subject of this memoir was quite young his parents removed to Mercer county, in what proved to be a disastrous attempt to build up their fortunes; for the elder Bigler had been induced to purchase a large tract of wild land, the title to which was defective, and in a short time he found himself bereft of everything but a small farm.

The sustenance of his large family depending upon the products of a new farm in a wilderness country, the father, aided as he was by the labors of his children, was obliged to exert himself too severely, and before he had succeeded in placing his family on a fair footing in the world, he succumbed to disease, and he passed away, leaving his widow and children to wrestle with the difficulties of a backwoods life. If his dying vision could have looked forward a very few years, he would have beheld two of the children, about whom he must have had great concern, filling gubernatorial chairs of two of the most important States in the Union, John Bigler, the eldest brother, governor of California, and William Bigler, governor of Pennsylvania, and very shortly afterward the former representing his country in an important foreign mission, and the latter representing his native State, Pennsylvania, in the United States Senate, and occupying while there the highly honored position of confidential friend and adviser of the president of the United States.

There is much of encouragement to the poor young men of America in the lives of them two brothers. Both of them started life without money, and almost without friends. No academic honors crowned their earlier manhood, no luxurious habits enervated their frames, no wealthy friends encouraged their first essays in life. In the battle of the world they fought with no weapons but those furnished by their own indomitable energies. In the struggles for subsistence they gleaned more knowledge from men than from books. Let the young man who would despond over his own future take heart from their example. Only in a land of equality and free institutions does such energy and worth receive its reward, and in the career of these two brothers the genius and simplicity and truth of American institutions are exhibited in their true and proper light.

Busily occupied with the labors necessary for the support of the family, William Bigler received but a moderate school education, but he graduated in what we believe to be the best school for the development of the talents of a bright boy — the printing office. From 1829 to 1833 he was employed by his brother John in the office of the *Centre Democrat*, published at Bellefonte.

In August, 1833, he felt that the time had arrived when he ought to commence the edifice of his own fortune, and his preparations being made, he started for Clearfield with an old hand press, a set of sheep-skin balls, a font of second hand long primer and brevier type, and twenty dollars of borrowed money, intending to publish a newspaper in his new home. Of so doubtful a prospect was the enterprise that one of his friends, a prominent judge, residing in Bellefonte, felt it to be his duty to utter the well meant warning, "Young man, don't go there, you'll starve."

But others of his friends advised him to go, and among these was Andrew G. Curtin, who also became governor of the Commonwealth.

Young Bigler started with a brave heart, which, however, lost some of its confidence as he neared his destination, for it is related as one of the most painful of his experiences, that as he approached his journey's end, and reflected upon his utter friendliness, knowing only two individuals in the county of Clearfield, his spirit was overcome by the blank, cheerless prospect, and he sought to bribe his teamsters with his borrowed twenty dollars into concealing the object of his journey, and to return with the goods to their owners in Bellefonte, while he would push on penniless and afoot to the far West. Fortunately his design was frustrated, and he was received by the people of Clearfield with such frank and generous hospitality, that years afterwards, when surrounded by the material comforts of this life, and had been the recipient of many honors from his State and people, any reference to their kindness to him in that trying time would kindle within him the strongest emotion. His press was soon set up and his type distributed, and in a few days he issued the first number of the *Clearfield Democrat*, which he used to say was "an eight by ten Jackson paper, intended to counteract the influence of the seven by nine Whig paper which had preceded him into this mountainous region." Bigler did nearly all the work, writing the editorials, setting the type, and working the old hand press. With all these drawbacks the publication was a very spirited one, and while not a source of immediate wealth, he was speedily enabled by his prudence to pay for his printing material and to repay his borrowed twenty dollars.

He was soon immersed in politics and rapidly gained a reputation for good judgment and sincerity, and his uniform courtesy towards everybody made him a general favorite. His editorial and political fame was not lessened by his great skill as a marksman, for his hunting friends assert very confidently that he never missed a buck, even if it were on the full jump when he fired, an accomplishment of considerable weight with the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

On the 23d day of March, 1836, he was married to Maria J. Reed, eldest daughter of A. B. Reed, one of the prominent and prosperous citizens of Clearfield county, a union which was blessed by Providence in its results to both. Mrs. Bigler was the faithful and devoted helpmeet of her husband through all the remainder of his life, both in the sacred precincts of home and amid the trials incident to public station, the ever ready and efficient counselor in the days of trouble, and in the hours of his triumphs. She still survives, living at their old home in the town of Clearfield, blessed with the comforts of life, the center of a large family circle, and having the love and respect of all who know her.

In 1836 he disposed of his newspaper and entered into a mercantile partnership with Mr. Reed, his father-in-law. He engaged in his new pursuit with his usual industry and energy, and in a brief period placed himself in the front rank of the merchants and dealers in lumber in that section. From 1845 to 1850 he was by far the largest producer of lumber or square timber on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. His editorial career however had brought his abilities so prominently before the notice of the people that he was repeatedly urged to accept a nomination for the Legislature, which he always declined. About the period of his marriage, and retirement from editorial life, the question of a reform of the State constitution was agitated with great excitement. Into this contest Mr. Bigler threw his whole energies, and did much towards gaining a victory by which a convention was obtained for changing the constitution. As an acknowledgment of his services he was urged by his friends to serve in this important convention, but again refused an election.

In 1841 he was nominated for the State Senate, and though much to his pecuniary disadvantage, accepted the nomination. The district was composed of the counties of Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana, and Armstrong, and he was elected by over three thousand majority. Though opposed by a regularly nominated candidate of the Whig party, he received every vote in his own county of Clearfield, except one, a result unprecedented in the history of politics. He served two terms as a member of the State Senate, being re-elected in the year 1844, and was twice elected speaker of that body. During his term of service some of the most important events in the history of Pennsylvania transpired, and the activity and ability manifested in the leading part he took in measures which most vitally affected the interests of that great Commonwealth laid the foundation for his subsequent honors. It was during his first term of service that the credit of Pennsylvania was injured by her failure to pay the interest on her debt. While the United States Bank was failing, commerce was paralyzed, and consternation and dismay were prompting dishonest measures of relief, an attempt was made to repudiate the public debt. To this, Mr. Bigler, as chairman of the committee of finance, opposed a most determined resistance, insisting upon maintaining inviolate the honor of Pennsylvania, and laboring day and night for the passage of a law for taxation to meet the public indebtedness. A friend who was present says: "I well remember the first time he addressed the Senate upon these important financial questions. Without the artificial graces of oratory, his speech was the embodiment of plain common sense and conclusive reasoning. He seized the strong points of the argument and discussed them in a masterly and convincing manner. His friends were gratified, and his enemies, if indeed he had any, were silenced." His speech upon the question of resumption of specie payments by the banks was received with great favor, and John Strohm, then a senator from Lancaster, approached him at its conclusion and said: "Young man, that speech will make you governor of Pennsylvania if you behave yourself well hereafter." He was also mainly instrumental in the procuring the passage of a law for abolishing imprisonment for debt.

In his second term of service the State was agitated by questions of internal improvement. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was seeking the right of way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, a project that was regarded by the people of Philadelphia as prejudicial to their interests, and consequently some of the capitalists of that city applied for a charter to construct a road between the two cities, wholly within the limits of the State. The people of Pittsburgh, on the other hand, holding that a direct route across the Allegheny Mountains was impracticable, and that the Philadelphians were insincere in their advocacy of the work, insisted that the Legislature should grant the right to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road through the western counties of the State to their city. The contest over the two projects soon became animated and attracted to the capital many influential men from all parts of the Commonwealth who were interested in the result. Mr. Bigler was the earnest advocate of the road through the State, and by his active efforts secured the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has since become the greatest railroad system in the world. We have often heard Mr. Bigler say that he never had a fiercer contest in all his public life than with the advocates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who wanted to give the people of Pennsylvania the privilege of going from the eastern to the western extremity of their State through the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The contest was finally settled by the adoption of a proposition, which he himself offered, that if a bona fide subscription of three millions of dollars was not made and paid towards the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Road on or before the first of the ensuing June, then the act granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Company should become of effect, otherwise it should be null and void. Pending the passage of the bill, Mr. Bigler made an elaborate speech, showing the feasibilities of the route, the advantages of a road through the heart of the State, and estimates of its prospective business. At the time these statements were regarded as visionary, but they now seem insignificant compared with what has been realized.

At the time the subject was under discussion in the Legislature, the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, a part of his senatorial district, not well understanding the merits of the two propositions, and believing that unless the Baltimore and Ohio Company was allowed to build, no road would ever be constructed, held a public meeting, and appointed one of their number, Philip Klingensmith, a strong-minded, honest Pennsylvania German, to go to Harrisburg and endeavor to win Mr. Bigler to the support of their views. He proceeded on the journey, and had several interviews with the senator, and finally returned to Freeport. As the canal boat which bore him homeward neared the landing, Philip beheld the beach lined with his constituents, all eager to learn the result of his mission. Without waiting to salute them, he began to denounce the whole party, first in German and then in English, as a set of d—d fools and enemies to their country; he said that Bigler was all right and so was he, and as for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it had better stay where it was.

In his speech Mr. Bigler pointed out, link by link, the great feeder to the Pennsylvania Road, now known as the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, which was completed to his own town in the year 1869, mainly under his directorship.

In 1848 his name was presented to the Democratic convention as a candidate for governor; but, though he received a large vote, the choice fell upon Morris Longstreth, then a canal commissioner, for whose success Mr. Bigler labored assiduously, but without avail, as Mr. Longstreth was defeated by William F. Johnston.

In 1849 Mr. Bigler was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount to be raised by taxation in the different sections and counties of the State.

In 1851 he was nominated for governor by acclamation, and after a contest of unusual severity he was elected by eight thousand majority over Governor Johnston, who was his opponent. At the time of his election as governor Mr. Bigler had not yet attained his thirty-eighth year. He made a large number of speeches during that campaign, the leading issue of which was the administration of the fugitive slave law, about which much bitter feeling was provoked by the tragedy at Christiana, in Lancaster county, where a prominent citizen of Maryland was killed in an effort to reclaim a runaway slave. In his various addresses he maintained the doctrine that, whatever may be individual opinions on the institution of slavery, the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law was a constitutional obligation of the States and the citizens of the States. He also advocated the non-intervention of Congress in the affairs of the Territories, and maintained the equal rights of the citizens of all the States in the Territories, whatever might be the character of their property.

By a remarkable coincidence his own election as governor of Pennsylvania was simultaneous with the election of his elder brother John to the same dignity in the new State of California.

Governor Bigler's administration was characterized by the virtues of the old-time governors, especially in the maintenance of rigid economy and strict accountability in the use of the public moneys, and while some of his minor acts, in the matter of pardons and appointments, were criticised with severity by the opposition press, in the larger field of public policy his administration stood high with all parties. During the early part of his term of service as governor there was a serious difference of opinion between the Legislature and the executive upon questions relating to State banks and corporate privileges, and during the first session of the Legislature after his inauguration he sent in thirty-two messages, one of which refused his assent to eleven charters for as many new banks.

To his exertions are the people of the State indebted for the overthrow of that demoralizing system of legislation known as "omnibus" or "log rolling" legislation, by which it was only necessary to unite a bad project with a number of good ones in one heterogeneous bill to secure its passage.

In his message to the Legislature in 1854, after commenting upon the magnitude of the evil and its serious interference with the more elevated purpose of legislation, says: "I must claim the privilege of considering each subject of legislation separately, and on its merits, as contemplated by the constitution, and henceforth bills containing a variety of subjects of legislation, dissimilar in their character and purposes, cannot receive the sanction of the present executive." This firm stand taken by the governor had the desired effect. A law was passed forbidding the passage of any act which did not fully state in its title the subject matter, and which contained more than one subject.

In the same message he expresses his views upon other leading questions, some of which have been widely discussed since that time and finally taken shape as part of the organic law of the land. "I have never," he says, "felt willing to see the fundamental law changed for light or doubtful reasons, but I sincerely believe that when the proper time arrives it will be wise so to amend the constitution as to require that each law shall be passed in a separate bill and receive not less than a majority of votes of each House on a call of the yeas and nays; to provide that all laws of a public nature shall be general in their character and apply to the entire State; that municipal corporations, vested with all the power the Legislature could confer, should not have the right to become subscribers to, or holders of, the stock of other corporations; to interdict the creation of debt for any purpose except war; to unite some other functionary with the governor in the exercise of the pardoning power."

In March, 1854, he was again unanimously nominated for governor, and entered upon another laborious campaign; but his health failed him, and he lay sick in the northern part of the State during most of the canvass. He was defeated by the Know Nothing or Native American party by a large majority.

In January, 1855, but a few days after the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was elected president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, in which capacity he evinced his usual industry and energy, and contributed largely to bringing its affairs to a healthy condition. He was also in January, 1855, elected to the Senate of the United States, where he served for six years, his term expiring on the 4th of March, 1861.

Mr. Bigler's career in the Senate, though he did not participate in debate so frequently as many others, was one of much labor and troublesome responsibility. He was placed on the committees of commerce, and post-offices and post-roads, and also of patents, of which committees he subsequently became chairman.

In 1857 he made an elaborate report from the committee on commerce on the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus, with a view of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and during the same session he made a speech in the Senate favoring the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Both of these projects were regarded by many people, even of that day, as somewhat visionary. The completion of the latter, with two successful rival lines as competitors, has been a thing of the past for many years, and the other is in slow process of construction under the auspices of foreign capital. He was also an earnest advocate of subsidies to the submarine telegraph, as he was also of proper rewards and dignities by the United States government for that band of brave men connected with the Kane expedition to the Arctic region.

Mr. Bigler's term of service in the United States Senate was during one of the most trying periods in the history of our country, being the years directly preceding the breaking out of the civil war. Party spirit ran high, and the feeling between the two great sections of our common country was daily becoming more embittered. On the great sectional controversy of the time, growing out of slavery, whilst he had no partialities for the institution, being a life member of the Colonization Society, his stand-point was obedience to the laws and good faith amongst the members of the Federal Union. He was for the execution of the fugitive slave law because it was provided for in the constitution.

He embraced the doctrine of Daniel Webster, that the constitution to be effective must be observed in all its parts; that if broken in one point it becomes null as to all the others. He held that States were equal within the Union, and that slavery was a domestic institution which each State had a right to establish or reject at pleasure. He was the unfaltering friend of the Union, and never spoke of its maintenance but in the most unqualified terms. He was very earnestly opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territory of Kansas, and in the summer of 1857, before the election of delegates to form a State constitution and government for that Territory, he made a tour of that Territory, exerting his influence to get the free-state electors to go to the polls and secure a majority of members favorable to their views. This they refused to do, and then afterwards sought to disregard the result. Out of these Kansas troubles grew the controversy between him and Mr. Douglass on the floor of the Senate in the following December.

When, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, it became apparent that secession would be attempted, Mr. Bigler was untiring in his efforts to secure an adjustment of our national troubles. He acted with Mr. Crittenden in his efforts to secure a compromise, and held that the people of the Southern States could have no reasonable plea for resorting to violence until they had first exhausted all peaceful means for the adjusting of their grievances.

In the course of an elaborate speech in the Senate in February, 1861, on the very day on which the cotton States senators withdrew from that body, he said: "As for secession, I am utterly against it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences. It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented; it will aggravate rather than remove them, and in addition superinduce others of a more distressing and destructive character."

He was a member of the committee of thirteen to which was referred the famous compromise propositions of Mr. Crittenden, and throughout sustained their adoption. He also presented and advocated a bill providing for submitting the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people of the several States, which was rejected, but which has since been regarded by sagacious men as a remedy which would have utterly crushed secession. He was also a member of the committee of five to whom was referred the proceedings of the Peace Conference, the last of all the attempts made in Congress to settle the strife between the North and South.

Mr. Crittenden, in a speech delivered on the 2d of March, 1861, within two days of the expiration of his term in the Senate, alluded to the efforts of Mr. Bigler in the following complimentary language: "I shall never forget the zeal and industry which my honorable and honored friend from Pennsylvania has displayed in this great matter. With a zeal untiring and a hope inextinguishable, he has toiled on from day to day with a labor few others could have borne."

A writer in *Harper's Weekly*, of June, 1858, thus speaks of Mr. Bigler in the earlier part of his services as senator: "Entering the Senate with the last Congress, he has had little opportunity to distinguish himself in debate. His contest with Senator Douglas at the commencement of the present session has brought him most prominently before the country; but it is in the committee-room, and in the vitally important work of judicious counsel in those unreported conferences which mould the destinies of nations, that he most distinguishes himself. He is less seen and more felt than any man on the administration side of the chamber. He is continually beset by persons who wish to avail themselves of his known intimate relations with the president; and yet in this most trying position of personal friend, adviser, and confidant of the chief executive, he is a model of urbanity and extreme courtesy of demeanor towards those who approach him even for favors. He is one of the rare men whom dignity and fortune do not spoil. His fine appearance and genial countenance are fair indices of his character. We do not think he has an enemy, even among his political opponents."

He was a member of the Democratic convention which assembled at Charleston, 1860, where he took ground against the nomination of Judge Douglas, and he was temporary chairman of the convention at Chicago in 1864 which nominated General George B. McClellan. In the same year, against his wish, he was presented for Congress in a district that had given Mr. Lincoln six thousand majority, and was defeated by only a few hundred votes.

In 1865 and 1866, in company with his wife, he made a visit, by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific States, where two of his sons were then residing. During the years 1867 and 1868 he devoted almost his entire time and energies, and gave much of his means to the extension of a railroad to the town of Clearfield, and to the erection of a beautiful stone church for the Presbyterian congregation of that place, of which body he became a member some years before.

He was again a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1868, which met in New York and nominated Horatio Seymour.

In 1872 he was nominated a delegate at large to the convention for the revision of the constitution, and as the convention was to be constituted by a limited vote, his election was certain; but some weeks after the nomination he withdrew from the ticket to give place to Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, as representative of the Liberal Republicans. He afterwards became a member of the convention, being selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. In November, 1873, at the request of Hon. John W. Forney, he gave to the public, through the colums of *The Press*, his views and explanations at length of the new fundamental law of the State, recently formulated by the convention, and asked its adoption by the people.

He was prominently connected with the Centennial Exposition from its inception to its close, and to him, as much as to any one man, is due the success of that great enterprise. He was selected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1873, as State centennial supervisor, and in March, 1874, he was elected a member of the centennial board of finance. As fiscal agent he established a branch office of that board in New York City, and in the same capacity he visited many of the States of the Union, soliciting contributions and awakening public interest in an exposition that was to show to the world the wonderful growth of our country in its first hundred years. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the passage of the act of Congress which secured the recognition and aid of the government to the enterprise.

A prominent gentleman still in public life, in a public address, thus alluded to Mr. Bigler's efforts: "In his last official position it was my good fortune to be called by him to his assistance in the work he had so generously undertaken as a member of the board of finance of the centennial enterprise. His services, though appreciated at the time, were never properly recognized or remembered. In the passage of the bill by Congress he did more service and evinced more skill, and infused more earnestness into the friends of the measure than any man living or dead, and I have no hesitation in saying from my knowledge of all that occurred, that to him more than any of the earnest men who bore an active part in that wonderful exhibition of the power and progress of this country, we are indebted for the success at Washington, without which the exposition might have been a failure."

In September, 1875, he was presented in the Democratic State Convention at Erie for the gubernatorial nomination, and from the third to the tenth ballot led all the other candidates. His name was withdrawn after the tenth ballot, and Cyrus L. Pershing, of Schuylkill, was nominated.

In 1871 he manifested a warm interest in the Democratic canvass for the presidency, and when the election was seen to turn upon the disputed votes of certain Southern States, he was requested by Mr. Tilden to go to Louisiana with other prominent and sagacious Democrats to see that the votes cast in that State were fairly canvassed, and that the result was legally declared. His associates from Pennsylvania in this duty were Mr. Randall and Ex-Governor Curtin. Mr. Bigler went to New Orleans, at a great sacrifice of personal comfort and business interests, but in obedience to a profound sense of the gravity of the crisis. In his own words, he felt that he was "a peace commissioner," and being such, could not be influenced by mere partisan considerations. He soon became satisfied that Louisana had declared for Tilden by a very large majority, and could not for a moment believe that the desperate schemes imputed to them would be carried out by the returning board.

When he saw that he was mistaken in this charitable judgment he was astounded, and fell back upon the hope that there would be such a manifestation of popular indignation against the returning board as would compel it to retrace its steps and prevent the consummation of what he believed to be a great outrage. There could be no better illustration of his strict sense of justice, and his sublime confidence in the policy of law and the integrity of the American people.

In all the proceedings at New Orleans he was a prominent figure, commanding the respect of both parties and consulted as an oracle by those of his own political faith. This was Governor Bigler's last public service, and the last few years of his life was spent at his home in Clearfield, in attendance upon his own private interests, and assisting in the development of the resources of his county. For a number of years prior to his death he had been afflicted with valvular disease of the heart, and the last twelve months of his life was greatly enfeebled. Although every effort was made by the best medical skill, he continued to grow worse, and it became evident to himself and his friends that recovery was impossible. He bore his sufferings with great resignation, and fully conscious of his condition awaited death with the calmness of a true Christian believer. Surrounded by his family and friends he died at his home on Monday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1880.

Few men who were so closely engaged in party affairs as he was for so many years, have been so thoroughly respected and honored by men of all parties. One of the earliest manifestations of this was when he was taken at the age of twenty-eight from his little country printing-office to be made State Senator, and received every vote but one cast in the county of Clearfield. He always had the confidence and esteem of his immediate neighbors, for he always deserved it, and they were as proud of him as printer, editor, and lumberman, as when he was governor and in the Senate of the United States. It was always a pleasure to him to be doing good turns for the people of his vicinity. Forty odd years ago, when Clearfield had no bank, and when the chief resource for a circulating medium for business transactions was in the payment of lumber sent from the county down the Susquehanna River, he frequently played the part of volunteer and unpaid banker. It was his custom to take all the dirty, ragged, and uncurrent notes received for his own rafts, and considerable sums from his fellow-lumbermen and carry them to Philadelphia and get fresh issues of the city banks, together with coin, to be put in circulation at his home.

His early life of hardship and toil had hardened his muscles and given him a fine physique, and before he had wholly given himself to public life, he could endure as much fatigue as any of the stalwart backwoodsmen, of which class of people his constituency was mainly composed. He was exceedingly fond of hunting, and when he first came to Clearfield its forests were full of deer, bear, and all other sorts of wild game. This gave him frequent opportunity to indulge in this favorite pastime, and as he was known as one of the best shots in the county with a rifle, he seldom returned home without he had with him some evidence of his skill as a successful hunter, and his dexterity as a marksman also generally made him a successful competitor at the shooting-matches, gatherings, and contests which in that early day were as regular and certain as the seed-time and harvest.

In one of his numerous hunting adventures in the mountain wilds of his county, he captured a young bear and brought it home alive. He kept him for some time, an object of admiration as well as a victim to the taunts and tortures of the boys of the town. Bruin never became fully reconciled to his new home, and at times manifested a disposition not in keeping with a civilized life; this disposition brought upon him an early death.

In political life, though Governor Bigler was a decided Democrat of the old school, he was never a bitter partisan. He discussed party topics and public affairs on broad grounds of principle and with the courtesy of a gentleman. No man was better versed in the political history of the United States, and when he was among the active leaders of the party none could forecast the result of a pending election in Pennsylvania with as much certainty as he. This came from his habit of mind, which, while slow in its operation, was calm, clear, comprehensive, and judicial. He was both a good writer and forcible speaker—forcible not because of rhetoric or showy oratory, but by cogent and persuasive reasoning.

He was a man of kindly social feelings, and irreproachable private character. There was no stain upon his official record. Varying as were the demands made upon his character and ability by many different public trusts, he proved equal to them all, and amply justified the wide confidence the people had so repeatedly reposed in him.

He obeyed the command to love God and his fellow-men, and his life of civic usefulness was fittingly closed by a death of Christian peace.

DU BOIS, JOHN, was born near Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., March 3, 1809, the second of a family of thirteen children, two brothers and one sister only surviving him. John Du Bois, the father, a man of energy and decision, claiming descent from the Huguenots of France—a man of strong and robust physical frame and of a tall and commanding presence—reared and trained his sons in habits of early rising, industry and persevering enterprise, and though their early years were not free from hardship, and severe and constant toil, the subject of this sketch often referred in after years to the severe labor and discipline of his boyhood and youth, as the *foundation* of his grand success in after life. Lucy, the mother, was a daughter of Ezekiel Crocker, one of the noted and conspicuous early settlers of the Susquehanna Valley. She was a woman of decided character, of untiring energy and indomitable will, ruling her numerous family with a firm hand, and training them in habits of order, diligence, perseverance, forethought and economy; encouraging and developing by her own example and guiding hand in her children, the good natural gifts and powers they inherited and derived from her by nature. She lived to a good old age, her husband surviving her but a few years, and dying at the age of eighty-four years.

John Du Bois, jr., with one or more of his brothers, early embarked in the lumber business near his home, and very soon, by means of his ingenuity, made important improvements upon the crude methods of lumbering known to the early pioneers. He claimed to have built, when but a youth, the first log-slide that was ever built in that region; and its perfect success was a matter of astonishment to the neighbors who witnessed its operation. Ere long the diminishing supply of pine timber caused the young lumberman to look about for a new field of operations, and a favorable purchase of lands and mill-site was effected on Lycoming Creek, in Pennsylvania, where John, associated with his brothers, David and Matthias, carried on the lumber business, with yearly increasing volume, and with encouraging success for several years. As fast as their capital increased judicious investments were made in pine lands and other real estate. Two farms, lying within the present limits of the city of Williamsport, were purchased, laid out in lots, streets and alleys; and are now the location of some of the finest residences in the city. A large tract of some five hundred acres on the south side of the river, opposite the upper end of Williamsport, was also purchased, and became the location in a few years of his large steam gang mills, and of his extensive lumber yards. Large tracts of the finest pine timber in Pennsylvania were secured by John Du Bois and his brother in Clearfield county, affording for many years an ample supply of logs to the Williamsport mills, and embracing also the large tract contiguous to the present borough of Du Bois, on the western slope of the Alleghenies. Although these lands were then, and for many years afterward, inaccessible for successful lumbering operations, the low price of the land, and the magnificent growth of white pine timber with which they were covered, were inducements which led to the investment of every dollar the brothers could raise for the purchase; notwithstanding they were well aware of the tremendous burden they were assuming, in the shape of many years of heavy taxes on property assessed at a high value, but affording no income, and incurring many and great risks from fires, windstorms, and depredations of thieves, before any returns could be realized. The decease of David, a younger brother and partner, had occurred while they were living on Lycoming Creek. About this time they moved to Williamsport, and built a large steam gang saw-mill, on the south side of the river, in and about which hundreds of men were employed, and millions of feet of lumber were annually sawed. The death of his brother, Matthias, and the purchase of his interest in the business, lands, and other property, left John the sole owner and manager of what had now grown to be a very extensive business. A movement, contemplating the making of Williamsport the great lumber centre of Pennsylvania, was soon organized by John Du Bois and a few others, by securing a charter for a boom in the Susquehanna River to catch and hold logs, to be floated from the headwaters of the stream. Mr. Du Bois was one of the original charter members of the Susquehanna Boom Company, for many years its president, and owner of most of its stock, and under his vigorous administration the boom was built, and made a decided success. Very great opposition to the driving of saw-logs was manifested by the communities living on the headwaters of the stream, they alleging that the floating of loose saw-logs seriously interfered with the running of rafts; and when no effective remedy could be found in the courts of law to prohibit the driving of logs, some of them clandestinely resorted to what was then called *spiking logs*. Spikes, old files, and iron of almost every shape that could be found, were driven into the ends and sides of the best logs at night, and so effectually concealed that it required careful search by experts to find the iron. Tons of iron were extracted at the mills, and with the greatest care it was impossible to get the spikes and old iron all out; and the stoppage of the mills for broken saws was of almost daily occurrence. With all this opposition and loss, John Du Bois never faltered, but went on putting in and driving his logs every year, meeting those in the courts who disputed his rights to drive logs on legal grounds, and by fair and honorable treatment of those he had reason to believe were privately injuring him, the opposition gradually died out and entirely so, after it was noised around that Mr. Du Bois was taking measures for the discovery of the perpetrators of the injury, with a view of bringing them to justice. Had he been governed by a spirit of revenge, or retaliation for the very serious injuries and losses inflicted upon his business, no doubt many would have soon found themselves behind prison bars; but when the injury ceased, he was content to let the matter drop. In the mean time, though the boom had become a perfect success, and many mills had been built at Williamsport, a strong and unreasonable opposition through envy, jealousy or misunderstanding, had arisen against the management of the boom, on the part of many of his brother lumbermen. Though reaping the benefits of the boom—by having their logs caught, cared for, rafted out and delivered to them—without any of the burdens, annoyances, risks or responsibilities, further than the payment of a very moderate charge for booming and rafting, it was considered sufficient cause for hostility, that Du Bois owned and managed the boom. Becoming weary of the captious opposition of his neghbors, and continual irritation and annoyance from those who should have been his friends, and the grand scheme for which he had labored so many years being now fully assured of success, he proposed to several of the principal lumbermen to take a portion of his boom stock at par. This proposal was accepted; a controlling interest in the stock was sold to them, when Mr. Du Bois retired permanently from the management of its affairs, though still retaining nearly one-half of the original stock. Very soon, however, the opposition came to a realizing sense that, though rid of Du Bois, they had fallen into the hands of a corporation without a soul, and whose prime object was to make the utmost possible out of the boom and its franchises. An advance, nearly or quite doubling the boomage tolls, was secured from the Legislature on one and another pretext, and the real grievances the lumbermen were now compelled to endure at the hands of the monopoly, caused many of them to regret their former opposition to Du Bois, and to remember him as a public benefactor, instead of an extortionist. Meanwhile Du Bois still held his stock, but was totally excluded by the new management from all voice in the control, as well as from any participation in the earnings and profits of the boom. No dividends were ever declared in which he was allowed to share. He finally disposed of his boom stock with his large gang-mill to Ten Eyck, Emery & Co., and immediately set about building another large stone mill, which he operated for several years until his removal to Du Bois.

During all these years of absorbing business his active brain found time to consider and perfect many inventions; for some of which he secured letters patent, and many more were used by him about his mills and in his business, as labor and expense saving devices, and were left free to be adopted or imitated by any that desired their benefits. In a single instance, however, was he led or forced into a long and severe litigation with a powerful railroad corporation, in defense of his right to a patent he had obtained for sinking piers in deep water, as well as in vindication of his integrity, which he considered had been wantonly attacked, and would stand or fall in the estimation of the public, with his success or defeat in the contest. After repeated partial defeats in the lower courts, and all the delays and obstructions that the best legal talent and ingenuity could devise, prolonging the battle for nearly or quite ten years, when almost every friend had despaired of his success, his claims to the ownership of the patent, and his integrity, were fully and finally established and vindicated, by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and a verdict for over thirty thousand dollars was awarded him for the infringement of his patent. His success in this suit was mainly due to his personal conduct and direction of all the various steps in the case; and on the witness stand he showed himself fully a match for the renowned lawyers who were engaged in the case against him, knowing as he did the justice of his cause, and fully conscious of the rectitude of his purpose.

Having nearly exhausted the supply of pine timber that could be floated to Williamsport, he began in 1872 to make preparations for lumbering on his lands on Sandy Creek, on the western slope of the Alleghenies—erecting first a small mill with one circular saw, building dams, clearing land, making roads, building houses and other improvements, and very soon afterwards contracting for the machinery and outfit, and laying the foundations of his immense mills and lumber establishments at Du Bois. His enterprise in developing this new region and the opening of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, soon attracted a numerous colony of hardy and industrious workmen with their families, as also many merchants, mechanics and professional men, whose homes and places of business now constitute the borough of Du Bois, having increased from three houses in 1872, to a population of about seven thousand in 1886. The building of his three steam mills, box factory, machine shop, store and hotel, tannery (in which latter enterprise Messrs. Van Tassel Brothers were associated as partners), the clearing and improvement of a twelve hundred acre farm, and the erection of more than one hundred good comfortable dwelling houses for his employees, occupied the last years of his life, and all these improvements proceeded under his personal supervision.

Through all his busy and useful career several peculiar traits and characteristics were especially prominent. As a business man, those who knew him best have remarked his strict sense of justice in all his dealings, and his utter detestation of all trickery and knavish practices. Prompt to defend his own rights when invaded, he never exacted from others more than he was morally as well as legally entitled to, and notwithstanding in the course of such a protracted career of business, involving many millions of dollars, he was frequently compelled either to defend or prosecute a suit at law, he dreaded and avoided such contests, so far as he considered the safety of his business would permit, and particularly in his later years, effected many settlements by a compromise, conceding often his just rights rather than resort to litigation.

His great mechanical ingenuity, in constructing devices and appliances for the saving of expense and labor, was continually displayed in all departments of his business, and scarcely a year passed by without an addition to his list of patents, many of which are still in use. Up to the latest months of his life, his mental power was seldom too much exhausted for active exercise in the direction of mechanical devices. His aim seemed always to contemplate increased production at diminished cost, and to discover the best and cheapest mode of accomplishing every part of the work he laid out, and in this mechanical ability, aided and directed by his strong native good sense, lay a very important element of his great success.

Order, neatness, regularity and punctuality were virtues not only practiced habitually himself, as rules of his life, but were expected and required in all his employees; and a failure in any of these was sure soon to attract his vigilant eye, and cause the application of an effectual remedy.

His remarkable power of concentrating his mind upon any subject that interested him—until he had reached a satisfactory conclusion—was brought to bear upon the various branches of his extended business, as well as upon his mechanical studies, and no doubt, contributed largely to the gratifying results attained.

Being a very close observer of men, and generally a good judge of human nature, he was seldom at fault in the selection of his principal aids, assistants, foremen, and employees generally; whatever gift or excellence each one was possessed of, Du Bois was quick to notice, and to place such employee where his superiority could be used to best advantage. He studied his men and knew them thoroughly, often forming his judgment of them from what to others would seem trifling acts or occurrences, which would escape the notice of most observers. While strict and exacting from all employees the full measure of their duty, he did not expect to find perfection in any of them; and in those who were known to be reliable, and had proved to be loyal to his interest, industrious and honest, an occasional mistake would be excused; but no degree of ability, would atone in his estimation for the lack of truth, honesty and integrity. One who ever deliberately deceived him need ever expect to be trusted again by him. This faculty of close observation was habitually exercised towards the minutest details of his business, as the various departments from time to time were separately reviewed. He seemed to value the results of his plans and labors more for their successful outcome, than for the rapid increase of his wealth. Money was never with him an end or object, but a means for the furtherance and accomplishment of his designs and plans, and the proper employment of his accumulations in active business gave him much thought in his later years. The employment of a large number of men at liberal wages, in his extensive schemes of improvement, he seemed to consider a better use for surplus capital, than the hoarding of it in stocks and bonds, and very rarely during the last five years of his life did the number of his employees fall short of five hundred to six hundred men.

Although making no parade before the world as a philanthropist, yet he frequently ran his works with a full complement of men for months together out of regard for the welfare of his employees and their families, when he could have made far more money by a suspension of work. To his men who were diligent, faithful and honest, he gave very liberal terms on land and buildings for their homes, and was never known to harass them for payment, always accepting whatever could be spared out of their earnings after providing for the comfort of their families, and in sickness or disaster of any kind, he could always be depended upon for sympathy and assistance. Such a combination of traits could not fail to make up a character of note and prominence among his fellow men.

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Added to this 100th anniversary edition of the History is an all-name index compiled by members of the Society's Board of Directors under the direction of Warren L. Fox. The index includes more than 2,700 family names and hundreds of individual names. Assisting Mr. Fox in compiling the index were Society Officers and Directors Robert J. Allison, Betty Mott, C. Fred Ralston, George A. Scott and Dorothy Ruch Wilson.

Any mistakes or omissions that may be found are purely unintentional and we apologize for them.

Clearfield County Historical Society
August 1987
February 1995

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